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THE NARRAGANSETT

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER
ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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SALUTATORY.

WE realize the fact that to embark in a historical venture requires courage, as well as a good share of prudence and wisdom. We realize the responsibility of the undertaking, and know our path will be no easy one to travel. We realize that our friends are critical and are people of culture as well as students of history. While we delight to address such a class of readers as our patrons will be; still we would love to have them give us a degree of charity, and we feel that they will give us that charity that belongs to one who is searching for truth as earnestly and as sincerely as themselves.

Dear friends: You well know that much falsehood has been written upon subjects of Narragansett History. Part of this, no doubt, we will find, and state it as truth. On all such false statement we wish our patrons to correct us, and at once. We want facts, and intend to print only such as far as lies in our power. When our statements are wrong no one will feel more keenly the mistake than ourselves. Therefore we here invite our patrons and all those interested in subjects of Narragansett History to write us, and each letter and correction will be received by us with sincere thanks. We invite you to write us upon any subjects illustrating in any way incidents or events of this portion of Rhode Island. Let us all work together and vindicate Narragansett from the printed calumnies of our enemies.

A rule we shall strictly enforce is to give our patrons credit for all contributions as far as we can in our work.

We intend to make our work interesting, and we want our patrons to have and feel that same enthusiasm and love that

we have for our chosen work, and field of historical research. Our intention is to make our work an authority, and intend it to have its value; and we shall spare no pains on our part to make it so. We intend to do our best to this end, and shall produce for our patrons' benefit the very best that we can procure, or that lies in our power.

The confidence and esteem already given us, on our part, we shall aim to be worthy of. Our promises and labor can best be proven by our work, and of that work we shall leave you to judge as to the honesty and sincerity of our intentions.

We here take the opportunity to publicly thank all who have spoken kind words to us; who have aided us in our labors; who have rendered, in many ways, favors to us, and have in any way cheered us on in our researches; who have spoken words of encouragement to their friends for us; who have promised us aid and assistance in the future; and lastly to our honored patrons who have made this, our first number, a matter of history. We solicit your aid, dear friends, in the future, at the same time we heartily thank you for all that you have already bestowed upon us.

THE PLAN OF OUR WORK.

THE object and aim of this magazine will be to collect into one publication the History of the Narragansett Country or Southern Rhode Island. We do not intend to neglect anything that will in any way illustrate this portion of Rhode Island, but to preserve all of any historical value. We shall make a specialty of the as yet unpublished history and to reprint such printed historical matter as in our judgment we deem advisable. We intend our work to be conducted on a broad and liberal basis. We intend to have it a repository of facts, and a work of reference for future historians. We shall have but little padding in our articles, and will aim to have our subjects pre-

sented in as brief and concise a form as possible, yet chained together with such skill as will present the subject under treatment in a plain and interesting manner to the attention of the reader.

We invite scholars to contribute to our columns and any friend who feels an interest in our work.

Our plan will cover the following line of subjects pertaining to Narragansett history:

I. A series of extracts from the Town Records, embracing extracts from early wills, deeds, and papers of historic value, and all matter recorded relating to genealogy.

II. A series of papers containing the list of Town Clerks, Treasurers, Sergeants, Councilmen, Representatives, Senators, Assistants, Judges, Freemen, &c., of the various towns in Narragansett Country.

III. A series of papers relating to Philip's war; the Narragansett Indians; together with such other matter as will in any way illustrate this field of historical research so interesting to every antiquarian.

IV. A series of papers illustrating the history of the various churches of the various denominations of Christians in this portion of Rhode Island, and all historic facts in regard to them.

V. A series of papers illustrating the poets and the poetry of Narragansett.

VI. A series of papers giving abstracts from our record of the Narragansett Cemeteries.

VII. A series of papers illustrating the record of Narragansett soldiers.

VIII. A series of papers illustrating local history.

IX. A series of historical notes presenting in a brief and concise form much valuable historical information.

X. Papers illustrating the Natural History of the Narragansett Country will receive attention at our hands.

XI. Papers relating to some particular event or incident of Narragansett History.

XII. Papers relating to the early purchase and settlements with facts relating to the early settlers.

XIII. Extracts from old diaries will be an interesting feature in our work.

XIV. Origin of the names of places; meaning of Indian words and phrases of Narragansett celebrity will not be neglected in our work.

XV. Anecdotes of distinguished Narragansett characters will be an amusing feature.

XVI. Historical lectures and essays upon subjects of Narragansett History.

XVII. Genealogical sketches of Narragansett families, with biographical sketches of distinguished members, will receive attention at our hands.

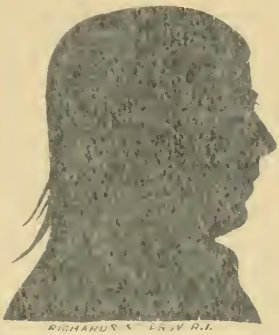
XVIII. Historical notes of enquiry and notices of works pertaining to Narragansett History, or of interest to our readers and patrons.

XIX. Notes and papers upon subjects not enumerated above.

XX. We shall illustrate our work so far as means placed in our power will enable us to do.

From a locality so fruitful in historic interest we flatter ourselves there can be gathered enough matter to interest every student of history, and we ask every lover of Narragansett Country to unite with us in our effort to collect and preserve the history of the place we love.

First Jail at Kingston.—The first jail at Kingston had its cells in the lower part of the building, and the upper part was devoted to the use of the jailor. It was all wood above the cells which were constructed of solid masonry. After a new jail was built of wood on the opposite side of the road, this first building was used by Cyrus French as a hat factory. It now forms the west end of the residence of Mrs. Wm. W. French. The second jail has in its turn given way to the present building on the site of No. 2, so the present building is the third jail that has been erected on Kingston Hill.



SKETCH OF "NAILER TOM."

BY THE EDITOR.

THOMAS BENJAMIN HAZARD was born in South Kingstown Jan. 23, 1756, and died in Westerly Sept. 28, 1845. He married, Oct. 2, 1783, Hannah Knowles, the daughter of Joseph and Bathsheba, his wife, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Of these children the two youngest sons died in early infancy.

Benjamin, born November 4, 1784, died March 10, 1859. Thomas Benjamin, Jr., born May 8, 1787, died April 18, 1856. Hannah, born Nov. 14, 1791. never married, died in her 76th year. Of this family Benjamin married twice; had two daughters by his first marriage, one of whom married and died soon after the birth of a daughter, who also followed the mother in death. The second daughter died unmarried. By his second marriage he had no family, and so this line is utterly extinct.

Thomas B., Jr., married and had a very numerous family, who have left a numerous posterity.

Thomas B. Hazard's (Nailer Tom) father was Benjamin, who married Mehitable Redwood, daughter of Abraham and Mehitable (Langford) Redwood, of Newport. Thomas B. inherited from his parents rare gifts. He had a great fund of anecdote and was a pleasing and entertaining conversationalist.

He was highly esteemed in his native town and held numerous places of trust. For two years he was Assistant. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a valued and esteemed member. He was considered a successful peacemaker and often had it in his power to exercise this rare gift, which he did in a very successful manner. He was a very singular man some ways, and impressed his singularities strongly upon his associates. His features were sharply defined and so marked that people now living can describe him even to-day with singular fidelity to nature. The portrait we present at the head of this article was taken by Dr. Mann, of Newport, about the year 1807, and was the only profile, or picture, he ever had taken of himself. His journal was highly esteemed by his townsmen and was considered authority upon matters noted. It is told of Wilkins Updike, a noted lawyer of Kingston, that he said he'd just as leave see the devil come into the Court room, as to see "Nailer Tom" with his diary (or journal). "Shepard Tom" writes that the people of South Kingstown used to swear by "Nailer Tom's" book. In order to gratify the universal wish of our South Kingstown patrons we give in this number of our magazine a generous installment of this work.

THE TREASURES OF THE GARRET.

MOST people look upon the old pamphlets, newspapers and books, worn more or less in the service for the enlightenment of man, or otherwise showing their venerable age, as useless; and the garret has the loss of their society, and the flames or paper man has new victims oftener than it should be. The sacrifice of these old and venerable friends in this way is decidedly wrong, yet the very ones who do this wrong, do it, honestly believing that these works have served their day and generation, and have now no further labors to perform or service to render to

man. In short, no further information to give. This is decidedly a wrong idea to entertain. The very pamphlet that would in this case be condemned thoughtlessly, might be really useful to the student of history and to the antiquarian.

We, therefore, entreat our readers in the future not to destroy these old friends, nor sell them to the rag man, but to preserve them. If of no value to them to send them, or place them subject to our order. We shall feel very grateful for anything in this line bestowed upon ourselves. Anything placed in our hands for either the Rhode Island or the Newport Historical Society we will see is delivered to them, and due credit given, and for like favors bestowed upon ourselves.

Anything older than twenty years, by authors natives of Rhode Island, or in any way pertaining to Rhode Island history, is always in order and is worthy of preservation.

We entreat, most earnestly, our friends and readers to stop this destruction and join us in an effort to preserve, and not in future destroy unless condemned first by some well known historian and antiquarian. Now, remember, in future, who aids in this work of preservation is in more ways than one a public benefactor.

Wilkes Fort.—This used to be a halting place for the Nipmuc Indians. They and the Shore Indians usually had difficulty in the spring about the fish. They partly fortified their place, and after their day a band of outlaws added immensely to the work, and lived there in open defiance of the law a number of years. Its last inhabitant was William Reynolds, an insane man who lived at the north-east corner of the fortress for several years, and until his friends removed him to a better location. At this place there is a natural curiosity known as the "Queen's Bed Chamber." This was used by Queen Bess, the last princess who lived here. It was expected the Indians would be found during that celebrated march to the Great Swamp, in December, in Philip's time. A lot of buried corn was found and evidence that the Indians had recently been there.

Narragansett's Tribute to Hon. Zachariah Allen.

March 21, 1882.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, the Editor of this Historical Magazine, attended the meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of which Mr. Allen was the honored President, held in the society's rooms, the purpose of which was to pay due honor to the memory of its late President. Mr. Arnold's remarks were as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Members:—With your permission we wish to say a word in praise of Mr. Allen for the Narragansett Country. We cannot more worthily honor our late President than to meet here in this manner to-night, to speak words of eulogy in honor of his memory. We have the pleasing duty before us of bestowing honor upon one who has taken his departure from among us, and who has departed full of years, and of honor. In him we feel the truth again of the old saying, "A good name is like precious ointment." We feel in him we have lost one who was worthy of honor, and one who could bear the elevation and the plaudits of his fellowmen. His sterling good sense and true nobleness of soul was never seen in a clearer light than in his simplicity of character and humble walk in life; born as he was amid wealth and all that it could bestow, and associating throughout life among a class of men who are too apt to forget to feel for those in humbler walks in life. His sterling good sense taught him to disregard this and to honor the man, and to have a pleasing and cheering word for all. No one can number these little acts of kindness that our late President has bestowed along his pathway of life, during its long and eventful career. If these little acts are truly preserved by the recording angel, then indeed, in that higher sphere of life, his crown must be magnificently set with jewels.

His hours of leisure were not spent in flattery, or in the dissipations of fashion so common to men of wealth; but in studying well, and deeply and thoroughly, the history of his gallant little State. In him Rhode Island had few nobler sons, and certainly none that loved her more. None went further than he in studying the attacks of her enemies, and none hastened sooner with his pen to her rescue.

In our correspondence with him this fact came out so prominently that it could not be misunderstood. He saw in the Great Narragansett Questions the key-note, and the origin of nearly, if not all the calumny that has been written in passion against his own gallant State; and to read his letters urging a brother historian to vindicate the honor of our State, are as refreshing as a benediction.

These letters breathe through them the freshness and vigor of youth, united with the calm and considerate judgment of the historian. Rhode Island and her record, as written in her annals, to him was a subject ever new. Amid these scenes he never was tired of wandering, or urging upon the attention of his fellowmen. His published writings are in every way ample proof of this statement.

He loved the whole of Rhode Island. The most inland or humblest town was as near and dear to him as the wealthiest and most opulent. The fact that it made up a part of Rhode Island was enough to enlist his veneration, respect and love.

In the name of my portion of the State, let me here thank him for his words of love and encouragement. We all feel that in him we have lost a worthy and sincere friend. Let it be our duty in recognition of his worth to bestow a brother's tears and words of sympathy here, in honor of his memory.

Finally, let us say here, his words will always be a comfort to us in our researches, and will cheer us on in our future labors, and his advice to us will be heeded like unto that of a father.

When this society named him as its honored head, that honor could not have been bestowed upon a nobler or worthier man, and he has worn that honor with credit to himself, and has proven worthy to succeed that worthy one who held that honor before him and whom this society still delights to honor.

His mantle must now fall on one of us, and he whose honor it may be has truly a great task before him. Let it be his study to prove himself worthy. Let the example of our late President be before him to guide and protect him in the line of his future duty.

Origin of Usquepaug.—Usquepaug, or more correctly Usquebaug, is an Irish word signifying, "water of life." This name no doubt was bestowed upon the place by some of the early settlers who came from Ireland.

NARRAGANSETT'S PLACE IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY.

An Extract from the Annual Address of the President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, delivered Jan. 10, 1882, before the Society, by the Hon. Zachariah Allen, of Providence.

WE realize how little has yet been done in analyzing and truthfully describing the early history of New England in connection with the treatment of the first settlers of the colony of Rhode Island. The histories of New England have all been written by descendants of the Puritans, who persecuted non-conformists to their peculiar ecclesiastical and civil form of colonial government. Only one side of the New England controversies has been hitherto set forth. It remains for us, as members of the Rhode Island Historical Society, to bring forward and duly explain the principles of religious and civil liberty, which were originally adopted and established by our forefathers in opposition to the barbarous and tyrannical systems of social government practised in ancient times.

It has never been duly explained why the colony settled by the persecuted people of Massachusetts beyond the borders of their jurisdiction in Rhode Island, should have been continually subjected to hostile aggressions from the four other colonial corporations of New England; and why they combined to form the confederacy, long denoted "The Four United Colonies of New England," with the special exclusion of the single little colony of Rhode Island as a lone star in the constellation of the five New England Colonies.

The common answer given to this question as to the cause of this hostility has been a difference of religious opinions. A more strict and careful investigation will show that the worldly interests of the directors of the Joint Stock Corpora-

tion of the Massachusetts Bay Company influenced their actions; for the founder of Rhode Island was indicted, tried, and condemned to banishment for denying the right of magistrates in the Bay Company to take the lands of the Indians without compensating the owners.* This doctrine of christian justice was directly subversive of the pecuniary interests of the Corporation under the royal charter, which was deemed to be a free grant of all the lands in America included within their charter bounds, for constituting the capital stock of the Company, to be divided as shares of profits. The maritime adventurers had no other capital stock than the value of the lands, and the christian doctrine of justice to the natives, preached by Williams, would be entirely subversive of their pecuniary interests, if they were to pay for the Indian lands.

In an historical address, John Quincy Adams affirmed that this doctrine, preached by Roger Williams, was treason to the colony, and a justification for his banishment.

To sustain their right to seize the Indians, the Joint Stock Corporation of the Massachusetts Bay Company found it profitable to adopt the Jewish Scriptural laws, which enjoined the extermination of the heathen as of "the cursed race of Ham." For denying this doctrine, as opposed to the precepts of christian justice, peace, and good will to men, Williams was also accused of blasphemy by the ministers, who undertook the duty of Judges under the Jewish laws, to be executed by civil magistrates, and thus combined the powers of Church and State. For this improvement they assumed superior purity in religion and the descriptive title of "Puritans."

The true character of the Puritan settlers of New England is described in the history of the United States by Mr. George Bancroft, in the following words:—

"The maritime adventurers of those early days, joining the principles of bigots with the boldness of heroes and pi-

* Both trade and religion had a hand in this matter. The difference in creeds tended to intensify the hostility towards the colony of Rhode Island, and was the means and true cause of being left out of the confederacy and to the mercy of the native inhabitants of the soil.—J. N. A.

rates, considered the wealth of the countries they might conquer as their lawful plunder; and the inhabitants, if christians, their subjects—if infidels, their slaves."

In accordance with these principles, the early Puritan settlers of New England considered all non-conformists in religious and civil principles of government to be infidels, and, if christians, their subjects—if infidels, their slaves.

Mr. Bancroft truly describes the maritime adventurers who obtained royal charters "to sail over the seas and take possession of any lands not occupied by christian people," to use the words contained in the original royal charters, to be joint stock corporations, on a par with modern corporations formed for gaining profits. He says: "Experience shows that corporations, whether commercial or proprietary, are the worst sovereigns. Gain being their object, corporate ambition is deaf to mercy and insensible to shame." They showed no mercy to the natives of America, and no shame in robbing them of food and of their lands; as the Pilgrims did, on their first encounter with them—as described by a writer—"after their arrival, they thankfully fell on their knees, and then fell upon the aborigines."

For early taking up the christian doctrine of justice to the natives, Roger Williams states, "My soul's desire was to do good to them." In denying the right of European kings to take possession of America, Williams appears to have originated the present Monroe doctrine.

After experiencing the evils of the Puritan system of combining the power of Church and State, Williams resolved to found a new colony on the basis of the entire separation of the power of ecclesiastics from the civil power. Finding it impossible to reform the Puritan colonists to practice the christian principles of justice toward the benighted natives, he undertook to establish these principles by founding a new colony. To obtain means for paying for their lands he mortgaged his house in Salem, negotiated with his friend Massasoit, and enlisted emigrants to accompany him. The directors of the Bay Company being desirous of getting the Indian

lands, and, as stated by Winthrop, learning his intentions, at once determined to frustrate his design by sending him back to England in a vessel then ready to sail; as they previously had sent back two brothers, Brown, for non-conformity with their religious and civil forms of government. Williams was indicted for "denying the authority of the magistrates," and condemned to banishment. He fled in midwinter to the hospitable Massasoit, and commenced a settlement in the spring which he named Providence. Others followed him. In 1644 he obtained a royal charter containing the express condition of paying for the plantations to the satisfaction of the natives, and of allowing perfect freedom in all religious concernments.

These principles were subversive not only of the proposed profits of the Bay State Company, whose capital, as they construed their charter, consisted of the lands included in their boundaries, but were also subversive of the ruling power of the ministers, who really controlled the government.

To suppress and exterminate such a revolutionary colony, the surrounding colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Hartford and New Haven formed a coalition under the title of "the Four United Colonies of New England," with special exclusion of Williams's new colony, and prohibition of intercourse. Williams was obliged to go to England by the way of the Dutch colony in New York, to get his royal charter; and his colonists to go to the same foreign colony to obtain the necessaries of life, including arms for self-defence.

From the first settlement of Rhode Island, the other colonies manifested unrelenting hostility, and made frequent attempts to seize the Indian lands within its jurisdiction. The colony was saved only by the paramount power and protection of the home government. It appears that the lone colony sought at one time protection from the sister colonies, and prevailed on the colonial corporations of Hartford and New Haven to join with them in a letter to the Massachusetts Bay Company, asking them to conciliate the natives by kind treatment, instead of considering them "as the cursed race of Ham, to be rooted out." Winthrop records that an answer

to this letter was refused, "because they would hold no intercourse with the Rhode Islanders." In commenting on this conduct, Judge Savage, an eminent historian of Massachusetts, made the following remarks: "This is the most exalted triumph of bigotry; for Papists, Jews, Turks and Atheists are admitted as good parties to civil contracts, but non-conforming Protestant brethren, of unimpeachable piety, are excluded for differing from us in unimportant points of doubtful disputations."

It was this mercenary spirit of the directors of the Massachusetts Bay Company for gaining possession of the Indian lands that Mr. Bancroft referred to as causing them to be "deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," and to become "the worst governors." This grasping spirit was the cause of nearly all the difficulties and troubles which for many years distressed and nearly ruined the early settlers of Rhode Island. To justify their hostile proceedings, the adverse Puritan colonists, assuming their Jewish code to be purer than the beneficient Christian code, traduced the characters of the non-conformists as heathen: so that it becomes now necessary to vindicate the motives of our forefathers in establishing their colony on the basis of civil and religious freedom. For this reason I am induced to add a sketch of the hostile aggressions of the surrounding colonists, for the purpose of seizing the Indian lands—"gain being the object of their corporate ambition."

To accomplish this purpose, the early settlers of Massachusetts employed Humphrey Atherton to get the lands of the Natick Indians, under Eliot, near Boston. They subsequently employed him elsewhere, for his skill and efficiency in this business. The leading directors of the Four United Colonies—Governors Dudley Stoughton, John Winthrop, Jr., and others—formed a joint stock company, under the name of the "Atherton Company," to share the profits of getting and selling Indian lands. To obtain a large track of Narragansett lands at Warwick, the color of a title was obtained from an Indian named Pomham. To sustain his power

against his superior Narragansett Sachem, Miantonomoh, a fort was built at Warwick Neck. But this plan was thwarted by Samuel Gorton and Randall Holden, who purchased the land of the true Sachem, and made a settlement thereon. It became necessary to oust these settlers by some ostensible form of civil process. There being no valid claim against the settlers for debt, recourse was had to accusing them of blasphemy under the rigid laws which the ministers were accustomed to decide upon under the union of Puritan Church and State. In this way the members of the Bay Company used their official influence to subserve their individual profits. Atherton employed forty armed men, half of them Indians, to march through Providence, and bring the accused to Boston for trial for their lives on alleged charges of "blasphemy in a wilderness where there were none to hear," as noticed by Mr. Palfrey in his History of New England. They put arms into the hands of Indians to kill the Rhode Islanders, whom they beseiged two days; and, as narrated, "riddled their English flag with bullets." This flag was hoisted by Gorton to manifest his claim to the rights of a British subject. But there was allowed no security of writ of habeas corpus in Massachusetts during an hundred years, until ordered by Queen Anne, in Virginia; and the jurors were by law all members of the Puritan Church. Only about one-sixth of the people were freemen, and the common people lived in subjection to an absolute tyranny of the Directors of the Colonial Corporation and of the ministers allied with them, in a union of Church and State. Winthrop and others of some distinction would not come to live under a Board of Directors of a Joint Stock Company in New England until they were assured of being themselves governors, judges, or other rulers.

Gorton and his associates were imprisoned two years in Boston, and escaped execution for blasphemy only by two votes. Then, it is recorded, they went about the streets, and so inflamed the people by proclaiming the wrongs inflicted on

them, and the seizure and sale of their cattle and furniture for expenses, that they were ordered to depart in two days under penalty of death for disobedience.

The possession of the Pequot lands in Connecticut was readily obtained by declaring war against them, and holding their lands by the right of conquest, after burning more than seven hundred men, women and children in a fort, and elsewhere killing all the men they could find, but saving the women and children to profit by the sale of them as slaves.

The possession of the Mohegan lands was obtained by inducing the Sachem, Uncas, to make aggressions on the Narragansett Sachem, Miantonomoh, by promises of aid. In the war which followed, Miantonomoh was inveigled into a conference, wherein he was captured and delivered over to the commissioners of the Four United Colonies at Hartford. After obtaining him as a captive, they could find no excuse for putting him to death; and, to avoid the responsibility, they referred his case for decision to a convention of ministers in Boston, as the Roman governor Pilate did to the chief priests in Jerusalem. Under their Jewish code, (quoting the precedent of Agag) they speedily sentenced him to be executed.

Winthrop states, Miantonomoh was killed near Hartford by a blow on the back of his head with a hatchet.

Then the Connecticut settlers came in with their claims for rendering assistance to Uncas, and obtained payment in his lands. Trumbull states, "Mr. Leffingwell obtained nearly the whole township of Norwich for his services."

To punish the treachery of Uncas, the successor of Miantonomoh, Pessicus, after giving notice to the commissioners of the Four Colonies, declared war against Uncas. For this hostility to their "friend and ally, Uncas," Pessicus was fined 2,000 fathoms of wampum. Being unable to pay this debt, Humphrey Atherton was sent by the commissioners of the Four Colonies, with twenty armed men, to enforce the payment. As stated in Arnold's history of Rhode Island (vol. i., p. 199), "Atherton forced his way, pistol in hand, into the

wigwam, and, seizing the Sachem by the hair, dragged him out, threatening instant death if any resistance was offered." The debt was settled by Pessicus giving a mortgage of all his lands to the commissioners of the Four Colonies, who transferred it to the Atherton Company for 735 fathoms of wampum. In this unlawful way the Atherton Company obtained, in 1650, their iniquitous claim to the whole Narragansett country, by foreclosing the mortgage for non-payment. This Company maintained their claim with the powerful influence of the rulers of the Four United Colonies to back them against the feeble Rhode Island colony. The manifest illegality of their title prevented sales during the long struggle, until the Company took advantage of the arrival, in Boston, of some strangers—French refugees—after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Then the Atherton Company, under their new title of "Proprietors of the Narragansett Country," inveigled forty-five families of Huguenots, ignorant alike of land titles and of the English language, into the purchase of 5,000 acres of this land in a locality in East Greenwich still known as Frenchtown. The apparent official respectability of the members of the Company appears to have disarmed the strangers of all suspicion of fraud, although the illegality of the title had been decided by Royal Commissioners in 1664. A final decision by another Royal Commissioner, Sir Edmund Andross, against the legality of the Atherton claim in 1688, ruined the colony of Huguenots in Rhode Island, and caused them to become exiles a second time. Their sufferings by the merciless wrongs and chicanery of the Puritan colonial directors equalled those inflicted by the Catholics.

The profit of getting the Indian lands induced the Governor of the Hartford Colony, John Winthrop, Jr., to strive to procure a share of it for his own colony. As appears by examining the Colonial Records of Connecticut (Appendix, page 581), Governor Winthrop proposed going to England to obtain an extension of the original charter to include Rhode Island and the New Haven colony under the Hartford grant.

Accordingly, the following instructions were officially given to him :—"The bounds we do present to be in our patent (if it may be obtained), are, eastward to Plymouth line; northward to the limits of the Massachusetts colony: and westward to Delaware Bay, or at least to Hudson's river."

This proposed an attempt to include the whole of the colony of Rhode Island and of New Haven in the patent to be given to John Winthrop, Major John Mason, S. Willis, Matthew Allyn and others.

This enlargement of the Hartford charter on so munificent a scale, it appears, Winthrop proposed to obtain on pretence of renewing the old charter, with the boundary lines so altered as to scoop in New Haven and Rhode Island, with all their appurtenant Indian lands. Accordingly, Winthrop went to England, and in April, 1662, actually obtained a new charter, with the king's signature and the broad seal, including the territory of the New Haven colony, and more than half of the territory of the Rhode Island colony,—to the surprise alike of the New Haven and Rhode Island colonists. The New Haven colonists bitterly opposed this transfer of their charter privileges during three years, until overpowered; but the Rhode Island colonists manfully and successfully resisted the aggression many years.

It appears that Winthrop found the agent of Rhode Island in England, who resisted the validity of the new Connecticut charter on the ground of fraud in obtaining it. The account of the mode which Winthrop adroitly adopted to include New Haven and the greater part of Rhode Island in his new charter in 1662, is authentically disclosed by letters recently discovered, describing the details, and first published in Arnold's History of Rhode Island, pages 378 to 383, vol. i. The original suggestion of the fraud appears in the letter signed by the managers of the Atherton Company, and stipulating for a division of the spoil. Another letter, signed by Winthrop himself, acknowledged that he "added as an explication, after the words 'Narragansett river,' contained in the original charter, the words, '*commonly called*

Narragansett Bay.'" This interpolation changed the bounds twenty-four miles further east, so as to include all the Narragansett lands. Another letter, signed by John Scott, the agent employed in England by Winthrop, describes how he bribed "certain potent gentlemen" to have the charter passed under the king's signature and the great seal without scrutiny.

The fraud being immediately detected by Mr. John Clarke, the Rhode Island agent in London, so strenuous an opposition was made, that Winthrop, to get clear of the opprobrium, signed an agreement with Clarke to allow the old charter bound of Rhode Island by the Pawcatuck river to remain as the true bound. This agreement was disputed by the Connecticut rulers, as being beyond the authority of Winthrop; but nevertheless, he ever afterward confirmed his agreement, though in vain.

To counteract the fraudulently reissued charter, John Clarke obtained also a later reissue of the Rhode Island charter, confirming the original bound by the present Pawcatuck river, which still constitutes the western boundary of Rhode Island.

On receiving their reissued charter, the directors of the Hartford Colonial Corporation sent soldiers and civil officers to take possession, who were resisted, ejected, and imprisoned by the vigorous Rhode Island Governor, Samuel Cranston.

For many years a border contest was kept up on this debatable Narragansett land. It was not until 1728 that the final decision of the claim was made by the king in council, in favor of Rhode Island, after a prolonged struggle to maintain a fraud by corporation directors, who were "insensible to shame."

In describing these aggressions, Arnold observes: "The attempts of the Atherton Company and others to accomplish their fraudulent purposes, manifest a baseness that cannot easily be surpassed."

It is to be remembered that this conduct of the directors

of the Four Colonial Corporations does not implicate the character of the common people living under their government, any more than the knavery of modern political leaders involves the character of the subordinate people; for the private individuals of New England have ever continued to manifest extraordinary intelligence, toiling industry, and private virtues, which have made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose," and elevated the human race.

Against these repeated wrongs and aggressions, Williams expostulated with the leaders in the following appeal:—

"In the sight of God you will find this depraved appetite for obtaining land to be among the great vanities and shadowy dreams of a fleeting life in this wilderness; as if men were here in want and necessity for land, like hungry and thirsty seamen on a starving voyage. Land is one of the gods of New England, for which the Most High will punish transgressors."

"Your intrusion upon us, as being weaker, is unneighborly and unchristian, as well as contrary to all English laws."

To sustain their independence and rights, the lone colony continued to struggle manfully against the hostile aggressions of their rapacious neighbors. Relying on the justice of their cause, and on the paramount power of the British government to enforce their chartered rights, and to protect their individual rights as British subjects under the national constitution, rather than on their own feeble power, the colonists continued to remonstrate against the lawless acts from which they suffered. To investigate the Connecticut and Atherton claims, soon after Winthrop obtained his interpolated charter, Sir Robert Carr and other Royal Commissioners were sent out in 1663, after the new charter was received by the Rhode Island colony. They reaffirmed the original charter bound of the Pawcatuck river, instead of the Narragansett Bay shore, and also declared the Atherton claim illegal on account of having been obtained by threats under duress. They confirmed the rights of citizenship to the Narragansett tribe, and their allegiance, with all due

forms and ceremonies, and received their country as the King's Province. They then transferred the jurisdiction to the colony of Rhode Island.

In 1676, a tribe of Wampanoag Indians on the border of Plymouth, driven to desperation by wrongs, commenced resistance under the lead of Metacomet, better known as King Philip, who averred he desired not to live when he had no longer a country. While the Narragansetts were remaining peaceable fellow-subjects with the Rhode Island settlers, the Massachusetts Indians commenced ravaging the country and killing the people in the year 1676. It has been estimated that this reaction against the injustice of the Puritans caused the loss of more than 1400 lives of the settlers, and an incalculable loss of property, directly and indirectly, by wasting the interior of the country and retarding the prosperity of New England. Until this reaction occurred, the Rhode Island settlers had lived with their families among the Narragansetts in friendly relationship. Suddenly, without giving notice to the Rhode Island people, the Four United Colonies sent an army into the colony, and commenced killing the Narragansetts, their fellow-subjects, in direct violation of the royal charter, and of their rights of protection guaranteed to them. As said by Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, "this was an unscrupulous disregard of the rights and welfare of a sister colony, which was inexcusable, for a notice was an easy act of friendly courtesy." He adds:—"But friendly feelings were strangers to the confederated Puritans, by whom heretics and heathen were classed together as beneath the range of christian fellowship."

The sudden desertion of Rhode Island after the onslaught was the manifestation of a similar spirit, by leaving the colonists without protection, a prey to the fury of the exasperated Indians, and Providence to be burned by them. A previous prohibition of the sale of arms to the Rhode Island colonists indicated an intention to leave them defenceless, to be destroyed.

Taking advantage of the desolation they had caused, the

directors of the United Colonies resumed attempts to take possession of the vacated lands in the Narragansett country. To annul the decision of the Royal Commissioners against the claim of the Atherton Company and Connecticut in 1664, a petition for a new hearing was presented to the Royal Council in 1683, and granted. The selection was made mostly from members of the Atherton Company and friends, including the ever-active Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton, and John Winthrop, Junr. Edward Randolph was appointed Secretary, being qualified by experience as a Royal Commissioner sent over in 1676 to enquire into the state of the colonies. They speedily reversed the award made by the previous Royal Commissioners in 1664, and confirmed the validity of the Atherton and Connecticut claim for the Narragansett lands.

The next step necessary for the claimants was to obtain the executive and judicial powers to enforce this decree. It appears that Randolph, from previous investigations, had reported on the lawlessness of the colonists, on their mutual jealousies and hostility to the Rhode Island settlers, and also to the Indians taken under the royal protection. He strongly favored the consolidation of the colonies under one president or viceroy appointed by the king, corresponding with the Dominion of Canada and the East Indies. He referred in one of his letters to the pliancy and ready subserviency of Joseph Dudley to make his way in the world, and procured his appointment as President of the New England Colonies in 1685. Two years later the appointment of Judge of King's Province was obtained from James II. by Dudley. Clothed with this executive and judicial power, Joseph Dudley had now gained nearly absolute control over the Rhode Island colony, and its dismemberment seemed to be certain. But such gross injustice stimulated the colonists to greater resistance than ever before, and such refusals to submit to the royal authority, that Randolph reported to the Royal Council that nothing short of a revocation of the charters of the colonial corporations would reduce them to

obedience. Investigations were instituted, and writs of *quo warranto* were issued from the Court of King's Bench in London, and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed, in June, 1686, to be President of the New England Colonies. His long experience as agent of the Duke of York, in his colony taken from the Dutch, had inspired confidence in his ability and fidelity. He came out with the writs of *quo warranto*, to take away the charters of all the New England Colonies for the abuse and disregard of their charter rights and lawlessness, and to enforce the observance of English laws. His advent was hailed with great satisfaction by the Rhode Island colonists, for he came with power to interpose the shield of the English laws to protect British subjects from the lawless aggressions of the surrounding colonists. His official conduct toward the Rhode Island colonists was courteous and kind. He did his duty in asking for the charter, without persistently requiring the delivery of it. He immediately directed his secretary, Randolph, to forbid the taxation of the people of New England for the support of the established Puritan church, declaring that the Puritans had no more right to tax Episcopalians than the Episcopalians had to tax the Puritans for the support of their ministers. This decree was so perfectly in accordance with the fundamental principle of religious liberty which was the glory of the Rhode Island charter, that it gave assurance to the colonists, as did also the decree of James II., establishing religious freedom in 1688. This decree was a death-blow to New England Puritanism, from which it never fully recovered. For his stand in favor of religious freedom, Governor Andros was denounced by the Puritan ministers with bitter invectives, and denoted a destroyer of religion and monster of tyranny.

He investigated anew the claims of the Atherton and of the Connecticut claims to the Indian lands, and declared them both unlawful,—thus reversing Governor Dudley's decision, and confirming the charter bounds and rights of the Rhode Island colony. His timely arrival and support of the charter

rights and individual rights of the colonists under the Magna Charta as the palladium of the liberty of Englishmen, established the civil and religious freedom of Rhode Island, then a lone colony amid hostile surrounding colonies.

Governor Andros went to Hartford with a troop of horsemen to take away their fraudulently obtained charter, which was saved by hiding it in the hollow of a decaying oak tree, thereafter rendered famous as "the charter oak."

Governor Andros also attempted to reduce to systematic order the loose and irregular proceedings of the New England Probate Courts, and the records of marriages and births, which were kept on the fly leaf of family bibles; but the fees charged by clerks rendered this attempted improvement unpopular. He displayed energetic zeal by personal exposure to a winter campaign against the Indians in Maine, who had attacked the border settlers, and were supplied with arms by Boston traders, as historically stated.

But his services in New England were brought to a sudden close on the abdication of James II. He was recalled, and a mob in Boston caused his temporary imprisonment. Quite as sudden a downfall befell the hitherto successful Joseph Dudley, who had been chiefly instrumental in wronging and troubling the Rhode Island colonists. While he was in the King's Province, actively engaged in the disposal of the Indian lands, of which he for a short time had obtained possession, it is narrated, a party from Providence went out and seized him and carried him to Roxbury in Massachusetts. There he was for a time imprisoned, on charges of misconduct.

After inveigling the colony of forty-five families to settle on the Indian lands in Rhode Island, he succeeded in similarly inveigling another colony of thirty families of Huguenots to purchase of him a tract of Indian lands in Oxford, Mass., taken from the Nipmuck tribe without compensation. By this fraudulent management in withholding the acknowledgment and delivery of the deed of the land for twenty-seven years, as appears by the Suffolk records in Boston, this

Huguenot colony was also necessitated to disperse, like the Huguenot colony in Rhode Island.

The preceding outlines of Rhode Island's early history are now sketched, as previously stated, for the special purpose of inducing members of the Historical Society to further investigate the wrongs and sufferings of our ancestors in their long-continued struggles for establishing the principles of civil and religious freedom which they originated. The time has arrived when the other side of the question of their characteristic principles of religious liberty should be vindicated from the calumnies that have been continually heaped upon them as heretics,—as impressively affirmed by an historian of the United States, Mr. Bancroft: "Had the magnitude of the Rhode Island territory corresponded with the importance of the principles it maintained, the world would have been filled with wonder at the phenomena of its early history."

NOTE.—The characters of the three principal Puritan governors, who were copartners in the Atherton Company, and who were the most active leaders in seizing and selling the Indian lands, and wronging the Rhode Island colonists and the Huguenot colonists, are truthfully portrayed by Mr. Palfrey, in his History of New England, (vol. iii., ch. 9). He describes William Stoughton as "the shadow and echo of Joseph Dudley, the chief tools of the barbarous and infamous administrators of the laws." The royal agent, Randolph, affirmed:—"Dudley will cringe and stoop to anything to make his fortune in the world. He may be gained, if his Majesty will promote him. Appreciating this usefulness, I take all occasion for hinting his merits." This was done so successfully by Randolph, that Dudley and his compeer, Stoughton, obtained the appointments of President and Vice President of the New England Colonial Council, under Sir Edmund Andros, after the revocation of the charters, from 1686 to 1689. Palfrey states:—"William Stoughton was a rich atrabilarious bachelor, not unconscientious after his own dreary way, and one of those men to whom it seems natural to favor oppressions and insolent pretentions, and to oppose every movement for freedom and humanity as an impertinent affront. His power was not in a superior intelligence, but in a dogged will." "To gain royal favor, he took the lead in urging submission by the people, and in judicially enforcing the very principles of royal taxation without representation, which afterwards caused the revolt of the colonies. In the case of the refusal of a committee of the town of Ipswich to pay a tax imposed by the royal governor, because it was not legally assessed by an Assembly appointed by the freemen, it is recorded that an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the Magna Charta rights of Englishmen, was denied by Judge Dudley," who said, in open court, "You must not think your rights as Englishmen follow you to the ends of the earth. You have here only the privilege not to be sold as slaves." He reigned despotically in New England.

Governor Dudley, Stoughton, and Winthrop of Connecticut, at one time reduced the colony of Rhode Island to such a state of subjection to the Atherton and Connecticut claims to the Narragansett country, that the arrival of Andros to supersede them at a critical moment, saved the colony from dismemberment. The fate of the colony was held in a balance against the claim of the Huguenot colony under Dudley's sale, and was decided by Andros against the Huguenots. The latter were ruined, and the former was thus saved.

With such men for rulers as were these Puritan leaders, "actuated by corporate ambition, and desire of gain, deaf to mercy and insensible to shame," it is not surprising that a distinguished son of Massachusetts, Nathaniel Hawthorne, should have expressed his feelings in the following impressive words:—"While thanking God for having given us such ancestors, each successive generation may thank Him not less fervently for being removed one step further from them in the march of ages."

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S JOURNAL,*

From June 21, 1778.

From the original MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library, Newport.

Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon. *Aft*, afternoon. *h*, hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, Day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly, easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast. *v*, variable. *m*, morning.

6th Month. June, 1778.

21st. Newport Flag hauled out of Newport from Tom Robinson's wharf. I lodged on board.

22d. Lay at anchor off Fort Point. I lodged on shore this night.

23d. Sailed 10 o'clock in the morning. Arrived at Warwick Point at sunset.

24th. George Coggeshall's negro man died on board. We buried him on the beach. The son was in the cabin. Sailed. Arrived at Pawtuxet at night.

25th. Arrived at Providence.

26th. Unloaded the Flag.

27th. At uncle Clarke's this day.

28th. At do. 29th. At do.

30th. Went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

7th Month. July, 1778.

1st. Went to Worcester to Mr. Tanner's.

2d. Went to town, and there was executed for murder James Buckman, Ira Rose, Wm. Brooks, and Bashaba Spooner. They were turned off at 5 o'clock.

3d. Returned to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

4th. This day at uncle Redwood's.

5th. At do.

*Nailer Tom.

6th. Returned to Providence.

7th. This day at uncle Clarke's.

8th. At do. 9th. At do. 10th. At do. 11th. At do. 12th. At do. 13th. At do.

14th. Went to Cranston to Thomas Potter's to carry uncle Clarke's horse and returned.

15th. Very rainy. This day at uncle Clarke's.

16th. Went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's. Very warm and clear.

17th. Went to Worcester. Very warm and clear.

18th. Returned to Mendon. Warm and clear.

19th. Returned to Providence. Do.

20th. Cool. Carried brother Tanner to Mendon.

21st. Cool. Carried brother Tanner to Worcester to his father's.

22d. Returned to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

23d. This day at uncle Redwood's.

24th. Returned to Providence. Cool.

25th. Went to Mendon with sister Tanner.

26th. Went to Worcester with sister Tanner and Sally.

27th. Returned to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

28th. Returned to Providence.

29th. Thunder and lightning in the night. Clear. This day at uncle Clarke's.

30th. Went to Mendon and drove uncle William Redwood's horse, and went in a chaise. Very sick.

31st. This day at uncle Redwood's. Clear weather.

8TH MONTH. AUGUST, 1778.

1st. Cloudy. This day at uncle Redwood's.

2d. Clear. This day at do.

3d. Began work at uncle Redwood's.

4th. At do. Clear. 5th. At do. Clear. 6th. At do. Clear. 7th. At do. Clear. 8th. At do. Clear. 9th. At do. Clear. 10th. At do. Clear.

11th. Went to Worcester after wine and flour.

12th. Went to do. for wine, and left Mr. Tanner's and returned to Mendon. Wind west, hard.

13th. W, nc and hard, rain. No work to-day.

14th. W, nc and rain. Aft c. Went to Worcester after wine and flour with overcoat.

15th. Returned to Mendon with Port wine and flour.

16th. At uncle Redwood's. c.

17th. At do. f, Aft c.

18th. At do. Some r.

19th. At do. c. 20th. At do. c.

21st. At do. Fine, c, Aft r.

22d. At do. c and cool.

23d. At do. c and cool.

24th. At do. m clear and warm.

25th. At do. Very warm.

26th. At do. Very warm.

27th. At do. Very warm.

28th. At do. Very warm.

29th. At do. No work to-day. Read the "History and Adventures of Joseph Andrews and his friend Mr. Marberry Adams. Vol. I. Began vol. II same day.

30th. Cool, W, sc. This day at uncle Redwood's.

31st. C and cool. At do.

9th Month. September, 1778.

1st. At do. Went to Uxbridge and returned.

2d. c and cool. Went on the highway. W, nw. Worked for uncle Redwood.

3d. At uncle Redwood's. Made cider.

4th. At do. Made cider.

5th. Received a letter from Nancy Tanner. Went to Worcester at 10 o'clock and got there 1 o'clock next morning. C. cool.

6th. c and cool. This day at Mr. Tanner's. Brother Tanner departed this life 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

7th. Warm and clear. This day at Mr. Tanner's.

8th. Warm and clear. Buried brother in the town at 3 o'clock at the toll of the bell in the afternoon.

9th. C, F. Aft; n. This day at Mr. Tanner's.

10th. W, nw. c and cool. Returned to Mendon and rode William Tanner's horse.

11th. W, s. Clear and cool. Returned to Providence.

12th. W, s and cool. Went to South Kingstown to Enock Hazard's.

13th. C and cool. W, nw. This day at Mr. Hazard's.

14th. Went to Stonington to Ben Clarke's.

15th. Went to George Irish's and returned.

16th. c and r. Went to South Kingstown to Gideon Clarke's.

17th. r. Went to cousin Champlain's on Tower Hill.

18th. c. Went to Boston Neck &c., and to Little Neck and returned to cousin Champlain's.

19th. Went to Stonington with brother Ben to Ben Clarke's.

20th. Went to Providence with John Tanner.

21st. Went to Mendon with do.

22d. Went to Worcester with do.

23d. This day at James Tanner's. Went to the town and returned to Mr. Tanner's. W, se.

24th. c. Went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

25th. W, n. This day at uncle Redwood's.

26th. W, sw. r. Went to Providence.

27th. c. W, w. This day at uncle Clarke's.

28th. c. W, c. At do.

29th. W, sw. C. Removed sister Tanner's goods to uncle Clarke's.

30th. c. W, nw. Went to Smithfield to Oziel Wilkinson's and lodged.

10th Month. October, 1778th.

1st. Went to Mendon.

2d. C and cool. Began work at Benjamin Staples's in Mendon.

3d. At Staples's.

4th. At do. 5th. At do. 6th. At do. 7th. At do. 8th. At do. 9th. At do. 10th. At do. 11th. At do.

12th. Sold my watch to Simeon Staples for 60 dollars.

13th. At Staples'.

14th. At do. 15th. At do. 16th. At do. 17th. At do.

18th. Bought a horse of William Redwood for 260 dollars. Received 42 dollars of Benjamin Ellery for 28 days work at 1½ dollars per day.

19th. At Staples's.

20th. At do. 21st. At do. 22d. At do.

23d. Left work at Staples's. Swapt my horse for a mare with Turner Ellis. Swapt my chestnut colored mare with Asel Williams for a black horse.

24th. Paid uncle Redwood for his horse 260 dollars.

25th. C. This day at uncle Redwood's.

26th. Received 36 dollars of Benjamin Staples for 18 days work at 2 dollars per day. Went to Providence with uncle Redwood.

27th. Went to South Kingstown. Uncle went to Little Rest. He was going to Philadelphia. Went to the widow Champlain's. Elsie Hazard died this day.

28th. Went to Thomas Hazard's and returned.

29th. Went to Boston Neck with Polly Champlain to the burial of Elsie Hazard.

30th. W, sw. Went to Providence.

31st. C and r. W, ne. Went to Oziel Wilkinson's in Smithfield.

11th Month. November, 1778.

1st. Went to Mendon.

2d. Went to Worcester.

3d. Returned to Mendon.

4th. Returned to Smithfield.

5th. Began work at Oziel Wilkinson's.

6th. Moderate wind. At do.

7th. W, ne.

8th. W, e by n. Went to Providence to uncle Clarke's and returned.

9th. C. W, n.

10th. c and warm.

11th. v. W, sc. Went to Mendon.

12th. W, nw. Returned to Smithfield and went to work in the shop.

13th. C and cool. W, n.

14th. C and wind northerly.

15th. C and cold. W, sw. Went to meeting.

16th. Moderate weather.

17th. Do.

18th. C and r.

19th. Wind w. Some rain.

20th. Moderate weather.

21st. c and cold. W, nw.

22d. C and cold. W, nw. Went to Providence.

23d. C and cold. There was a man shot for deserting named Bushbee.

24th. C and cold. W, nw. Returned to Smithfield.

25th. Moderate. W, n. Went to meeting.

26th. Went to Woonsocket meeting.

27th. Went to work. W, n.

28th. C and cold. W, w.

29th. C. W, northerly. Went to meeting, and after meeting went to Jonathan Arnold's and returned.

30th. W, sc. Aft W, nw. Some snow.

12TH MONTH. DECEMBER, 1778.

1st. W, n. Moderate.

2d. c and warm. W, w. Left off work at Oziel Wilkinson's. My work has come to three oxen for which he has paid me.

3d. W, nw. Went to Providence.

4th. W, sw. Went to South Kingstown to Godfrey Kenyon's.

5th. Went to Tower Hill to the widow Champlain's. r. W, sw. Sold my horse to Mumford Hazard for 65 dollars.

6th. Moderate weather.

7th. Clear. W, sw.

8th. W, sc. May's house took fire.

9th. Went to Boston Neck.

10th. Moderate weather.
11th. Went to Worden's pond and returned.
12th. Cool. W, n.
13th. r. W, northerly.
14th. c. and cool. W, s.
15th. Moderate. W, s.
16th. This day at cousin Champlain's.*

1st Month. January, 1779.

1st. c and warm. This day at cousin Champlain's.

2d. W, w by s. Went to Providence with George Hazard on foot. c and warm.

3d. C and warm. W, sw. At uncle Clarke's. Went to meeting in the forenoon. Received of Wm. Burdin 1 lb. tea. 2 lb. loaf sugar from Mrs. Hill.

4th. c and warm. W, w. Bought things for cousin Champlain.

5th. C, F. W, w. Aft c. W, nw. Went to Smithfield to Oziel Wilkinson's, and from there to work with Thomas Lapham, who departed this life the night before. 73 years old. Snow in the night.

6th. C, F. Aft c. W, ne. Dined at George Arnold's and then went to Mendon to George Lawton's.

7th. c, F. Aft C. Went to Worcester to Tanner's.

8th. C and warm. W, n. Was at James Tanner's.

9th. F and C, Aft snow. W, c. Returned to Lawton's.

10th. Aft c. Lodged at uncle Redwood's.

11th. c and cold. W, nw. Went to Smithfield to Samuel Arnold's and lodged.

12th. F, snow. Aft c, W, sw. Went to Greenwich to Samuel Arnold's and lodged.

13th. W, w by s. Went to John Hazard's in Voluntown, and from there to Champlain's.

14th. F, Aft C. W, s. At do.

15th. C. W, c. At cousin Champlain's.

16th. C and cold. W, sw. Aft W, nw. At do.

* This entry is repeated every day the rest of the month.—J. N. A.

17th. c and cold. W, n. Four sail; 2 ships and 2 brigs standing south west.

18th. c and cold. W, nw. At Champlain's.

19th. C. W, n. Aft snow. At do.

20th. c. W, n. At do.

21st. c. W, nw. At do. Seven sail went into Newport.

22d. c. W, sw. Began work at Congdon's.

23d. C, r. W, sw. At do.

24th. r. W, sw. At Champlain's.

25th. r. W, w. At work at Congdon's.

26th. c, F. Aft C, W, w. At do.

27th. C and cold. W, nnw. Some snow in the night. Settled with cousin Champlain and paid her for my board.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to Godfrey Hazard's.

29th. c. W, nw. Jonathan Hazard's mare drownded herself in the river.

30th. c. W, nc. The Regulars landed and took two boats out of the river. 4 sail went upland from Newport. Some snow. One ship went into Newport. Went to Champlain's.

31st. c. W, nc. Went to meeting.

2d Month. February, 1779.

1st. c. W, w. Left making bridle bits at Congdon's shop. Went to Godfrey's. Davis's privateer lay off that night.

2d. f. W, sw. At Godfrey's.

3d. C. W, sw. Went to Champlain's with Ben Easton.

4th. c. W, w by s. Went home with Godfrey Hazard and lodged.

5th. C. W, nw. At Godfrey's. Davis's privateer went eastward.

6th. c. W, sw. Went to cousin Champlain's at Little Rest to see Hannah. Lodged at Sherman's.

7th. Snow last night. c. W, w. Went to Godfrey's.

8th. c. Went to Little Rest and returned with Godfrey.

9th. C, r. W, s. At Little Rest.

10th. C. W, sw. At do.

11th. C. W, n. At do.

12th. c F. Aft C. Went to Champlain's round the cove and from there to Godfrey's.

13th. c. W, nw. At Godfrey Hazard's.

14th. C. W, w. r. Went to Champlain's and David Valentine's with Stephen.

15th. c. W, n. Aft W, se. Went to Godfrey's.

16th. f. Aft c. At do.

17th. C, v. W, s. Received of Godfrey 1110 dollars for Ben Easton. Went to cousin Champlain's.

18th. c. W, n. Went to Godfrey's and fell in the river.

19th. r. W, s. Aft W, nw. Went to North Kingstown to Thomas Hazard's.

20th. c. W, nw. Went to Pawtuxet to Davis's.

21st. C. W, s. Went to Providence.

22d. r. W, s. Aft c. At uncle Clarke's.

23d. c. W, s. Went to Freetown to Richard Borden's, and delivered Ben Easton his money.

24th. c. W, sw. Went to John Borden's.

25th. W, sw. c. Returned to Richard Borden's and delivered Ben his money this day.

26th. r. and snow. W, sw. Went to Providence.

27th. c. W, sw. Went to South Kingstown on Ben's horse and delivered him to Godfrey.

28th. f. W, s. Went to Champlain's and delivered the lawn I bought in Providence for Polly.

3d Month. March, 1779.

1st. c. W, sw. Went to Godfrey's with brother Ben.

2nd. c. W, s. Went to hear Jemima at Champlain's and dined at Wm. Potter's, and thence to Champlain's.

3d. C. W, sw. Went to Sarah Pindar's but she was not at home. Went to Godfrey's.

4th. c. W, c. Went to meeting and to Thomas Hazard's. Mashed my finger. Went to cousin Champlain's. Staid at Hazard's.

5th. C, snow. r. W, c. Rode Stephen Champlain's horse round the bridge to Godfrey's.

6th. C. W, ne. At Godfrey Hazard's.

7th. Snow. W, se. At do.

8th. C. W, s. Went to Rodman's mills. Lodged at cousin Champlain's.

9th. C. W, nw Dined at cousin Hazard's. Began to keep house with George.

10th. c. W, nw. Went to Champlain's and returned.

11th. C. W, sw. Aft W, se and v. Snow and hail. Began work in the shop.

12th. C. W, nw. 13th. c. W, n.

14th. Snow. W, ne. Went to Godfrey's and returned.

15th. c and cold. W, nw.

16th. c and cold. W, n.

17th. c. W, nw. A ship towed a wreck into Newport. Went to Job Watson's, Champlain's, Godfrey's, and John Gardiner's and lodged.

18th. c. W, nw. Returned home. Went to Boston Neck to Champlain's and returned home with a side of sole leather of Godfrey Hazard's.

19th. Snow. W, sw. Aft W, n by e.

20th. c. W, nw. A sloop sailed out of Newport about sunset.

21st. c. W, n. Aft W, sw. Went to meeting, and after went to cousin Champlain's.

22d. Snow and r. W, ne. At Champlain's.

23d. c. W, nw. Returned home.

24th. Snow and hail. W, ne. George's horse fell into the river.

25th. Snow. W, nw.

26th. C. W, n.

27th. C. W, sw.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Wrote two letters. One to sister Tanner, and one to aunt Clarke. A fleet went into Newport of 20 or 30 sail.

29th. Moderate. W, nw.

30th. C. W, sw. Went to mill. George went to Providence. I worked for George.

31st. c. W, n.

4th Month. April, 1779.

1st. f. W, s. Read the history of "Agricola."

2d. c. W, sw. Put the trough in the shop.

3d. f. W, s. George returned from Providence.

4th. C, r. W, ne. Went to meeting. Aft went to Champlain's, Godfrey's, Gardiner's, and returned. 20 sail went into Newport.

5th. c. W, nw.

6th. c. W, sw. Shower at sunset.

7th. c. W, nw. A schooner fired at the privateer's men, at the Harbor's mouth.

8th. c. W, sw. George went to meeting this morning on foot to Greenwich.

9th. high W, sw.

10th. high W, sw.

11th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to Champlain's, Gardiner's, and returned. Benjamin Hazard was married to Hannah Hazard last night.

12th. r. W, ne.

13th. C. W, nw. Aft W, sw.

14th. c. W, w. Dug a woodchuck out of hole.

15th. c. W, sw.

16th. r. W, ne.

17th. C. W, n.

18th. c. W, w. Staid at home.

19th. C. W, w. Susey came here to live.

20th. c. W, n. George went to Providence. I carried his chest down to the boat. Began work in the garden.

21st. c. W, w. Worked in the garden.

22d. c. W, n.

23d. c. W, s.

24th. c. W, w.

25th. c. W, sw. At home.

26th. c. W, ne. Went to Rodman's mill. Champlain brought George's horse here. George returned from Providence and brought my chest.

27th. c. W, ne. Worked for George.

28th. c. W, ne. Worked do.

29th. C. W, ne. Worked do.

30th. C and r. W, sw. Made stone wall for cousin Hazard.

5TH MONTH. MAY, 1779.

1st. c. W, sw. Made stone wall for cousin Hazard.

2d. high W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Champlain's, Amos Gardiner's, and returned home with a cow. Stephen Gardiner was married to Polly Champlain.

3d. c. W, sw. Went to the beach to get a load of sand.

4th. c. W, sw. Went to Godfrey's and returned.

5th. c. W, w by n. B. came from Providence and brought me a letter from sister Tanner. I went to Congdon's for the vice.

6th. c. W, nw. Carried home Congdon's sledge.

7th. W, nw. Planted corn for cousin Hazard.

8th. c. W, nw. Regulars landed in Point Judeth.

9th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting here with Mr. Wilkerson at Tower Hill. Went to Thomas Champlain's in Point Judeth.

10th. c. W, nw. Ben went to Providence.

11th. c. W, sw. George bought Thomas Champlain's boat.

12th. r. C. W, e.

13th. r. W, ne.

14th. C. W, ne. Cleaned out the cellar.

15th. c. W, sw. Hung the shop windows.

16th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Champlain's and Godfrey's and lodged.

17th. c. W, w.

18th. C. W, sw. Thomas Hazard's sheep's ear mark altered. Returned home yesterday and waded through the river.

19th. C and r. W, se. George went to Providence.

20th. C and some r. W, se.

21st. C. Aft W, e by s. Laid out the cornfield. The Regulars landed last night and carried off negroes.

22d. C. W, ne. George returned from Providence.

23d. c. W, sw. Picked greens at Boston Neck. Brought home two hogs from Brown's. Net weight, 147¾ lbs.

24th. c. W, sw. F. Planted corn for cousin Hazards. Planted own corn.

25th. c. W, ne. Planted corn.

26th. C. W, sw. Finished planting corn.

27th. C. W, ne. Killed the calf. Made the fence round the meeting house.

28th. C. W, s. Mended the boat. The privateersmen took the fish boats. I went to see them.

29th. C. W, sw. Planted potatoes. Went sailing in the Summer Garden.

30th. C. W, sw. Staid at home. Ben Easton called at the door. Went to cousin Hazard's.

31st. f. W, sw. George went to meeting.

6TH MONTH. JUNE, 1779.

1st. high W, sw. Went to Boston Neck for Hannah Hazard. Susey was sick. Carried her home. Weeded corn for cousin Hazard.

2d. c. W, variable. Held harrow for cousin Hazard. Ben Easton returned back.

3d. c. W, ne. Planted our beans. Chaddock was taken in his fish boat by the Privateersmen.

4th. c. W, sw.

5th. c. W, sw. Went in swiming.

6th. c. W, nw. Went to meeting. The Regulars landed and took Samuel Congdon.

7th. C. W, sw. Yolked our hogs.

8th. c. W, nw. The Regulars burnt two houses last night. Aft W, s.

9th. Rn. W, w. Went to Providence in boat.

10th. c. W, w. At uncle Clarke's.

11th. C. W, w. Returned in boat home.

12th. c. W, nw. Lodged at Godfrey's. Godfrey brought things here. An alarm in the night..

13th. r. W, s. Went to Providence in cousin Hazard's chaise.

14th. m, r. Brought sister Tanner and children home.

15th. c. W, sw. Carried home Godfrey's mare.

16th. c. Aft C. My leg lame. George returned.

17th. c. W, sw. My leg lame.

18th. c. W, sw. My leg lame.

19th. c. W, sw. Made a hoe handle of bass wood.

20th. c. W, sw. Took salt water.

21st. c. W, sw. Hoed corn for Thomas Hazard. Sold a tea kettle for twenty dollars.

22d. c. W, w. Rode Robert's horse home and returned threw the river.

23d. c. W, w. Made stone wall for cousin Hazard.

24th. c. W, sw. Made stone wall for do.

25th. high W, e. Put a barrel in the spring. George went to Providence in a chaise.

26th. C. Aft c. W, ne. Went a fishing. Went to the old mill. George returned home.

27th. c. Aft f. W, s. Went to mill and Simeon's.

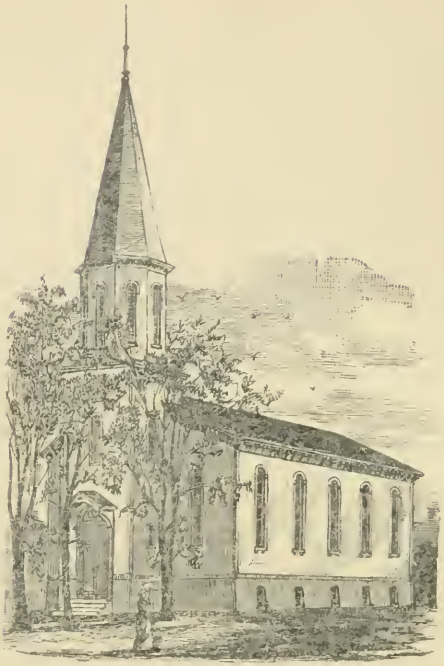
28th. W, sw. Finished hoeing potatoes. Settled with George. Went to Boston Neck.

29th. Came home and went back and the boat left me. Lodged at Godfrey's.

30th. C. W, sw. Returned home and went to Providence.

(*To be continued.*)

Biscuit City.—*Origin of Name.*—Biscuit city, a small collection of houses southwest of Kingston, received its name from a peddler who, during his business tour, said he had called at every house in the place and had found every family very busy in cooking biscuits, and he had not met such a thing before in any part of the State where he had peddled. This was before the general introduction of wheat flour into the family economy, a fact of more recent introduction than most people are aware of.



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

IT appears from the very incomplete records of the earlier Baptist Churches in the Narragansett Country, that they had become painfully divided, and allowed minor points to assume too much power in their minds, and the influence thus fostered no doubt tended to keep the churches weak. During the stormy period of the Revolution worship was more or less neglected, but as the clouds of war lifted her darkened mantle from our land, and the sunshine of freedom broke through in full splendor, the people of Narragansett who had prayed at home, and worshipped in secret, seeing God's blessing so bountifully bestowed upon them, came out more full and openly to give the heartfelt recognition of this

heavenly protection and care so long extended over them, and to crave the father's care in the future over the rising republic of mental and political freemen.

There has been a great deal said traditionally about the "Dark Day Christians." The facts are, as we now understand them to be, these. May 19, 1780, has passed into history as the Dark Day in New England. There is no doubt that many were scared, and grew pious rapidly, and did earnestly seek to place themselves right with God as soon as possible. This is human nature. With all our advancement since this time we should no doubt witness the like scenes today had we a similar phenomenon to call it out. A class no doubt, we say, were scared to be pious. But those who had nothing more than a fright to move the soul soon fell away, and disappeared like the dew before the sun. There were another class who had a more solid foundation for their decision. They saw the great and providential hand of God in our late struggle so plainly displayed, that they could no longer doubt. They felt their cause was just, and Heaven's blessings had been bestowed upon themselves and their new born nation. In grateful recognition of this they returned thanks, and wish to lead in future such a life as in their judgment would commend them to the Heavenly Father. This class was so strong, and so numerous and came out in such numbers as to pass into history and to be written among the "Great Awakenings." The abiding faith of these new order of Puritans has continued to this day to make itself felt. As a monument to them, and a labor of their hands, we now proceed to sketch the history of one of these temples.

No formal organization took place until April 12th, 1781, and this church organization was recognized by a council of neighboring churches on the 14th of May following.

The history of the church falls into two periods of nearly equal length of time, and are very distinct from each other in character. The first extending from 1781 to 1830 was noted for long pastorates and a long interval. The second is noted for short pastorates and short intervals, and extends

from 1830 to the present time. During this time the church has had twenty-five pastors or permanent supplies. During the first period the church had no meeting house, and during the second the church has never been without one.

Dr. Benjamin Weight, a physician, was the first pastor, and under his preaching the church was gathered. He was ordained July 28, 1781. The services took place in an orchard near the present residence of Nicholas Northup, on the south road leading from Kingston, and about three miles south of the village. The identical tree under which he stood was long remembered. He was pastor 27 years and nominally until his death in 1811, three years later. No special revival took place during this pastorate. He was a good man and very much respected.

After Elder Weight became helpless about three years before his death, Enoch Steadman, a member of the church, then about 30 years of age, was ordained not as an Elder, but as an evangelist. The ordination took place in the Court House on Kingston Hill, in January, (probably) 1808. Elder Steadman's pastorate is noted for a remarkable revival which extended from Escoheag Hill to Point Judith. Elder Gershom Palmer, of Exeter, preached and labored throughout the town with him. Both baptized, and received members. Elder Steadman into his church and Elder Palmer into his which was the origin of the South Kingstown branch of Elder Palmer's church, a small remnant of which still remains.

Elder Steadman during his pastorate began to make visits to Block Island for preaching and gospel purposes, and finally became pastor of the church there. He died there August 24, 1867, aged 89 years. During his pastorate the church flourished; which pastorate ended in 1819. He was lacking a liberal education. Was very much esteemed by his people. Having natural talents he became a good preacher and exhorter, and did a vast amount of good.

Following this pastorate came a long interval of 13 years during which time the church had no settled pastor. Elder John Hammond preached occasionally during the earlier part

of this interval and Elder Palmer the latter part. Often the two churches would unite and hold services together. This church being so long without a pastor became very weak.

In the winter of 1828–29 one of the girls working in the Peace Dale woolen mills had a dream, which being very vivid impressed itself upon her memory so strongly that she related it to her companions, and related it in such a way that with her own interpretation impressed itself strongly upon the minds of others. The dream in brief was this: She was standing in company with others, when the Lord approached her and held in his hand a beautiful golden cup which shone with celestial splendor, and extending it towards her bade her drink from it.

From this singular beginning a revival followed, and gained in time such strength that a minister was engaged in May, 1829, the Rev. Jonathan Wilson. He made it his special aim to secure the erection of a meeting house, in which he was successful and which was dedicated the 29th of November following. A home having thus been obtained the church now became known as the First Baptist Church of South Kingstown.

Mr. Wilson having accomplished the mission for which he came went elsewhere, and the church fixed upon Jonathan Oatley to be ordained as their pastor. His pastorate continued about three years. He was a member of Elder Palmer's church though worshipping with them. Was a stone-mason by trade. Afterwards he labored in various places and finally died in Killingly, Conn., August 11, 1878, aged 82 years: leaving 10 children, 51 grand children, and 31 great grand children.

The Rev. Erastus Denison, of Mystic, Conn., was next pastor, and after him Rev. Flavell Shurtleff took up his residence among them. In the winter of 1835-36 Rev. John Read commenced preaching to them, and finally became their pastor. His pastorate is famous for the celebrated "Hull Revival," which took place in the autumn of 1837. Rev. N. V. Hull, of Alfred, N. Y., being in town was invited to preach here. A revival followed which resulted in adding about 80 persons to

the church. This great increase in numbers opened a way for a change in pastors, and Mr. Read resigned in spring of 1838. He was a shoe maker by trade, and supported his family by his labor at the bench. After his removal he used to visit the church occasionally. He died in Providence, R. I., October, 18, 1875, in his 90th year.

Nathan A. Reed, a young student of Brown University, was next called, and ordained at Wakefield, Sept. 19. 1838. Rev. Mr. Hull returned and preached a short time; a revival followed though not so marked as the one before. Rev. Mr. Reed remained less than a year.

Rev. Silas Leonard followed and remained about a year. Mr. Leonard on leaving the church preached for a while at Curtis' Corner.

Rev. Cyrus Miner next became pastor and remained about eight months.

Rev. Wilson Cogswell was next and remained six and one-half years, from 1842 to 1849, thus passing the longest pastorate of the second period. Two revivals mark his pastorate, one in 1843 and the other in 1846-47. His health failed and obliged him to relinquish preaching. He afterwards resumed it in the west and finally died at Springfield, Ark., Sept. 5, 1871, aged 61 years. His widow and family are now residents of Wakefield.

Rev. H. C. Coombes was next; preaching for a year and six months.

In the years 1851-52 Rev. Arthur A. Ross served them as pastor about 10 months. At this time Second Advent doctrines caused some excitement in this church.

In 1852 the present house of worship was completed and dedicated December 15, 1852, Rev. Edward Hiscox preaching the dedication sermon. The new house was erected beside the old one, which was afterwards moved across the street and converted into a dwelling house. The debt incurred in building this house remained until 1864, when it was entirely removed.

The first pastor in the new house was Rev. I. M. Church,

who labored until April 1, 1854. Mr. Church after leaving here preached in the new church, erected by Mr. Stephen A. Wright across the river, a number of months. The venture not proving successful it was sold to the Catholics, who now use it for their mode of worship. Mr. Church died in Davisville, R. I., October 28, 1874, aged 67 years.

Rev. Nathan A. Reed commenced a second pastorate with the church in August, 1854, and remained two years. His labors were blessed with a revival in which about 60 persons were baptized. Mr. Reed is still engaged in the ministry being now settled at Amboy, Ill.

The pastorate of Rev. Albert G. Palmer commenced October 1, 1857, and continued three and a half years. During a revival in 1858 about 40 persons were added to the church. Dr. Palmer is now pastor of a church in Stonington, Conn. His present and a previous pastorate over the same church cover a period of 29 years.

Rev. Thomas Atwood and Mr. Henry A. Cooke, the latter not ordained, each served the church for about four months in the years 1862 and 1863. Mr. Atwood died last year, (1880) in Marshfield, Mass. Rev. Mr. Cooke is now pastor of the Seaman's Bethel Church, Boston.

Rev. Christopher Rhodes became pastor June 1, 1864, and remained one and a half years. He is now pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A revival broke out unexpectedly in the winter of 1866 and 1867. The interest was great and resulted in adding about 90 persons to the church. Revs. I. M. Church and A. B. Burdick, of Westerly, conducted the services. The first of November following Rev. E. S. Wheeler was welcomed to the pastorate and remained two and a half years.

Rev. Lyman Partridge followed him and continued one and three-quarters years.

Rev. Wm. H. Kling was next continuing until August 1, 1875, a period of two years and seven months.

Rev. Joseph W. Carpenter, of the Exeter church, and Rev. E. K. Fuller, of Providence, each supplied the pulpit a short

time, and until November 1, 1876, when the Rev. S. F. Hancock became pastor and remained three years. He was immediately followed by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton who is the present pastor.

On the 100th anniversary of this church a special service was held in commemoration of the event, the principal features of which were,—

SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.

2 P. M. Devotional meeting. Led by Rev. E. O. Bartlett, of the Congregational Church, Kingston.

3 P. M. Address of welcome and congratulation by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton.

3.30 P. M. Historical paper by Rev. S. F. Hancock, of Ohio, from which we have drawn largely to write out the above sketch of the church.

7.30 P. M. A Centennial Poem, by Rev. A. G. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn.

SUNDAY, MAY 15TH.

10.30 A. M. Centennial sermon by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, of N. Y.

2 P. M. Devotional meeting. Led by Rev. O. P. Emerson of the Congregational Church, Peace Dale.

2.45 P. M. Address, by D. M. C. Steadman.

3.15 P. M. Historical Paper, by Rev. F. Denison, of Rhode Island.

4 P. M. General Conference. Reminiscences of the Past.

7.30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. G. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn.

MONDAY, MAY 16TH.

7.30 P. M. A Supplemental Temperance Meeting. Addresses by J. G. Perry, of Wakefield, and Rev. C. C. Frost, of Conn.

The church is in a very prosperous condition at present, and a deep interest seems to be felt in its future welfare and usefulness.

We are under obligation to Mr. D. M. C. Steadman for a copy of the centennial volume, and also to Rev. Dr. Pendleton, the pastor, for the use of the above illustration of the church.

THE ROYAL INDIAN BURIAL GROUND IN CHARLESTOWN.

Contributed by Jeffrey W. Potter, So. Kingstown, R. I.

I stand amid the vernal scenes,
And gaze along the royal tombs,
Where monarchs of a race supreme,
Lie here in silent graves of gloom.

As thoughts fly back on tender wings,
Across the mind's expansive eye;
The scenes of ancient greatness spring,
Of these wild lords that round me lie,

It heralds in no modern sight,
Of tramping steed and gorgeous trains;
But those wild scenes of pagan might,
As were displayed upon these plains.

Such heroes of their savage life,
As mock of battle scream of homes;
Has rung there valor, as angry strife,
In honor of these mouldering forms.

But yet we see on these dead lords,
A crown shine from their savage brows,
Bright with such as the land affords,
From pebbled streams and forest boughs.

They knew not of the golden ore,
That in their own green mountain laid;
No sight of science dawned their shore;
No beam had lit their mental shade.

Now on their high grove fringed plateau,
The ocean's mighty wave is seen;
Where these proud kings in their canoes,
Have sported 'mid these billows green.

Their ocean yet is rolling there,
And nature's mighty scenes lie round;
But oh! how sad the lot to share,
When naught but graves of them is found!

Their war horn we shall hear no more;
Their scalping knife has gone to rust;
Their rude canoes has left the shore;
Their bow and arrow long in dust.

But nations in the bark of time,
Oft sink beneath the freight of years;
And o'er their tomb a hallowed shrine,
Will rest enriched with memories dear.

So here the kings of one great race,
Whose empire was these fields of ours,
Have scarce a vestige to mark the place,
Where lay the dust of ancient powers.

But grateful hearts that love their homes,
Have set a granite shaft to tell,
That these huge mounds are royal tombs,
Whose race before our fathers fell.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

A.

Adams Thomas, and Mary Hall, (of Edward, dec.); m. by John Richmond, J. P., Nov. 23, 1732.

Allen Gideon, and Lydia ———; Nov. 6, 1705.

" Samuel, and Catherine Morris: Aug. 20, 1707.

" Patience, and William Meekcome; Apr. 2, 1738.

" Sarah, and Thomas Burdick; Dec 6, 1742.

" John, and Lydia Richmond; Mar. 30, 1744. m. by Elder Joseph Maxson.

Alloby Sarah, and William Davis; Feb. 7, 1739-40.

B.

Babcock Mary, of George, of Westerly; and Thomas Potter, of Thomas, of Kings Towne; Mar. 19, 1717-18.
" Lydia, and Roger Elderton; Sept. 20, 1722.
" Samuel, and Ann Pendleton; m. by John Saunders, J. P., May 15, 1723.
" Stephen, and Anna Thompson; Oct. 12, 1726.
" Mercy, and Tobias Brand; Apr. 30, 1730.
" William, of Westerly, and Sarah Denison, of Seabrook; by Rev. Hezekiah Marther, Aug. 11, 1730.
" Joseph, and Susannah Thompson; m. by Theodaty Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 9, 1730.
" David, of S. K., and Dorcas Brown, of W; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Feb. 24, 1730-1.
" Anne, of W., and Silas Greenman, of Stonington; Mar. 23, 1730-1.
" James, and Content Maxson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., July 7, 1731.
" Ichabod, and Jemima Babcock; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 1, 1731.
" Jemima, and Ichabod Babcock; Dec. 1, 1731.
" Amie, and Ezekiel Gavitt; Aug. 9, 1732.
" Joshua, and Hannah Stanton; m. by Rev. John Maxson, Aug. 11, 1735.
" Mary, and Benj'n Crandall; Oct. 22, 1735.
" Amos, and Elizabeth Brand; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Dec. 20, 1738.
" Ezekiel, and Ennice Billings; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 26, 1740.
" Abigail, and Henry Mulkins; Nov. 4, 1740.
" Content, and William Hiscox; Dec. 22, 1742.
Bailey Hannah, and Francis Coldgrove; Mar. 5, 1718-19.
" Mary, and Edward Rogers; July 22, 1728.
" Samuel, and Charity Clossen; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Feb. 12, 1735.
" Judeth, and Thomas Brand; May 17, 1739.
" Mary, and Jonathan Tefft; Jan. 29, 1740.

Barber Dinah, of S. K., and Edward Wilcox, of W; June 14, 1716.

" Moses, and Mary Larkin; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Apr. 9, 1729.

" Ezekiel, of S. K., and Hannah Webster, of W; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Nov. 28, 1736.

Barker Barberry, and Jarvis Hazelton; Jan. 21, 1735-6.

Bebee Mary, of Sam'l, and John Clarke, of Joseph, Jun., Nov. 1, 1705.

" Gideon, and Ruth Clarke; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 25, 1735.

Bennett Richard, of Stonington, and Mary Loveless, of Westerly; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 12, 1726.

Bentley William, and Bathsheba Lewis; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Aug, 1, 1734.

Besey Mary, and John Burch; June 20, 1737.

Billings Benujah, and Bethiah Holmes, both of Stonington; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Mar. 24, 1739 40.

" Trustum, and Elizabeth Lester; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Sept. 10, 1740.

" Eunice, and Ezekiel Babcock; Oct. 26, 1740.

Bleason Rachel, and Stephen Saunders; Nov. 19, 1721.

Bliven Edward, and Isabel Maccoon; m. by Tobias Saunders, J. P., Oct. 2, 1691.

" Edward, Jr., and Ann Ross; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., May 30, 1743.

" Joan, and William Clarke; Sept. 9, 1709.

" Edward, and Freelove Swaros; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., May 12, 1719.

" John, and Mercy Rathbone, m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 8, 1727.

" James, and Anna Rhodes; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 22, 1734.

" Freelove, and Joshua Saunders; Oct. 25, 1739.

Brand Isabel, and Peleg Rogers; Aug. 25, 1726.

" Tobias, and Mercy Babcock; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Apr. 30, 1730.

Brand Rebecca, and Caleb Church; Sept. 16, 1731.
" Benj'n, of W., and Rebecca Tanner, of S. K., at S. K.; by Isaac Sheldon, J. P., Mar. 16, 1734.
" James, and Rachel Hall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Mar. 11, 1735-36.
" Elizabeth, and Amos Babcock: Dec. 20, 1738.
" James, and Rachel Hall; m. by Eld. John Maxson, Aug. 10, 1737.
" Thomas, and Judeth Bailey; m. by Eld. John Maxson, May 17, 1739.
" Mercy, and Henry Wells: July 30, 1739.
" Benj'n and Lucy Cottrell; by Eld. John Maxson, June 25, 1740.
" James, and Grace Viley; by Eld. John Maxson, Feb. 22, 1741.
" Mary, of Thomas, and Benj'n Broomer; May 8, 1743.
Broomer Benj'n. and Mary Brand, of Thomas; m. by Eld. Joseph Maxson, May 8, 1743.
Browning William, of S. K., and Mary Wilkinson, of W.; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Aug. 5, 1728.
Brown Elizabeth, of Thomas, of Stonington, and James Pendleton; Jan. 6, 1717-18.
" Peter, and Elizabeth Saunders; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 15, 1726.
" Mary, of John, of Stonington, and Matthew Button, of W; Dec. 20, 1727.
" George, and Elizabeth Tash; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 25, 1729.
" John, of W., and Abigail Randall, of Stonington, at S.; by Rev. Ebenezer Bussell, Oct. 16, 1729.
" Benjamin, and Abigail Maccoon; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Apr. 6, 1730.
" William, and Dorothy Crandall; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 10, 1730.
" Dorcas, of W., and David Babcock, of S. K.; Feb. 24, 1730-1.
" Abigail, of Stonington, and James Pendleton, of W., son of James: Mar. 22, 1731-2.

Brown George, Jun., and Jerusha Lewis, of Joseph; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 4, 1734.
" Simeon, of Stonington, and Dorothy Hern, of W.; m. by W. Babcock, J. P., Mar. 1, 1742-3
Bundy Nathaniel, of W., and Mary Palmister; Apr. 26, 1724.
Burch Mary, and John Palmitter; Nov. 22, 1712.
" John, and Mary Besy; m. by Eld. John Maxson; June 20, 1737.
" Zeriah, and John Newbury; Nov. 26, 1739.
" Thomas, of Stonington, and Martha Davis; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Oct. 10, 1740.
" Isaiah, and Sarah Dixon, both of Stonington, at W.; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Jan. 20, 1742-3.
Burdick Mary, and Peter Crandall; Feb. 27, 1717-18.
" Mary, and John Lewis, Jun.; Mar. 12, 1718.
" Abigail, and William Griffin; Feb. 9, 1726-7.
" Peter, of Benjamin, and Desire Reynolds, of Sarah; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 17, 1726.
" Susannah, and William Wilcox; Jan. 11, 1727-8.
" John, and Rebecca Thompson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Oct. 21, 1730.
" Edward, and Sarah Clarke; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 26, 1730.
" Robert, and Susannah Clarke; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 31, 1730.
" Ebenezer, and Elizabeth Stewart; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 21, 1730-1.
" Samuel Hubert, and Anis Maxson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 5, 1731.
" David, and Mary Thompson; m. by John Richmond, J. P., July 25, 1733.
" Joshua, and Abigail Lanphere; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Dec. 25, 1734.
" Joseph, and Pase Clarke; m. by Elder John Maxson, Aug. 13, 1735.
" Mary, and George Stillman; Nov. 3, 1737.

Burdick Benj'n, and Elizabeth Tanner; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 28, 1737.

" Thomas, of Stonington, and Penelope Rhodes, of W.; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Feb. 9, 1737-8.

" Elisha, and Mary Slack; m. by Elder John Maxson, Feb. 25, 1739.

" Margaret, and John Lewis; May 3, 1739.

" Martha, and John Corey, both of Stonington; Jan. 25, 1741-2.

" Thomas, and Sarah Allen, both of Stonington; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Dec. 6, 1742.

" Nathan, and Goodeth Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct 14, 1743.

" Hubbard, and Avis Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 1, 1743.

Burrough Lydia, and William Pendleton; Mar. 10, 1725-6.

Button Matthew, of W., and Mary Brown, of John, of Stonington; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Dec. 20, 1727.

C.

Card Martha, and Joshua Rathbone; Nov. 30, 1721.

" Margery, and John Foster; June 11, 1724.

Case Immanuel, of S. K., and Hannah Gavitt, of W.; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Dec. 3, 1714.

Chace Joshua, and Mary Maxson; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, May 12, 1748.

Champlain Ann, and Samuel Clarke; Jan. [illegible], 1698-9.

" William, Jun., of William, and Mary Clarke, of Joseph, Jun.; m. by Joseph Clarke, J. P., Jan. 18, 1699-1700.

" Christopher Jun., and Elizabeth Denison; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Dec. 5, 1705.

" Susannah, of S. K., and Samuel Clarke, of W., May 26, 1720.

" Christopher, and Hannah Hill; m. by Rev. James McSparran, Apr. 22, 1730.

" Mary, and Joseph Stanton; Aug. 9, 1738.

Church Caleb, and Rebecca Brand; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 16, 1731.

Clarke Joseph, of Westerly, and Bethia Hubbard, dau. of Samuel, of Newport, R. I.; m. by James Barker, Asst., Nov. 16, 1664.

" Joseph, Jun., and Dorothy Maxson, of John, of Westerly, R. I.; by Tobias Saunders, J. P., Jan. 5, 1692.

" Sarah, of Joseph, and Thomas Reynolds; Oct. 11, 1683.

" Judeth, and John Maxson; Jan. 19, 1687-8.

" Samuel, and Ann Champlain; Jan. 19, 1698-9.

" Mary, and William Champlain; Jan. 18, 1699-1700.

" Bethiah, and Thomas Hiscox; Oct. 31, 1703.

" John, of Joseph, Jun., and Mary Beebe, of Samuel, Nov. 1, 1705.

" William, and Joan Bliven; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Sept. 9, 1709.

" Samuel, of W., and Susannah Champlain, of S. K.; m. by Wm. Greene, J. P., May 26, 1720.

" Anna, and John Lewis; Nov. 24, 1720.

" Sarah, and Edward Burdick; Nov. 26, 1730.

" Susannah, and Robert Burdick; Dec. 31, 1730.

" William, Jun., of W., and Rebecca Wells, of S. K.; m. by Rouse Helme, Asst., Sept. 1, 1731.

" Pase, and Joseph Burdick; Aug. 13, 1735.

" Ruth, and Gideon Beebe; Nov. 25, 1735.

" Abigail, and William Clarke; Oct. 20, 1736.

" William, of W., and Abigail Clarke, of Newport, dau. of Capt. Lawrence Clarke, at Newport; m. by Thomas Coggeshall, J. P., Oct. 20, 1736.

" Simeon, and Elizabeth Sanford; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 20, 1736.

" Thomas, and Thankful Violet; m. by Elder John Maxson, May 27, 1740.

" Ephraim, and Elizabeth Dake; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, Dec. 12, 1745.

Closson, Bathsheba, and Edward Pierce; Dec. 3, 1731.

Closson Charity, and Samuel Bailey; Feb. 12, 1735.
Cobb, Benjamin, and Mary Enos; m. by Geo. Babcock, J. P., Jan. 30, 1728–9.
Coldgrove, Francis, and Hannah Bailey; m. by Thos. Hiscox, J. P., Mar. 5, 1718–19.
Collins, Hezekiah, and Catherine Gifford; m. by Sam'l Wilbur, J. P., Nov. 6, 1735.
Congdon, James, of W., son of James, of Providence, R. I., and Celinda Holway, of Benjamin; m. by Sam'l Perry, J. P., May 2, 1732.
Corey Rachel, and Theodorius Lanphere; June 22, 1707-8.
" James, and Sarah Lanphere; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Mar. 21, 1708.
" Mary, and Thomas Nett; Dec. 25, 1734,
" Isaac, of W., and Lydia Davis, of Stonington, Conn.; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" Hosea, and Lydia Davis; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" James, and Mary Lanphere; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" John, and Martha Burdick, both of Stonington; m. by Elder John Maxson; Jan. 25, 1741-2.
Cottrell Dorothy, and John Randall; Dec. 22, 1726.
" Amie, and Joseph Crumb; June, 1734.
" Nicholas, and Rebecca Randall; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 3, 1735.
" Eleanor, and Nathan Randall; July 22, 1736.
" Lucy, and Benj'n Brand; June 25, 1740.
" Prudence, and Nathaniel Lanphere; July 7, 1743.
Crandall Deborah, and George Stillman; Apr. 13, 1706.
" Joseph, and Ann Langworthy; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Feb. 15, 1715-16.
" Peter, and Mary Burdick; Feb. 27, 1717-18.
" Tacy, and John Lewis, (of James); Mar. 3, 1717.
" Jane, and Cyrus Richmond; Jan. 29, 1718-19.
" Dorothy, and William Brown; Sept. 10, 1730.

Crandall John, and Mary Crandall; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 19, 1730.
" Mary, and John Crandall; Nov. 19, 1730.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Larkin; Jan. 21, 1734-5.
" Benjamin, and Mary Babcock; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 22, 1735.
" John, and Esther Lewis; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Ap. 19, 1740.
" Joseph, and Edith Hiscox; m. by Elder John Maxson, May 2, 1736.
" Mary, and Samuel Langworthy; Aug. 7, 1736.
" Tacy, and Thomas William Davis; Dec. 8, 1737.
" John, and Elizabeth Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 28, 1738.
" Elizabeth, and Joseph Crandall; Dec. 13, 1738.
" Joseph, and Elizabeth Crandall; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Dec. 13, 1738.
" Peter, and Esther Frink; m. by W. Babcock, J. P., Dec. 22, 1740.
" James, of W., and Damarius Kenyon, of C.; m. by William Champlain, J. P., Feb. 27, 1742.
" Ann, and Henry Hall; Sept. 6, 1742.
Crumb Rachel, and Joseph Hazell; Nov. 10, 1715.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Saunders; Nov. 30, 1732.
" Joseph, and Amie Cottrell; m. by John Babcock, J. P., June, 1734.
" William, and Hannah Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Ap. 25, 1736.
Culver Thankful, and Ebenezer Hill; Sept. 10, 1744.

D.

Daeriset Andrew, and Rebecca Enos, of John; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 1, 1727-8.
Dake George, and Susannah ————; m. by Christopher Champlain, J. P., June 15, 1721.
" Richard, and Content Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 4, 1739.

Dake Elizabeth, and Ephriam Clarke; Dec, 12, 1745.
Darby, Elias, of William, and Lydia Darby; Apr. 23, 1739.
" Lydia, and Elias Darby, of Wm.; Apr. 23, 1739.
" William, and Experience Prentice; m. by Elder Joseph Parks, Feb. 9, 1743-4.
Davison Rebecca, and Samuel Turner; Mar. 4, 1727-8.
Davis John, and Elizabeth Maxson; m. by Thomas Hiscox, J. P., Aug. 25, 1715.
" Lydia, and Isaac Corey; Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" Lydia, and Hosea Corey, Mar. 23, 1736-7.
" Thomas William, and Tacy Crandall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Dec. 8, 1737.
" Thomas, and Bethiah Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 5, 1737.
" William, and Sarah Alloby; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Feb. 7, 1739-40.
" Amie, and John Witter, Jun.; Sept. 7, 1740.
" Martha, and Thomas Burch; Oct. 10, 1740.
" James, and Judeth Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan'y 10, 1740.
" Jedediah, and Annie Dodge; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 5, 1741.
" William, and Mary Lewis; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Apr. 24, 1745.
Denison Elizabeth, and William Babcock, Dec. 5, 1705.
" Sarah, and William Babcock; Aug. 14, 1730.
Dixon Sarah, and Isaiah Burch; Jan. 20, 1742-3.
Dodge John, and Elizabeth ———; Oct. 19, 1710.
" Mary, and Theodaty Vars; Dec. 21, 1732.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Rathbone; Mar. 15, 1732-3.
" Amie, and Jedediah Davis; June 5, 1741.
Downing Sarah, and Gideon Johnson; Oct. 23, 1743.
Dyre Deborah, and Daniel Lombard; Sept. 24, 1747.

E.

Eagleston Ichabod, and Thankful Hadfall; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., June 27, 1736.

Edwards Christopher, and Phebe Wells; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 24, 1735.
" Thomas, and Garthrot Greenman; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 1, 1742.
Elderton Roger, and Lydia Babcock; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Sept. 20, 1722.
Ellis Zerniah, and Joshua Lanphere; Oct. 17, 1734.
Enos Joseph, and Margaret Webster; Sept. 20, 1716.
" Rebecca, and Andrew Daeriset; Mar. 1, 1727-8.
" Mary, and Benjamin Cobb; Jan. 30, 1728-9.
" John, and Mercy Hall, at Stonington; by Rev. Nathaniel Eells; Dec. 26, 1743.

F.

Fordis John, and Susannah Pettis; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 27, 1733.
Foster John, and Margery Card; m. by Rouse Helme, Assistant, June, 11, 1724.
" Elizabeth, and John Lanphere; Mar. 3, 1727-8.
" Caleb, and Elizabeth Irish; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Sept. 24, 1735.
" Thomas, and Mary Stewart; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 5, 1736.
French William, and Prudence Gavitt; m. by Joseph Pendleton, J. P., Mar. 1, 1738-9.
Frink Esther, and Peter Crandall; Dec. 22, 1740.

(*To be continued.*)

The Samuel Casey House. — Samuel Casey, Jr., was a goldsmith. He lived in a large gabled-roofed house opposite the Updike house on Kingston Hill, and now standing and used as a tenant house. It is claimed that he used to make counterfeit money in his garret, and when the house was repaired years afterwards the dies were found under the rafters. Who has them now, or whether they are in existence we know not.

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

A.

Adams James, of James; Jan. 20, 1697-8.
" John, " " May 26, 1700.
" Jonathan, " " Sept. 28, 1702.
" Henry, " " Sept. 27, 1704.
" Honor, " " and Honor; July 11, 1706.
" Nathaniel, " " " " Mar. 25, 1708-9.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 24, 1710.
" Joseph, " " " " Mar. 4, 1714-5.
" David, of Nathaniel and Hannah; Sept. 20, 1737.
" Elijah, " " " " Aug. 8, 1734.
Allen Mary, of Samuel and Catherine; Sept. 17, 1709.
" Catherine, " " " " Dec. 20, 1711.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Sept. 4, 1713.
" Joshua, " " " " Apr. 2, 1715.
" Samuel, " " " " June 26, 1717.
" Lydia, of Gideon and Lydia; Feb. 16, 1710.
" Sarah, " " " " Sept. 19, 1711.
" Christopher, of Zachariah and Sarah; Jan. 28, 1711-12.

B.

Babbitt Mary, died Nov. 8th, buried 9th, 1711.
Babcock James, of Capt. James, Jun.; Dec. 23, 1688.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Feb. 8, 1691.
" Samuel, " " " " Feb. 15, 1697.
" Daniel, " " " " Apr. 23, 1699.
" Anna, " " " " and Elizabeth; Nov. 29, 1701.
" Sarah, " " " " Dec. 13, 1704, died Nov. 13, 1705.

Babcock John, of John and Mary; May 4, 1701.
" Ichabod, " " " " Nov. 21, 1703.
" Stephen, " " " " May 2, 1706.
" Mary, of Robert and Lydia; Aug. 31, 1702.
" Lydia, " " " " Nov. 5, 1703.
" Robert, " " " " May 8, 1706.
" Elisha, " " " " June 5, 1708.
" Sarah, " " " " Mar. 28, 1710.
" Patience, " " " " Dec. 23, 1711.
" Simeon, " " " " Oct. 17, 1714.
" Ezekiel, " " " " June 22, 1716.
" Joseph, " " " " Apr. 9, 1718.
" Remember, " " " " Feb. 11, 1720.
" Susannah, of Oliver and Susannah; Sept. 20, 1705.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 7, 1710.
" Mary, " " " " Feb. 8, 1712-13.
" Nathan, " " " " Oct. 12, 1715.
" Simeon, " " " " Sept. 27, 1717.
" John, " " " " May 12, 1720.
" Oliver, " " " " Sept. 16, 1722.
" Joseph, " " " " Oct. 18, 1726.
" Joshua, of Capt. James and Elizabeth; May 17, 1707.
" William, of John and Mary; Apr. 15, 1708.
" Amie, " " " " Feb. 8, 1712-13.
" Mary, " " " " July 23, 1716.
" Ann, " " " " Sept. 14, 1721.
" John, Jun., of John and Mary; died July 10, b. 11, 1719.
" Jonathan, of James, (blacksmith) and Mary; Feb. 18, 1723.
" Isaac, of Daniel and Abigail; Apr. 24, 1724.
" William, " " " " Mar. 11, 1725-6.
" Joshua, " " " " Dec. 7, 1728.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Jan. 13, 1730-1.
" James, " " " " June 2, 1733.
" Daniel, " " " " Mar. 14, 1735.
" Elkanah, " " " " Aug. 21, 1738.

Babcock Elizabeth, of George and Susannah; Jan. 25, 1725-6.
" George, " " " " Dec. 27, 1727.
" Martha, " " " " Dec. 8, 1729.
" Susannah, " " " " Mar. 10, 1731-2.
" Christopher, " " " " Feb. 27, 1736-7.
" Samuel, " " " " May 30, 1739.
" Hezekiah, " " " " May 30, 1739.
" Rouse, " " " " Apr. 29, 1746.
" Nathan, of Samuel and Ann; Nov. 25, 1726.
" Elizabeth, " " " " May 6, 1729.
" Samuel, " " " " May 16, 1731.
" John, of Stephen and Anna; July 16, 1727.
" Anna, " " " " Jan. 30, 1729.
" Hosannah, of Joseph and Susannah; Apr. 1, 1730.
" Prudence, " " " " Oct. 22, 1732.
" Joseph, " " " " Dec. 9, 1734.
" Jesse, " " " " Apr. 3, 1737.
" Hannah, " " " " Jan. 27, 1739-40.
" Joseph, " " " " Jan. 9, 1741-2.
" Rebecca, " " " " Apr. 11, 1744.
" Joshua, " " " " Oct. 5, 1747.
" Anne, " " " " June 18, 1749.
" Ichabod, " " " " June , 1751.
" William, of William and Sarah; May 19, 1731.
" Joshua, " " " " Dec. 2, 1732.
" Christopher, " " " " Sept. 12, 1734.
" Sarah, " " " " Oct. 17, 1736.
" Elijah, " " " " born July 19, 1738; died Dec. 11, 1738.
" Elias, of William and Sarah; July 28, 1740.
" Ichabod, of Ichabod and Jemima; Dec. 12, 1731.
" Mary, " " " " May 9, 1733.
" Joseph, " " " " Feb. 3, 1736-7.
" John, " " " " July 27, 1739.
" Ann, of Capt. James and Content; Mar. 30, 1732.
" James, " " " " " Nov. 1, 1734.
" Jonathan, " " " " " Oct. 11, 1736.

Babcock Andrew, of Samuel and Ann; Apr. 12, 1733.
" Silas, " " " " Dec. 31, 1734-5.
" David, of David and Dorcas; Apr. 10, 1734.
" Jonathan," " " " Nov. 19, 1735.
" Benedick," " " " Oct. 21, 1737.
" Penelope, of Elisha and Sarah; Oct. 6, 1734.
" Eunice, " " " " Jan. 27, 1738-9.
" Henry, of Joshua and Hannah; Apr. 26, 1736.
" Luke, " " " " July 6, 1738.
" Adam, " " " " Sept. 27, 1740.
" Hannah," " " " Jan. 22, 1742-3.
" Frances," " " " May 11, 1745.
" Paul, " " " " Dec. 5, 1748.
" Amelia, " " " " Apr. 19, 1751.
" Harriet, " " " " May 18, 1756.
" Sally, " " " " Oct. 18, 1753.
" Elisha, of William and Sarah; died Dec. 12, 1738.
" William," " " " Feb. 6, 1750-1.
" Pheneus," " " " Sept. 29, 1742.
" Mercy, " " " " July 14, 1745.
" Samuel, " " " " Sept. 4, 1747.
" Capt. John, died Mar. 28, 1746.
" Thankful, of Stephen and Anne; Nov. 17, 1747.
" Rebecca, widow of Joseph, died July 15, 1747.
" William, Esq; died Jan. 15, 1751-2.
Bentley William, of William and Bathsheba; May 29, 1735.
Bemis Ephriam, of James and Sarah; Jan. 11, 1712-13.
" James, " " " " Apr. 3, 1716.
Berry Elisha, of Nicholas and Susannah; Sept. 7, 1731.
" Mariah, " " " " Mar. 11, 1732-3.
" Elijah, " " " " Feb. 23, 1734-5.
" Susannah," " " " Sept. 11, 1737.
" Bridget, " Richard " " Sept. 17, 1729.
Bliven Joan, of John and Isabel; May 1, 1692.
" Edwin, " " " " Aug. 5, 1694.
" Rachel," " " " Mar. 19, 1697.
" James, " " " " Oct. 27, 1702.

Bliven John, of John and Isabel; Jan. 22, 1707.
" Freelove, of Edward and Freelove; Dec. 20, 1719.
" Joshua, " " " " Mar. 21, 1720.
" Edward, " " " " May 30, 1722.
" Isabel, " " " " Oct. 22, 1723.
" Patience, " " " " June 3, 1725.
" Peter, " " " " Feb. 1, 1727.
" John, " " " " Sept. 22, 1730.
" Nathan, " " " " Nov. 20, 1732.
" Mary, " " " " Feb. 16, 1734.
" Sarah, " " " " May 26, 1736.
" Mercy, of John and Mercy; Nov. 25, 1728.
" John, died Aug. 25, 1728.
" James, of James and Anna; Mar. 22, 1735.
" John, " " " " Mar. 22, 1735.
" Daniel, " " " " Mar. 12, 1737.
" Mary, " " " " May 13, 1739.
" Theodaty, " " " " May 3, 1741.
" Samuel, " " " " Mar. 12, 1744.
" Joshua, of Edward, Jr., and Ann; July 13, 1743.
" William, " " " " " Dec. 15, 1745.
" Edward, " " " " " July 12, 1748.
" Isaac, " " " " " July 13, 1750.
" Ann, " " " " " Mar. 10, 1755.
" Arnold, " " " " " Feb. 7, 1757.
" George, " " " " " Sept. 16, 1759.
" Fannie, " " " " " July 16, 1761.
" Jonathan Burdick, of do. Aug. 12, 1764.
" Jessie Champlain, of do. Nov. 14, 1766.
Bass Richard, of Jeremiah and Martha; Feb. 26, 1724-5.
" Edward, " " " " Apr. 20, 1725.
" Susannah, " " " " Feb. 19, 1728-9.
" Jeremiah, " " " " May 17, 1729.
" Martha, " " " " Feb. 12, 1731-2.
" Peter, " " " " Sept. 30, 1732.
" Joseph, " " " " Mar. 2, 1734-5.
" John, " " " " Oct. 14, 1735.

Bass Hannah, of Jeremiah and Martha; Oct. 11, 1737.
Braman Dorcas, of Benj'n and Martha; Feb. 24, 1731-2.
Brand Amos, of Benj'n and Rebecca; Feb. 8, 1735-6.
" Rebecca, " " " Lucy; June 28, 1741.
" Benj'n, " " " " Oct. 2, 1742.
" David, " " " " Jan. 11, 1744-5.
Brown Elizabeth, of Daniel; Mar. 13, 1705.
" Mary, " " Aug. 3, 1706.
" Benjamin, " " Mar. 16, 1708.
" Daniel, " " Nov. 15, 1709.
" Elisha, " " Jan. 26, 1711.
" Dorcas, " " May 22, 1713.
" John, " " Feb. 18, 1714. [1723.
" Desire, " " and Frances, 2d wife; Jan. 8,
" Mary, " John and Ann; Feb. 20, 1708.
" Martha, " " " " Sept. 24, 1709.
" John, " " " " Oct. 4, 1711.
" Ann, " " " " Nov. 2, 1714.
" Thomas, " " " " Oct. 18, 1717.
" Phillip, " " " Martha, 2d wife; Sept. 2, 1721.
" John, " " " Abigail; July 15, 1730.
" Joshua, " " " " Jan. 19, 1732-3.
" Abigail, " " " " June 8, 1735.
" Benjamin, " Benj'n and Abigail; Mar. 27, 1731.
" Desire, " " " " June 18, 1733.
" Frances, " " " " Mar. 12, 1735.
" James, " " " " Mar. 13, 1737.
" John, " " " " Apr. 3, 1739.
" Jeremiah, " " " " Apr. 4, 1741.
" Desire, " " " " Mar. 23, 1743.
" Jesse, " " " " Apr. 11, 1745.
" Elijah, " " " " June 10, 1747.
" Abijah, " " " " Nov. 3, 1749.
" Mary, of George and Elizabeth; Nov. 20, 1729.
Burdick Mary, of Benj'n and Mary; July 26, 1699.
" Rachel, " " " " July 5, 1701.
" Peter, " " " " Aug. 5, 1703.

Burdick Benjamin, of Benj'n and Mary; Nov. 25, 1705.
" John, " " " " Mar. 24, 1708.
" David, " " " " Feb. 24, 1710.
" William, " " " " June 12, 1713.
" Elisha, " " " " Sept. 22, 1716.
" Hubard, of Hubard; Nov. 24, 1716.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 19, 1718-19.
" John, " " May 19, 1721.
" Elnathan, of Peter and Desire; Jan. 14, 1727.
" Mary, " " " " June 28, 1728.
" Peter, " " " " May 12, 1730.
" Content, " " " " Apr. 1, 1735.
" Oliver, " " " " June 8, 1737.
" Keturah, " " " " Jan. 30, 1741.
" Elnathan, " " " " Apr. 11, 1743.
" Elisha, " " " " Aug. 1, 1747.
" Samuel Park, (Charlestown,) of do.; Sept. 10, 1750.
" Parker, of Joshua and Abigail; Sept. 11, 1735.
" Sylvanus, of Nathan and Goodeth; Sept. 17, 1747.
Button John, of Matthew and Mary; Sept. 1, 1728.
" Mary, " " " " Mar. 10, 1730.
" Matthew, " " " " Apr. 22, 1732.
" Charles, of Joseph and Abigail: Apr. 17, 1739.
" Mary, of James, late of Dighton, Mass., (deceased), and Hannah, his wife; died Dec. 23, 1750.

C.

Chace Seth, of Oliver and Elizabeth; Sept. 2, 1742.
" Abner, " " " " Oct. 7, 1745.
" Mary, " Joshua and Mary; Mar. 27, 1749.
" Joshua, " " " " June 15, 1750.
" Maxson, " " " " May 9, 1752.
Champlain William, of William and Mary; May 31, 1702.
" Jeffrey, " " " " Mar. 6, 1704.
" Christopher, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Nov. 30, 1707.
" Joseph, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Aug. 4, 1709.

Champlain Ann, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Mar. 29, 1714.
" George, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Feb. 15, 1715-6.
" Elizabeth, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Jan. 10, 1718-19.
" Thankful, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Mar. 27, 1721.
" Lydia, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Nov. 19, 1723.
" Jabez, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; Aug. 31, 1728.
" Oliver, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; May 12, 1730.
" Mary, of Christopher, Jun., and Elizabeth; June 29, 1731.
" Andrew, of Joseph and Sarah; Feb. 25, 1722-3.
" Joseph, " " " " July 20, 1725.
" Christopher, of Christopher and Hannah; Feb. 7, 1730-1.
" John, of Christopher and Hannah; Dec. 18, 1732.
" Rhuhamah, " " " Jan. 11, 1735-6.
" Elizabeth, " " " May 22, 1737.
" Christopher, died Apr. 2, 1732.
Chapman, Richard, of Hope, of Westerly, alias Feverham; Feb. 20, 1687.
Church Caleb, of Caleb and Rebecca; Mar. 6, 1732.
" Joshua, " " " " June 4, 1734.
" Charles, " " " " July 26, 1736.
" Samuel, " " " " Oct. 30, 1738.
Clarke Joseph, born at Newport; Feb. 11, 1642.
" Judeth, of Joseph and Bethiah; Oct. 12, 1667.
" Joseph, " " " " (W) Apr. 4, 1670.
" Samuel, " " " " (W) Sept. 29, 1672.
" John, " " " " (W) Aug. 25, 1675.
" Bethiah, " " " " (W) Apr. 11, 1678.
" Mary, " " " " (N) Dec. 27, 1680.

Clarke Susannah, of Joseph and Bethiah; Aug. 31, 1683.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 17, 1686.
" William, " " " " Apr. 21, 1688.
" Freegift, of Joseph, Jun., and Dorothy; July 4, 1694.
" Dorothy, " " " " " May 28, 1696.
" Experience, " " " " July 6, 1699.
" Samuel, of Samuel and Ann; Jan. 19, 1699-1700.
" Mary, " " " " Nov. 27, 1701.
" Bethiah, " " " " July 18, 1703.
" Joseph, " " " " Aug. 29, 1705.
" Ann, " " " " Sept. 3, 1707.
" William, " " " " May 21, 1709.
" James, " " " " Jan. 20, 1710-11.
" Joshua, " " " " Sept. 22, 1712.
" Amos, " " " " Nov. 14, 1714.
" Simeon, " " " " Apr. 7, 1716.
" Christopher, " " " Oct. 26, 1717.
" Samuel, 2d, " " " May 6, 1719.

NOTE.—Samuel 1st died about this time.

" Amie, of Samuel and Susannah; May 3, 1721.
" Benjamin, " " " " July 13, 1722.
" John, of John and Mary; Sept. 4, 1706.
" Samuel, " " " " Jan. 15, 1707-8.
" Mary, " " " " Nov. 15, 1709.
" Ebenezer, " " " " July 1, 1711.
" Benjamin, " " " " June 21, 1713.
" Elizabeth, " " " " June 19, 1715.
" Bathsheba, " " " " Oct. 26, 1717.
" Judeth, of William and Joan; July 9, 1710.
" Susannah, " " " " Feb. 8, 1711.
" Tacy, " " " " Feb. 21, 1713-14.
" William, " " " " Dec. 25, 1715.
" Sarah, of Thomas and Elizabeth; May 11, 1712.
" Thomas, " " " " Mar. 4, 1715.
" Joshua, " " " " Apr. 26, 1717.
" James, " " " " Mar. 3, 1720.
" Elisha, of Joseph (deceased) and Anna; Nov. 17, 1718.

Clarke Mary, of Thomas, Jun., and Thankful; Apr. 15, 1741.
" Thomas, " " " " " Apr. 23, 1743.
" Elisha, of Joseph; Feb. 25, 1742.
Coldgrove Anna, of Francis and Hannah; Jan. 23, 1721-2.
" Sarah, " " " " June 20, 1724.
" Hannah, " " " " June 20, 1724.
Collins Hezekiah, of John and Susannah; Aug. 18, 1707.
" Sarah, " " " " June 18, 1709.
" Jedediah, " " " " Nov. 5, 1711.
Corey James, born Mar. 1, 1687.
" Sarah, of James and Sarah; Jan. 11, 1707.
" Mary, " " " " Sept. 3, 1709.
" Hope, " " " " Sept. 15, 1712.
" James, Jun., " " " June 24, 1715.
" John, of " " " Mar. 16, 1717.
" Joseph, " " " " May 16, 1719.
" Samuel, " " " " Oct. 15, 1721.
" Elisha, " " " " Mar. 7, 1724; died Dec. 7, 1730.
" Elizabeth, of James and Sarah; Mar. 2, 1726.
" Elisha, of Hosea and Lydia; Feb. 3, 1737-8.
Cottrell Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth; Apr. 6, 1733.
" Hannah, " " " " May 4, 1735.
" Dorcas, " " " " May 4, 1737.
" Thomas, " " " " Sept. 4, 1739.
" Benjamin, " " " " Sept. 14, 1742.
" John, " " " " Mar. 12, 1745.
Crandall Joseph, of Joseph and Ann; Jan. 21, 1716-17.
" James, " " " " May 12, 1719.
" William, " " " " Aug. 6, 1721.
" Simeon, " " " " Jan. 15, 1724-5.
" Joshua, " " " " Oct. 15, 1727.
" Ezekiel, " " " " Nov. 21, 1730.
" Ann, " " " " July 2, 1733.
" Benjamin, " " " " Nov. 29, 1736.
" Peter, of Peter and Mary; May 30, 1719.
" Amos " " " " May 19, 1721.

Crandall Samuel, of Peter and Mary; July 6, 1724.
" Edward, " " " " Oct. 11, 1726.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 25, 1729.
" Jonathan, of Joseph, Jun., and Elizabeth; Feb. 16, 1739-40.
" Pheneas, of Joseph, Jun., and Elizabeth; Apr. 7, 1743.
" Anna, of Joseph, Jun., and Elizabeth; Aug. 23, 1745.
" Elijah, " " " " " Jan. 17, 1747-8.
" Joseph, " " " " Feb. 17, 1750.
" Sylvester, " " " " Nov. 7, 1752.
" Elisha, " " " " Apr. 15. 1756.
" Eunice, of James and Damaries; Jan. 24, 1743-4.
Cross Samuel; May 7, 1724.
" Joseph; Dec. 2, 1727.
" John; July 31, 1729.
" William; June 3, 1730.
" Mary; Mar. 24, 1732.
" Susannah; Dec. 6, 1734.
" Edward; May 23, 1735.
Crumb Elizabeth, of Joseph and Amie; Dec. 27, 1734-5.
" Joseph, " " " " Sept. 22, 1737.
" Samuel, of William and Hannah; Nov. 9, 1740.

D.

Dake Mary, of George and Susannah; Jan. 17, 1721.
" John, " " " " Feb. 22, 1724.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Apr. 15, 1727.
Darby William, of William and Lydia; Mar. 4, 1736-7.
Davis John, of John and Elizabeth; May 5, 1696.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Apr. 17, 1717.
" William, " " " " May 15, 1719.
" Martha, " " " " Aug. 14, 1721.
" John, " " " " Sept. 18, 1723.
" Joseph, " " " " Sept. 24, 1726.
" Anna, " " " " Jan. 23, 1728-9.
" Judeth, " " " " Apr. 7, 1731.

Davis Martha, of William and Experience; May 13, 1721.
" William, " " " " Jan. 25, 1722-3.
" Joseph, " " " " May 28, 1726.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 29, 1732.
" Nathan, " " " " Apr. 24, 1736.
" Thankful, " " " " Mar. 6, 1738-9.
" Desire, " " " " May 30, 1741.
" William, died Sept. 30, 1740.
Denison Sarah, of Daniel and Mary; Jan. 18, 1709-10.
" Samuel, " " " " Oct. 23, 1711.
Dodge John, of John and Elizabeth; Aug. 24, 1711.
" Mary, " " " " Mar. 12, 1713.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Dec. 18, 1714.
" Amie, " " " " Feb. 20, 1717.
" Joseph, " " " " June 29, 1719.
" Walter, " " " " Aug. 23, 1721.
" Catherine, " " " " Aug. 16, 1723.
" Oliver, " " " " Apr. 20, 1726.
Doyle William, of William and Elizabeth; Aug. 2, 1698.
" Joseph, of William and Eleanor; Sept. 19, 1718.

E.

Edwards Sarah, of Thomas and Josepha; Jan. 24, 1720-1.
" Daniel, " " " " Mar. 15, 1722-3.
" Phebe, of Christopher and Phebe; July 18, 1737.
" Peleg, " " " " Sept. 3, 1741.
" Paine, " " " " Feb. 3, 1743-4.
" Patience, " " " " May 16, 1746.
" Pheneas " " " " Oct. 17, 1749.
" Prudence, " " " " Apr. 4, 1752.
" Perry, " " " " Dec. 3, 1755.
Elderton Joseph, of Roger and Lydia; Jan. 6, 1723.
" Robert, " " " " Mar. 12, 1724.
" Bridget, " " " " Mar. 27, 1726.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 10, 1728.
" Anna, " " " " Nov. 5, 1730.
" Sarah, " " " " Jan. 8, 1732.

Elderton Lydia, of Roger and Lydia; Dec. 10, 1736.
" Joseph, 2d, " " " Jan. 10, 1744-5.
Enos Joseph, of Joseph and Margeret; June 10, 1718.
" Mercy, " " " " Nov. 1, 1720.
" Benjamin, " " " " Oct. 25, 1725.
" Margeret, " " " " May 27, 1729.
" Benjamin, " " " " Feb. 26, 1733.
" Hannah, " " " " Apr. 7, 1736.

F.

Foster Card, of John and Margery; Apr. 17, 1725.
" Mary, " " " " Apr. 20, 1726.
" John, " " " " Sept. 10, 1727.
" Hannah, " " " " May 19, 1729.
" Christopher, " " " " July 5, 1731.
French John, of William and Prudence; Nov. 15, 1739.
" Prudence, of " " " June 7, 1743.

(*To be continued.*)

In the Newport Gazette April 17, 1777, published under the auspices of the British commander at Rhode Island we find the following article.

From the original in the Redwood Library.

The following list was brought by the last flag from Providence:

FOR THE SAFTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Honourable Nickolas Cooke, Esq., Governor: *Oyster Pickler.*
Honourable William Bradford, Esq., Dep. Gov.

ASSISTANTS.

John Collins, Esq., *Blacksmith.*
John Tanner, Esq., *Goldsmith.*

Ambrose Page, Esq., *Plough Jogger.*
John Sayles, Jr., Esq., *ditto.*
Daniel Cahoon, Esq., *ditto.*
James Arnold, Esq., *ditto.*
Josiah Arnold, Esq., *ditto.*
Peter Phillips, Esq., *ditto.*
William Potter, Esq., *ditto.*
Pardon Gray, Esq., *ditto.*
Secretary, Henry Waud, Esq.
Attorney General, William Channing, Esq., *Pettifogger.*
General Treasurer, Joseph Clarke, Esq.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Esq., *Farmer.*
Hon. William Ellery, Esq., *Pettifogger.*
Hon. Henry Merchent, Esq., *ditto.*

NOTE.—The business of these men were no doubt added in derision by the editor, as will be surmised from what follows. J. N. A.

VERSIFIED FOR THE HELP OF THE MEMORY.

Believe me good people for your safty and ease,
These wise men are chosen to do just as they please.
Tis judiciously done to put old Nick the first,
Though the rest are full bad, he by far is the worse:
William Bradford comes next, how happy he'd been,
Had he minded his Nostrums, nor Nick'las e'er seen.
John Collins stands first to advice and to Council,
I wish all their heads may be thumped on his anvil,
Not forgetting John Tanner tho' called an Esquire,
Who would turn all to Dross were he try'ed in the fire.
Ambrose Page next endeavors to get the Command
Pretending he would steer the Ship safely to Land: }
I'm out in my Guess if he's not soon in the Sands. }
I advise Johnney Sayles to return to his plough,
And Daniel Cahoon nothing better can do;
Both the Arnolds and Phillips and Potter and Gray,
Would most wisely conduct to proceed the same way.
I once knew a time when Titles were hon'rary,
'Twas pleasant to hear Henry Waud, Secretary;
But he must be a Fool who'd not wisely falter,
When a Post is so close conjoin'd with a Halter.

William Channing, Esquire, Our Attorney at Law,
Will scarce save his Neck tho' he may find out a Flaw.
Joseph Clarke, last is chosen to keep all the Money,
Not Silver nor Gold but Fine Paper dear Honey.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Stephen Hopkins we're to'd the first that's thought fit,
Of those who in our great Convention shall sit.
Will Ellery versed in each Quirk of the Law,
Is the next that starts up our attention to draw;
But we've got to the last—no longer we'll tarry
They begin with Old Nick, and they 'll end with Old Harry.

First Hotel at Narragansett Pier.—Capt. E. S. Taylor opened his hotel July 11, 1856, the first in the place. The Captain has since greatly increased his business, and now is proprietor of one of the most popular and home-like hotels in the place. His guests admire the Captain and think there is not another so good a Boniface as "Uncle Esbon."

Site of the old Watson House.—The old Watson House on McSparran Hill, stood a little south of the big lilac bush, and opposite the house now belonging to George A. Rose. A small valley shows the place of the cellar, and the old well is north west now covered over with a stone.

A Lover of Flowers.—Mr. Cyrus French, a resident of Kingston the early part of this century, was a great lover of flowers. In his garden he had a very tasteful variety. These when in bloom were the admiration of his neighbors. We have met old people who declare they never saw since so pretty flowers as Mr. French had. (He died June 10, 1726.) Thus showing how strong are early impressions.

QUERIES.

1. Capt. Alexander Huling, who was born 1665 or 6, and died 1725, in his will of the latter year mentions a daughter Catherine Nichols. What were the names of her husband and children? Are any of her descendants known to be living.

2. Thomas Havens in his will proved Sept. 12, 1748, mentions his sons William and Robert and his daughters Mary Chase and "Feebe" Wightman. Any further information about him is desired. It is thought that all the early settlers of Kingston named Havens were descendants of William of Portsmouth, R. I., who died 1683. Savage mentions that of his (William's) sons, "Thomas and, perhaps, William went to live at Narragansett." Perhaps Thomas, who died 1748, was a grandson of the Portsmouth settler. Who was his father?

3. "Jeffrey Wilcocks," son of Thomas and Martha, married April 24, 1726, in Kingstown, "Sary Hyams." Who were the bride's parents?

4. John Wightman, son of George, married Jan. 6, 1700, in Kingstown, Jane Bentley. Any further information about the bride is desired. Does the following from the defective Town Meeting record-book, at Wickford, refer to her father or brother? "April, 1706, William Bentley has liberty granted from this town to sett up a house convenient for the carrying on of his currying trade on or . . . . . Rhode near to Samuel Phillips his house and . . . . . sd Bentley shall have conveniency of Land fo . . . . . Garding and place to dry his Leather near to his house."

5. Moses Barber married in Kingstown March 20, 1691-2, Susannah Wait. Who were the parents of the bride and of the groom?

6. John Spink (son of Nicholas, son of Robert) born Sept. 6, 1700, married for his second wife, Feb. 11, 1728, Hannah Carpenter, of North Kingstown, who was born Oct. 28, 1708. Who were the parents of this Hannah? This Carpenter fam-

ily is known to have been the same as that now represented by Mr. Nathan Carpenter who lives near the "Devil's Foot."

Fitchburg, Mass. RAY GREENE HULING.

ROGERS FAMILY. Can any one give me information relative to the parents of Jeremiah Rogers, who was born (probably at Westerly, R. I.,) 1717? He was married about 1733 to Patience———. He was probably the son of William and Elizabeth (Harris) Rogers. Any information relative to this family will be gladly received by

Newport, R. I. R. H. TILLEY.

Can any of our readers give us information on the following?

Children of Robert Hazard (born Apr. 11, 1703, died Oct. 8, 1789,) and Patience his wife.

Jeremiah, Gideon, Ephariam.

Children of Jeremiah (above) and (Potter) his first wife.

John, Robert, Rowland.

What we would like is to know the birth, marriage, death, or any other genealogical information concerning them forward from the above place mentioned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It does truly give us pleasure to note the fact that Jeffrey W. Potter, of Perrysville, R. I., is seriously proposing to publish at an early day a book of poems upon subjects pertaining to Southern Rhode Island. We believe Mr. Potter to possess poetical genius. We believe the public would so decide could they have the pleasure of perusing his work. We have had the pleasure of reading Mr. P's MSS., and fear not to put it on record that we have seen many a poem in print from well known poets that do not contain any finer sentiments, or better expressed than Mr. Potter's. He needs only a hearing to take his place among Rhode Island poets, and we are pleased to learn that he has so far overcome his poetical modesty as

to give sufficient courage to rise and speak. May success go with him.

The Late Judge Potter.—We are pained to announce in this our first number the death of Judge Potter. We had builded high hopes on the great assistance, and fatherly counsel of the Judge, and we had his promise to furnish us matter for our work. The Judge has left behind him a great mass of historical notes. He showed us a portion during an interview we had with him, and we left him with the impression settled in our mind that when the Rhode Island Bench gained Mr. Potter Narragansett lost an able historian, and we regretted (selfishly, perhaps) that the Bench saw fit to choose Mr. Potter. We trust sincerely that Mr. Potter's family will preserve every piece of his historical notes for indeed they are beyond value. We feel safe in making the statement here that these papers will be preserved, and that the labors of this able and painstaking historian will not be utterly lost to posterity. We are in hopes of presenting to the readers of this magazine an able article upon Mr. Potter's life and works at a future day, and trust this paper will do ample justice to his character and memory.

History of East Greenwich.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that Dr. Daniel H. Greene, the able historian of East Greenwich, will at a future day bring out an enlarged edition of his history; and will include the vicinity, and also the more minute in the earlier history. The Doctor had a chapter prepared of this kind for his late edition, but was over persuaded to leave it out. He intends to use this however in his new work and add considerable to it. This will be a grand idea, and he need not fear wearying his readers, for he has the happy gift of keeping his readers so interested that it will be a matter of regret with the reader only that it was not still longer. We wish the Doctor great success, and we do congratulate the good people of East Greenwich upon having the great good fortune of possessing such a genial and able historian as we know the Doctor to be.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

The Huling Family.—We take pleasure in announcing the fact that Ray Greene Huling, of Fitchburg, Mass., is preparing a *Genealogy of the Huling Family*, and will include in his work the female lines so often sadly neglected by genealogical writers. Mr. Huling has spared no time or expense to make his work a standard, and we earnestly request every *Huling* and every friend of the family to give Mr. H. all aid they can, and to subscribe for a copy of his work. No money can be laid out to better advantage, or will give more general satisfaction to all who take an interest in his particular line of genealogical research.

Dr. John B. Tillinghast, Phenix, R. I., is collecting matter for a history of the *Tillinghast Family*. He invites the members of the family, and all friends interested in its history to communicate with him, and to give him all information in their power. To comply with this truly honorable and meritorious request should be the duty of every member and friend of the family.

Wm. H. Waterman, Esq., New Bedford, Mass., is collecting matter for a history of the *Waterman Family*. Another son of Rhode Island is thus engaged in a work so truly honorable and worthy of encouragement. We earnestly entreat every member of Mr. W.'s family and friends to give him all information in their power at once, and to sustain him in his noble work. It is always a source of regret with members of families after a genealogy is printed that it treats them so short or indefinite, which, had they in many cases given the family historian the information they ought to have done would have proven a source of perpetual joy. This fact is worth remembering.

Rev. Thomas Barber, of Westerly, R. I., has about ready for publication a genealogy of the Babcock family. The reverend gentleman has devoted great care and attention upon the work, and we have no doubt from perusal of the MSS. that his work has been done in an able manner, and the fami-

ly ought to be proud of its historian. As the family have a great many wealthy members we see nothing in the way of the publication and general distribution of the work, and we earnestly urge the great importance of sustaining the hands of their great historian. May abundant success be his.

Dr. Homer E. Aylesworth, of Roseville, Warren Co., Ill., will soon publish a genealogy of the Aylesworth family. The genial Doctor writes us he thinks again of coming east to get final notes for his work. We hope he will do so, and we have no doubt his eastern cousins and friends will heartily enjoy his presence, for the Doctor is one of those men whom to know is to love. We would urge upon the attention of the family the necessity of subscribing early to his work, and of furnishing him at once with such new matter as may have come to their knowledge since the Doctor was here in Rhode Island.

Dr. Charles E. Slocum, of Syracuse, N. Y., has about ready for publication his genealogy of the Slocum family. This work will be intensely interesting to this family and their connections, and we truly wish our Rhode Island members will each consider it a point of honor of subscribing for a copy. Its price will be five dollars, and a Slocum cannot spend five dollars in a manner where they will eventually reap more genuine satisfaction than in the way we note above.

We understand that the Sherman genealogy is well advanced towards publication. We trust the gentleman having the matter in charge will be successful in gathering the material, and will eventually publish the great work of this numerous and wide spread family.

The Gardiner, Champlain and Robinson families have much matter collected for publication, and perhaps a future day may see it published.

Personal.—We must here return thanks to those kind friends who have recently contributed to our work a number of valuable papers of deep historic interest. We shall publish them when space permits. We are happy to announce that we shall be able to have several illustrations in our first volume.

VOLUME 1. OCTOBER, 1882. NUMBER 2.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL HISTORY.

IT is an encouraging feature of the times that local history is receiving a share of the attention it justly merits. The fact should be clear to every one that *local history* is the A B C of all *political* and *general history*, so much so that without it the rest is impossible. Napoleon stated this fact laconically when the courtier was asking his opinion upon the feasibility of writing the history of one of the general's great campaigns. The warrior looked the embryonic historian in the eye and said: "No good history of an army can be written without the history of each company and regiment is written first." Here the general showed deep forethought and sagacity, and of that nature that stamps him as a man of extraordinary genius. How true the remark is and just.

So no good history of our own beloved state can be written until we have first the written annals of her villages and towns the *companies* and *regiments* that make up the Army of Rhode Island.

It is frequently said that the subjects are "too trifling." Granted; but it is these *trifles* that make up the whole. It's the *trifles*; families and villages that form the towns, and the towns that form the counties and finally the state, and the states that form our great united nation and glorious republic. So it is men only that form the sections, and companies that form the battalions and regiments, and the regiments that form the brigades, divisions, and these the grand army itself.

The parallel is good here in formation, and holds equally good in dissolution. If a part is not written, or an army not

fully made up, the result is seen. If great gaps remained unwritten, or a large portion is not recruited, it takes no historian or military genius to see that the work remains incomplete, and that it cannot do the labor required or expected of it in as able or as complete a manner as if every detail in both had been fully met and supplied. It now logically follows that a state history compared with another wherein these details had been more met will be condemned by historians and scholars just as surely as one army meeting another better supplied will be defeated, material in both cases being equal. The *trifles* in one case, and the *men* in the other accomplished the work. Therefore it stands to reason that we should attend to both the *trifles* and *men*, if we earnestly desire success.

Another objection we hear quite often, and frequently put in the form of a query,—"Will it pay to do it?" We ask will it pay to go to war and slaughter thousands? Will the glory and profits compensate for the tears, anguish, and miseries it entails upon the nation and people to win it? If to this you say, "Yes, the glory is pay enough;" then we reply, Yes, the glory is pay enough for the local historian to compensate him for the labor he bestows upon his work and, better, he leaves none of his fellow creatures the worse for his genius. He has no dark side to offer them of desolation, anguish, misery, but rather one of pleasure, instruction, beneficence. Every soldier, *i. e.*, every one that helps him in his labor is like a private soldier entitled to his reward for his part of the conquest according to the importance of the part he took in it.

We think this comparison is reasonable, and to our mind, conclusive. We think we have demonstrated by these remarks that local history is of great importance, yea, of the first importance. We will go even further than this and say that we honestly believe that if a man cannot afford to own but one history, that history should be that of his native town, or state. If a town history be well written it is really astonishing how many new ideas it will draw out of the reader, and how much he will see that the historian has neglected to mention, and that too of matter which the reader thinks of as

much, if of not more importance, than some of the topics the historian has treated. No doubt this is in many cases true, and no doubt the historian was ignorant of these facts at the time he wrote.

We trust it will not be thought egotistical in us to say that we concede to the reader his position, and add that this had great weight with us in starting our magazine; its columns being open it gives these men an opportunity to add their mite to the information already obtained, and he who will do this will confer a lasting favor upon the historian, the public, and posterity. We hope the reader of these remarks will remember this, and give us notes of this nature and it will truly render us a great favor. We wish to firmly impress upon our readers this fact, not to neglect these trifles but to treasure them; and therefore we trust our readers will aid us in this way to the utmost of their power, so that the historian and his readers working and moving as one will be enabled in the end to achieve a grand victory, and we feel that the victory will be worth all the powder and shot wasted to win it.

HISTORICAL DIVISIONS OF NARRAGANSETT HISTORY.

IT can be claimed decidedly that no section of Rhode Island can be named where the history of that section divides itself so sharply and clearly as that of the Narragansett Country. A historian can go to work here and write up several independent divisions and have each complete in itself. Each of these great divisions would be rich in details, and worthy the attention of every American historian and scholar. In our own researches in the early annals, we were surprised at how much could here be gathered, and our surprise deepened when we ascertained how little this field had been worked, and how little had been done to concentrate this matter under one publication. The early history of Narra-

gansett down to the period of the Revolution would make a volume that could truly be called "National," and truly merit a place in the library of every American historian, and worthy of his reading.

1. The Indian question is indeed a grand one in itself, and affects vitally the whole of New England. A volume of absorbing interest could be written of the above.

2. The contest by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island for the possession of the soil, is another question that would be deeply interesting. If this could be written in an able manner a flood of light would be thrown upon the peculiar characteristics of the Puritans and Early Settlers.

3. The early white settlers of this section of Rhode Island and their annals gives a fine subject for another volume, and furnishes a fitting finale to that which had gone before.

Truly it can be said of the historian who takes these subjects "That he has chosen wisely." He has a worthy subject, and if ably written he is justly entitled to a measure of fame.

We are daily becoming more and more impressed with the importance of this subject, and more anxious therefore that it should have that attention which it merits. We decided when we started this magazine not to lose sight of our first conception to write the *Annals of Ancient Kings Towne*. We realized at the commencement we had chosen a grand subject, but we were not aware how far it extended, and how important were many of its features, and how national some in their character. When these facts dawned upon us we discovered we had a time work on our hands, that to hurry would be to spoil, and not to search as thoroughly as the subject demanded would be a labor to end only in adding another careless and disorderly author to the long list of literary failures. We resolved therefore not to neglect an opportunity to add to our knowledge on this subject, and not to place our work upon the shelves of history until we were in a position to place there a work that could remain as one of more or less an authority. To do this we must take time, and we intend to do so,

and to do our work in as clear and as able a manner as the talents nature has placed at our disposal will permit.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OLD RELICS.

MRS. Noyes, of Wickford, related to us the following facts which we think should serve to warn even the most heedless to refrain from destroying anything of an antique order in the future, and serve to remind them of the fact that even if utterly worthless to them, that there are those who would dearly prize them. Let it be a watchword in future in Narragansett not to destroy anything ancient in way of papers, books, pamphlets, or anything else until it has passed the hands of a judicious antiquarian, and has been condemned by him as worthless. In our own experience we often find things that to us are of great value, that to the former owner were utterly worthless. So, in the future, every reader and friend of this magazine will know where there is a man who would delight in having a good look at these antiquities, and will esteem it a high honor to have presented to him anything of the nature we have mentioned. We are very anxious to obtain the autograph of any Narragansett character, and any souvenir illustrating in any way a part of our history. With these remarks we proceed to relate a few facts to prove how careless people can be with old relics when they are even ignorant of their own carelessness.

Dr. James McSparran died in his chair. After his death his goods were sold at vendue, and the chair that he died in among the other effects. It was bid off by "Wickham," John Hazard. Mr. Hazard carried it home. It being a very handsome affair he placed it in his best room where it stood for a time. There is naturally a dread with some people towards a place where a person dies outside of the bed, and this chair partook of this feeling. This was far more common in the

days we are treating than at present, when we often think people are too careless of these matters. The end was that this old chair went to the garret. There it could reason upon the perversity of man to its hearts content amid this museum of solitude. When the family removed to Westerly the old chair was suffered to still remain in the garret. The years fled away, and in turn came men who began to inquire into the whereabouts of the Dr.'s old friend. Rev. Mr. F. Vinton was one. He made enquiries which at first failed to prove effectual, but the Dr.'s well known determination at length roused a member of the Hazard family to go back once more to the old homestead; to revisit once more the old neglected museum, vide the garret, in order to find the old faithful friend of Dr. McSparran. The result was—some one had taken the old friend into their keeping! Who had taken it, or where it had gone remained a mystery. The regret now often expressed is that the thing was not pushed at that time to find the old friend. Whether a new search at this late day will reveal its whereabouts we know not. From her description we here rudely describe it. A very high back chair with top rolled over and ornamented; arms more or less ornamented; seat rolled under in front; fore legs in imitation of lion paws. Whether hind legs corresponded or not she did not remember. Material hard dark wood. No leather or other covering.

We should be highly flattered to receive anything relating to this venerable relic, and will consider it strictly confidential if so wished. Who can enlighten us?

The same lady gave us another fact that deeply pained us to learn. After the death of Rev. Dr. Fayerweather, Dr. McSparran's successor, his personal effects were sold at vendue, and among others a portrait of himself in panel. Query? He had two then, as one is now known to be in existence if our memory serves us right. The portrait was bid off by Mr. Hazard for a nominal sum. Being rather awkward to carry he concluded to leave it at the Dr.'s late residence until he could carry it home conveniently. When Mr. H. went for his picture what did he find? That the children of the house had

very innocently set the portrait up on one side of the room, and had, placing themselves on the other side, used it as a target, and so successfully that they had completely put out both of the Doctor's eyes, and had so far defaced it that Mr. H. declared it worthless to him, and so let destruction finish the work so happily begun.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Another fact we learned was that there is a family now living near Curtis Corner that has two old portraits or paintings, and that one of them does duty for a small fireboard in summer. Can any of our Curtis Corner friends inform us who has these works of art? If so they can do us a great favor by writing us of the fact.

A further comment is needless. A moral is so clearly printed that no one can fail to understand it. The question is, shall this thing cease?

APOSTROPHE TO PETTAQUAMSCUTT.

By Emma Robinson of Newport, 1785.

We consider the following fine and spirited lines as beautiful as anything yet written upon this charming place.—Ed.

Lost to youths' enthusiasm;
  Lost to all poetic fire;
The mind must be a lifeless chasm,
  That these scenes do not inspire!

What'er can warm the imagination,
  Please the eye or charm the ear;
In enchanting variation,
  Bounteous nature lavished here.

Here the vast unbounded ocean,
  His majestic billows roll;
Raising most sublime emotion,
  Lifts and awes the astonished soul.

There his waves with hope elated,
  Strive the upland heights to gain:
But like human hopes frustrated,
  Bellow to the distant main.

Still with indignation swelling,
Calls his surges from afar;
Still repelling and still repelling,
Rages in continual war.

Here the waters idly sporting,
Fondly wooes the grassy shore;
And more calm recesses courting,
Than the ocean's stormy roar.

Rouse more tranquil joys pursuing,
Pettaquamscutt steals away;
Oft his peaceful course reviewing,
Winds along with sweet delay.

Lo the raptured eye beguiling,
How the distant prospect charms:
Rocks, hills, valleys, meadows smiling,
Rise secure from all alarms!

To those the grove his shade opposing,
Overhangs the peaceful flood;
Above the towering branches closing,
Rivals each surrounding wood.

Pious dove and sweet composure,
This sequestered gloom inspires;
While from its secure enclosure,
Every ruder thought retires.

Moss crown rocks their heads erecting,
Heighten still the pleasing gloom;
And their circling flowers protecting,
Bid them unmolested bloom.

Here the birds the sunbeams flying,
Natures' inspiration sings;
Echo to their voice replying,
Make the neighboring valleys ring.

This fair spot with partial pleasure,
Pettaquamscutt's arms entwine;
Leaves with pain his favorite treasure,
Parting feels regret like mine.

Soon again thy waves returning,
Shall embrace this blissful shore;
Fate my fondest wishes spurning,
Bids me different scenes explore.

Follow still your sweet employment,
Wave ye woods ye ocean roar;
Ye shall give sublime enjoyment,
When your Emma is no more!

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S ("NAILER TOM") JOURNAL,

From June 21, 1778.

From the original MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library, Newport.

Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon. *Aft*, afternoon. *h*, hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly, easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast. *v*, variable. *m*, morning.

(*Continued from Page 41.*)

7th Month. July, 1779.

1st. dr. W, ne. At uncle Clarke's.

2d. C and r. W, n. At do.

3d. c. W, sw. At do.

4th. c. W, n. Dined at Bailey's.

5th. c. W, nw. At Sundry places.

6th. c. Aft, W, ne. Brought sister Tanner's goods in a fish boat.

7th. f, W, sw. Put up the beds and cubboard. Went in swiming and to Godfrey's.

8th. C. W, n. George went to Providence. Hoed my corn with Cuff Torrey.

9th. r, tl. W, ne. Finished hoeing corn. Carried the brass kettle to mend.

10th. c. W, w. Made hay for cousin Hazard.

11th. h. W, s. George returned. I staid at home.

12th. C and r. W, ne.

13th. c. W, s. Hoed potatoes for T. Hazard.
14th. C. W, se. Made hay for cousin Hazard.
15th. c. W, sw. Rake hay for do.
16th. C. W, n. Made hay for do.
17th. r. W, nw. Made hay for do.
18th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Caught a woodchuck.
19th. c. W, sw. Made hay for T. Hazard.
20th. c, F. Aft, W, nw. Made hay for cousin Hazard. Went to Tower hill for coal. Made nails in the night.
21st. c. W, w. Made hay and poled.
22d. c. W, w. Made hay for cousin Hazard.
23d. c. W, w. Raked oats. A boat went into Newport.
24th. c. W, n. Aft, W, s.
25th. W. s. Went hukkleberring.
26th. C. W, ne. Fetched the brass kettle home.
27th. C. W, ne. Made hay. Aft, W, nw.
28th. c. W, sw. Made Hog island. Sally lost her bonnet.
29th. r. W, e. Nickol's horse broke his leg. Went to Godfrey's and lodged.
30th. C. W, sw. Went to Providence to help George drive sheep. Lodged at T. Arnold's.
31st. C. W, n. Went to uncle Clarke's. Lodged at inn in North Kingstown.

8th Month. August, 1779.

1st. t, r. W, sw. Returned home. Mr. Fowler died at Tower Hill.
2d. C. W, ne. Turned the cow in the lower pasture. Plowed the turnip lot. Killed a sheep.
3d. r. W, ne. Plowed the turnip yard.
4th. W, sw. Harrowed the turnip yard.
5th. c. W, sw. Harrowed the do.
6th. c. W, sw. Went to Tower Hill for charcoal.
7th. r. W, se. Graded the corner. Made nails.
8th. c. W, sw. Went to Mr. Brown's.
9th. r. W, sw. Finished the hedge around the turnips. George brought home Sophie.

10th. f. W, sw. Went to the river and Tower hill.

11th. c. W, sw. Made nails.

12th. C. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck for butter.

13th. c. W, sw. Hoed corn for cousin Hazard. Susey went to hear brother Champlain.

14th. c. W, sw. Hoed corn. Went to Boston Neck for shoes Ben made for me.

15th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Tower hill for a cart body.

16th. c. W, sw. Aft, n and r. Hoed corn.

17th. c. W, e. Went for a load of coal to the pond.

18th. c. W. e. Went for a load of coal and left it by the Friends meeting house.

19th. h. W, sw. Fetched home the coal and a bushel of meal from Rodman's mill.

20th. f. W, s. Joseph Hull had a load of coal.

21st. C. W, s. Made a window for the garret.

22d. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's.

23d. C. W, s. Killed a sheep.

24th. f. W, se. Aft, r. Made nails.

25th. f. W, se. Susey Hazard and Susey Champlain came here. Made nails and mended the nail tool.

26th. r. W, ne. The three Suseys went to Boston Neck.

27th. c. W, n. Made 13 lb. shingle nails. The three Susies staid at cousin Hazard's.

28th. c. W, se. Raked marsh. Susie came home.

29th. c. W, s. Went to meeting and to T. Hazard's.

30th. c. W, sw. Went to monthly meeting on cousin Hazard's mare.

31st. C. W, nw. Raked marsh hay. A fleet went into Newport of about 40 sail.

9th Month. September, 1779.

1st. c. W, w. Made nails. Took buckthorn.

2d. c. W, n. Made nails.

3d. C and r. W, s. Put a poultice to my chin.

4th. C. W, s. Kept house.

5th. c. W, nw. My chin very bad.

6th. c. W, sw. Cut the swelling on my chin.

7th. c. W, sw. George went to Providence. Stephen Hazard cut the old stallion and George's horse.

8th. c. W, n. Went to cousin Hazard's. They began to make cider.

9th. f. m, t. W, sw. Put salve to my chin. Made a mouse trap.

10th. c. W, n. Aft, W, sw. Made cider for cousin Hazard. George returned home from Providence with Stephen Collins. Received a letter from brother Benjamin. 40 sail went out of Newport.

11th. c. W, n. Aft W, sw. Cut corn storks for cousin Hazard.

12th. c. W, sw. A fleet off the west side of Block Island. Went a graping.

13th. C. W, ne. Cut corn storks.

14th. C. W, ne. Shocked corn storks. Caught a woodchuck.

15th. C. W, nc. Mended highway.

16th. c. W, n. Mended do.

17th. c. W, n. Dug potatoes for cousin Hazard.

18th. c. W, n. Dug potatoes for do.

19th. c. W, sw. Aft W, se. with r. Cotton Parker died here. Staid at home.

20th. c. W, nc. Made nails.

21st. c. W, ne. Made nails. Cousin Hazard's horse killed himself jumping over a pair of bars.

22d. C. W, ne. Brought two sailors off Little Neck.

23d. C, r. W, ne. Made nails.

24th. C. W, ne. Went to Worden's pond for a load of wood. Broke a hog's leg coming back.

25th. c. W, sw. Went to Worden's pond for a load of wood.

26th. C. W, sw. r. Went to meeting.

27th. c. W, n. Went to monthly meeting and carried

sister Tanner behind me. Dined at Friend Peckham's. George bought a mare.

28th. c. W, w by n. Raked hay for cousin Hazard.

29th. c. W, sw. Pulled beans for do.

30th. c. W, nw. Harvested corn for do. Wrote a letter to aunt Clarke.

10th Month. October, 1779.

1st. c. W, n. Aft, W, s. Harvested corn for cousin Hazard.

2d. c. W, sw. Harvested corn for do.

3d. c. W, sw. Staid at home. Shut up the hogs.

4th. c. W, sw. Dugged our potatoes.

5th. r. W, ne. Made nails.

6th. C, r. W, ne. Made do. Dug potatoes.

7th. c. W, w. Aft, r. Harvested corn for cousin Hazard. The widow Champlain had her bed and table.

8th. c. W, nw. Carted rails for cousin Hazard.

9th. c. W, nw. Made nails. Susey went to her brother Champlain's.

10th. c. W, nw. Went to meeting. After went to Boston Neck to Champlain's and Godfrey's.

11th. C. W, w. Returned. A fleet went into Newport. 46 sail.

12th. C. W, sw. Made nails.

13th. C. W, n. Made do.

14th. c. W, n. Made do.

15th. C. W, n. Harvested corn for cousin Hazard.

16th. C. W, n. Harvested corn for do.

17th. c. W, w. Went to meeting, and went to Boston Neck to Godfrey's.

18th. C. W, sw. Harvested corn of ours.

19th. c. W, nw. Carted home our corn.

20th. c. W, sw. The light house burnt. Husked our corn.

21st. c. W, ne. Cribbed our corn.

22d. C. W, se. Went to Boston Neck, and Little Neck and lodged at Amos Gardiner's.

23d. c. W, sw. Returned with Robert's horse. Went to Samuel Stanton's in Westerly.

24th. r. W, n. Went to Daniel Rogers'.

25th. c. W, sw. The Regulars left Newport.

26th. c. W, n. Returned and went to Newport.

27th. c. W, ne. Went to see the town.

28th. c. W, se. Went to see the town.

29th. c. W, sw. Went as far as the light house and returned.

30th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

31st. c. W, sw. Staid at home.

11th Month. November, 1779.

1st. c. W, nw. Bought a goose. Made horse shoes.

2d. W, nw. Went to Newport.

3d. W, nw. Went about town.

4th. W, nw. Went about town.

5th. W, sw. Went about town.

6th. W, sw. Returned home. Stephen went home.

7th. W, w. Went to meeting. George went to Providence.

8th. W, w. Made nails.

9th. W, w. and r. Made nails.

10th. W, nw. Made nails. A man drove on shore in Point Judith.

11th. c. W, nw. George returned. Made a pair of bridle bits for Mumford Hazard.

12th. C. W, nw. Killed geese.

13th. W, nw. Went to Newport round the end of Jamestown, and bought 500 lbs. of iron hoops.

14th. W, sw. Put the hoops aboard a sloop.

15th. r, m. W, nw. Bought a gun.

16th. c. W, w. Returned home.

17th. Snow. W, ne. George brought home a fat cow.

18th. C. W, nw. Made nails.

19th. W, nw. Went to Newport.

20th. W, sw. Returned home with iron hoops.

21st. W, sw. Our salt came home.

22d. C. W, w. Shingled the shop.
23d. W, w. Made nails.
24th. C. W, nw. George brought home coal.
25th. c. W, sw. Brown brought a load of coal.
26th. r, snow and hail. Lost my hat.
27th. C. W, w. Made nails.
28th. c. W, n. Staid at house. Put on new shoes.
29th. c. W, n. Killed the cow. Began to work my ore coal.
30th. C. W, n. Banked up the cellar wall.

12TH MONTH. DECEMBER, 1779.

1st. W, n. Fetched up the sand from the river.
2d. R. W, e. Renewed the potatoes.
3d. W, nw. Went to meeting to hear Sands.
4th. W, nw. Made nails.
5th. C. W, ne. Went to meeting. Sands was there. A very hard snow storm.
6th. c. W, nw. Settled with George.
7th. W, w. Ben went to Providence.
8th. c. W, w. George went to Newport.
9th. c. W, sw. Made a shingle nail tool.
10th. C. W, ne. Made nail tools and hammer.
11th. C. W, w. Made nails.
12th. Snow. W, ne. Staid at home. George returned.
13th. r. W, e. Made nails.
14th. W, w. Snow. Made do.
15th. c. W, w. Made do.
16th. Snow. W, s. Went to meeting.
17th. c. W, nw. Made nails.
18th. Snow. W, e. Made nails.
19th. W, w. Went to meeting.
20th. W, nw. Pounded out corn.
21st. W, nw. Helped George mend a spindle for mill.
22d. W, nw. George went after his hay and staid all night. Got out corn.

23d. W, w. Finished getting out corn. Went to meeting. Ben came from Newport.

24th. c. W, nw. Killed our hogs. Lodged at cousin Hazard's.

25th. W, n. Salted our pork. Elizabeth Stanton staid here last night and went home to-day.

26th. W, w. Went to meeting and went to cousin Hazard's. George went to Newport.

27th. W, nw. Made nails.

28th. C. W, e. George returned. He did not go.

29th. Snow and rain. W, ne. Repacked the pork.

30th. W, e. Went to meeting. Began to fodder out the storks.

31st. W, w. Carried home Tucker's nails and cousin Hazard's old mare.

1st Month. January, 1780.

1st. c. W, w. Went to Boston Neck.

2d. C. W, ne. Went to Newport. Snow in the night.

3d. C. W, s. A high tide last night.

4th. c. W, w.

5th. c. W, sw. Returned home. Snow in the night.

6th. Snow. F. W, nw. Made nails.

7th. c. W, nw. Very cold.

8th. c. W, nw. No work. Put the hog down cellar.

9th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's.

10th. C. W, sw. Went to Jeffercy Champlain's after soap.

11th. Snow. W, nw. Went to mill. George returned home and he and Redwood went to Boston Neck to go to Newport but did not go.

12th. c. W, nw. George returned home, and then went to Boston Neck with Amos Collins to go to Newport. Began "Anson's voyage around the world."

13th. c. W, nw. George returned home and did not go. Altered my mouse trap.

14th. c. W, nw. Went to Little Neck with George to fetch molasses.

15th. c. W, w. Mended my stock and put up a new block. Ben came here. George went to mill with a bushel of corn on his back.

16th. c. W, w. Cold. Rowland Hazard's four fools went up the river and fired at some fowls. George went to Boston Neck.

17th. C. Some snow. W, n by s. Made nails.

18th. c. W, w. Made nails. George went to Newport. Began to fetch milk from cousin Hazard's; one quart per day.

19th. c. W, w. Made nails.

20th. c and cold. W, nw. Went to Godfrey's to run shot and lodged.

21st. C. W, sw. Returned home and made nails.

22d. c. W, w. Made nails. Hooped a tub and pail for cousin Hazard, and made a swivel for him.

23d. c. W, nw. Went to meeting.

24th. C. W, nw. Began to settle with George before cousin Hazard.

25th. c. W. n. Went to Little Neck beach for salt, and then to B. Neck, and returned home. George staid all night.

26th. c. W, nw. Settled with George Hazard before cousin Hazard. George staid at Tom Champlain's.

27th. C. Some snow. Went to meeting. Went to mill. George staid all night there.

28th. c. W, nw. George returned and went to Newport. Made a pair of compound sissors. Went in boat to Newport.

29th. c. W, nw. Made a shovel for sister Tanner. A ship went into Newport. Ice off 2 or 3 miles of the light house.

30th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's. Returned "Anson's voyage round the world" to cousin Thomas.

31st. c. W, nw. Made nails.

2d Month. February, 1780.

1st. c. W, w. Made a pair of shoes for cousin Hazard's shoe heels. Stephen's two sisters came here.

2d. c. W, w. Made nails.

3d. c. W, sw. Went to Little Rest and to widow Wilson's, and bought load of wood. Stephen's sisters went to Tower Hill.

4th. c. W, w. Got my wood cut.

5th. c. W, nw. Made nails. Robert settled with George.

6th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to Boston Neck to Champlain's. Stephen's sisters returned and went to cousin Hazard's.

7th. c. W, w. Sledded home my wood.

8th. C and r. W, ne. Made nails. Lodged at cousin Hazard's. There two nights.

9th. c. W, w. Made nails. Lodged at cousin Hazard's.

10th. C. W, sw. Went to meeting. Stephen's sister went home.

11th. c. W. w. Made nails.

12th. c. W, ne. Killed the hog.

13th. c. W, w. Staid at home. Went a teing on Narrow river. George went to Newport.

14th. c. W, w. Went to the harbor's mouth a gunning and killed one rover. Carried him over to Boston Neck and left him.

15th. r. W, se. Made nails, and mended ladle.

16th. f and thin. C. W, w. Put irons on toes of Sarah's shoes.

17th. c. W, nw. George returned. Went to help George bring a boat round from the south ferry to Narrow river.

18th. c. W, w. Went to meeting to hear friend Griffeth.

19th. c. W, nw. Made nails.

20th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's and carried the nails to lath the house.

21st. c. W, nw. Ironed Tom's shoes. Hannah went to cousin Hazard's.

22d. C. W, c. Storm at night. Made nails.

23d. C, r, and snow. W, sw. Made nails.

24th. C. W, nw. Made nails.

25th. c. W, w. Made nails.

26th. C. r. W, s. Carried the cow skin to tann to George Willson.

27th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.

28th. c. W, w. Made a planking nail tool.

29th. c. W, n. Ben went to Westerly. Hooped tubs for cousin Hazard.

3d Month. March, 1780.

1st. r. W, sc. George brought home a cow from his brother Champlain's. Made nails.

2d. C. W, w. Made nails.

3d. c. W, w. Elizabeth Stanton and sister were here. Made nails.

4th. C. W, w. Worked for George.

5th. c. W, sc. Went to meeting. Sister Tanner went to cousin Hazard's. Mary Nichols was at meeting.

6th. c. W, sw. Went to George Willson's to have my foot measured for a pair of shoes. Made pair of bridle bits. Rover and Lion fought.

7th. r. W, e. Made nails.

8th. r. W, s. Made nails. Peckham had nails.

9th. C. W, e. Aft, r. Made deck nails. Ben came from Westerly.

10th. c. W, s. Caught a weasel. Made nails.

11th. C. W, n. George went to Newport. Made nails. Paid Benjamin all I owed him.

12th. r. W, ne. Made a weasel cage. Staid at home.

13th. C. W, n. Made nails.

14th. C. W, w. Made nails.

15th. h. W, nw. The weasel died last night. Made nails.

16th. C. W, ne. George returned home. Made nails. Snow storm.

17th. C. F. Aft, e. Made deck nails for George. Rover and Lion bit me. W, nw.

18th. C, Aft. F, e. W, s. Made deck nails for George. Stephen's mother came here.

19th. C. W, w. Went to meeting. Opened the cow's hoof.

20th. c. W, w. Made nails for George.
21st. h. W, sw. Made nails for George.
22d. C. W, nw. I gave my evidence between Jeffrey Champlain and James Robinson.
23d. C. W, nw. Stephen's mother went home. Made nails.
24th. r. W, ne. Lent Robert 8 dollars. Made Rubs and clinches for Rowland.
25th. f. W, n. Made nails.
26th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Aft. went to Thomas Champlain's.
27th. C, r. W, sw. Put a ring and hooks to cousin Hazard's yoke.
28th. c. W, w. Made nails.
29th. c. W, w. Delivered Rowland's corn.
30th. c. W, n. Made nails for George. Thomas went to Leicester.
31st. Snow. W, ne. Split wood.

4th Month. April, 1780.

1st. C. W, n. Made nails.
2d. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to cousin Hazard's.
3d. c. W, w. Made nails.
4th. c. W, ne. Smoke blew by here that came from Rhode Island.
5th. c. W, n. Went to George Willson's for my Shoes.
6th. c. W, e. Made a shovel and carried it home to Northup's.
7th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Stephen's sister came here.
8th. C. W, s. Ben came from New London. Stephen's sister went home. George went to Newport.
9th. r. W, se. Staid at home. Stephen bought a cock.
10th. C. W, w. Made an eel speer. Aft beat dung.
11th. F, C; Aft. W, sw. Beat dung.
12th. c. W, w. Beat dung.
13th. c. W, s. Rolled hoops.

14th. c. W, sc. Made a chain for Samuel Clarke. Sherman had his nails.

15th. c. W, s. Made nails.

16th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Aft. went to Tower hill and got a pocket book.

17th. Snow. W, n. Made nails for Rowland.

18th. c. W, w. Made nails. Ben went to Newport.

19th. r. W, n. Made nails. Foddered cows for Brown.

20th. C. W, nw. Made nails. do. do.

21st. c. W, nw. Made nails. Ben came from Newport. Received of brother Benjamin 425 dollars to buy a loan office certificate.

22d. c. W, w. Ben went to New London. George went to Newport. Rover went home with Samuel Sheffield. Made nails.

23d. C. W, nw. Went to meeting.

24th. c. W, w. Made nails.

25th. c. W, sc. Made nails. Went to Northup's.

26th. C. W, ne. George came from Newport. Worked for James Congdon.

27th. c. W, n. Went to George Willson's. Powell Helme died this morning. John Tanner came here. Rover came home.

28th. c. W, sc. Made nails. George carried Rover home.

29th. C. W, sw. Made nails.

30th. C. W, sc. Went to meeting. Cousin Hazard's cows fell into the ditch.

5th Month. May, 1780.

1st. r. W, ne. Made deck nails for George.

2d. r. W, n. Carried the widow Champlain's cow home. Lodged at Ben Hazard's on Boston Neck.

3d. C. W, nw. Went to Newport.

4th. c. W, w. Returned home.

5th. c. W, sw. Sharpened plow irons.

6th. c. W, s. Made rudder irons for Benjamin Peckham.

7th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Dined at cousin Hazard's. A ship went out.

8th. c. W, ne. Made nails.

9th. c. W, s. Made nails.

10th. c. W, sw. Made do. Potter brought home a load of coal. George brought home two pigs.

11th. c. W, n. Went to Little Neck.

12th. c. W, n. Made nails.

13th. c. W, sw. Made rudder irons.

14th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to B. Neck and Little Neck.

15th. c. W, sw. Made nails. George came home. Three ships went into Newport.

16th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Guns fired at Newport.

17th. c. Went to Newport with sister Tanner and child. W, se.

18th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

19th. C, rt F; Aft, f. Very dark about 4 hours.* Made nails.

20th. C. W, sw. Made shoeing for Rowland's boat keel.

21st. C. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went to Little Neck and gave George Hazard, Rover.

22d. C. W, sw. F. Made nails. Helped George. Planted corn.

23d. C. W, n. Helped John Wilson shoe a pair of wheels. Made rods.

24th. c. W, n. Made nails.

25th. c. W, sw. Worked for James Congdon. S. Case went to Newport.

26th. c. W, sw. Made rudder irons for George Hazard's boat. George went to Newport.

27th. r. W, w. Made nails. Stephen went to mill. Rover came home.

28th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Dined at cousin Hazard's.

29th. c. W, sw. Made an eel spear. Went eeling. Lodged at cousin Hazard's.

30th. c. W, sw. Went an eeling.

* This is the great dark day of 1780.—Ed.

31st. c, F. Aft, r. Plowed the turnip yard.

6th Month. June, 1780.

1st. c. Planted my corn. Washed sheep. Sister Tanner came here.

2d. c. W, n. Hedged the turnip yard.

3d. c. W, sw. Finished the hedge. Made nails. Aft, W, nw.

4th. C. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to Newport with Rowland Hazard. W, nw.

5th. c. W, sw 2 hours, F. W, nw. Returned home.

6th. h. W, sw. Made a shovel pan for George. Went to Wilson's for my shoes but they were not done. Sister Tanner went to Newport.

7th. c. W, sw. Went to Henry Case's for George's shoes. Mary Nichols came here.

8th. c. W, n. Went to Newport.

9th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting.

10th. c. W, sw. Went about town.

11th. C. W, sw. Went to meeting.

12th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting.

13th. C. W, n, F. Aft W, s. Went to Nicholas Easton's.

14th. r. W, se. Staid in town.

15th. c. W, sw. Went to Providence.

16th. c. W, s. Staid at Uncle Clarke's.

17th. C. W, sw. Put sister Tanner's goods on board the boat.

18th. c. W, sw. Beat down as far as Pawtuxet and returned back.

19th. c. W, n. Went to Newport. Stopped at Poppo-squash to land boards. Aft; W, sw.

20th. c. W, sw. Went on board the "Flower" and worked the pumps. Sister Tanner began to keep house in uncle Clarke's house.

21st. c. W, sw. Went about town.

22d. c. W, nw. Went home. Settled with cousin Hazard. Hoed corn.

23d. c. W, e; Aft. F; W, nw. Seed corn. Put a pickerel in the spring.

24th. r. W, sw. Planted beans. Went to George Willson's and got my shoes.

25th. W, n. Went to meeting. Gave Rover to Bill Wilson. Settled with George Hazard.

26th. W, s. Went to Newport.

27th. c. W, sw. Went on board the Flower. I was shown around on board the friends' ship.

28th. f. W, sw. Returned home.

29th. C. F; Aft, W, nw. Hoed corn for cousin Hazard.

30th. c. W, e. Hoed corn for cousin Hazard.

(To be continued.)

KING PHILLIP'S VISIT TO HIS NARRAGANSETT FRIENDS.

Contributed by Jeffrey W. Potter, Perrysville, R. I.

These are the paths King Phillip trod,
Two hundred years ago;
His war-like foot then pressed this sod,
Augmenting wars and woes!

As I stand on this grassy mound,
Where once a wigwam stood;
I look the pleasant scene around,
And view the fields and wood.

And think that here our savage King,
Must stopped upon his way
Retreating, or his arms to bring
For conquest, or from fray.

This ancient site beside his trail,
Beyond the hills' low crest;
Philfip did here his kinsmen hail,
And staid awhile to rest.

Below this ruin is a bower,
Where cooling waters ring;
Its music must have rung that hour,
When round it stood the King.

His eye must o'er these sceneries fell,
The forest, plain, and stream;
But history fails the fact to tell,
His visit to this scene.

A SERMON PREACHED AT THE EXECUTION OF CARTER.

BY THE REV. JAMES McSPARRAN, D. D.,

Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Rector of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett.

**Delivered on Tower Hill, April 14th, 1751, before Thomas Carter, a criminal executed for murder, and to a numerous congregation.*

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St. Matthew V, 21.—"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time thou shalt not kill."

THIS precept was no modern one, no new condition: but one of the ancient and standing rules of religion from the beginning of the world. It was given to man by God his Creator and Governor: and the precept to Noah about this man, and the renewal of that precept, in the written Law of Moses was but a transcript or copy of the first original, ye have heard, (saith our Saviour to the Jews) ὅτι ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις that it was said to the ancients, or *to them of old time, Thou shalt not kill: i. e.*, this precept was delivered to the first father of the world, and afterwards to your fathers at Mount Sinai in the handwriting of God himself, and was often repeated in after years by his priests and prophets.

'Tis not my present design to insist upon our Saviour's improvement of the sense of this law, otherwise than the stating

* This note we find added on outside of sermon in a different hand which we think must have been added by one who had forgotten the date as the criminal was executed May 10, and from the reading the sermon seems to convey the impression fully that it was delivered just before his execution.—EDITOR.

particular cases may lead me to it. But to treat of that which all the world are agreed is the meaning of it. As this precept is expressed in very few words, it will require the larger explication. Because we are certain that in some cases it is lawful and needy to *kill*, and these must be known before we can determine wherein the heinous crime of murder consists which all men agree to be that sin forbidden by this law, I will here endeavor to show.

1. In which cases it may be supposed that killing is not forbidden in this law.

2. Which the sin of *murder*, or the killing here forbidden is.

3. Wherein the heinousness of this sin consists. Wherein I shall point at some peculiar aggravations of it, and some particular sins that usually precede this crime and are certainly the occasion of it. In this method I am

(1). To show [ut supra] Life is the Gift of God, which he bestows upon us, as a thing sacred, to be preserved for his use, and not to be disposed of without his leave and pleasure. It is he that breathed into man the breath of life, and being absolute Lord of it, there is no question he may resume it, when, and by what instruments he pleases. And yet there are crimes worthy of death, saith the scripture, and real reason do assure us. Yea, such crimes there are as, were they not sometimes punished with death, would suddenly dissolve all human society and bring the world into such confusion that there would be no living among men. And here it may be reasonably presumed that *killing* is not prohibited in all cases. For instance, when a magistrate puts an offender to death that is worthy of it in regular course of justice, he is not to be charged with the breach of this law. He has his authority from God the Supreme Judge and Sovereign Lord of Life and Death. He acts as his minister by express commission from him, and is here innocent of all the blood he has shed by the sword of justice. Herein St. Paul (Rom. 13, 3d and 4th vs.) calls the magistrate "*A terror to evil workers;*" because, *he beareth not the sword in vain, being the Minister of God, a revenger to exe-*

cute wrath upon him that doth evil. Nor hath God only given a great commission to seize the forfeited lives of great and heinous offenders: but in some cases (as in that of the murderer) he particularly commends the exercise of this severity as a standing rule of equity and justice; For whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Gen. 9, 6. And for the same reason *killing* in the *wars*, when the cause is just, and the war necessary for the preservation of the public, is no part of the meaning nor is comprehended in the prohibition of this precept: for it is not to be supposed that God, who set us kings and governments for our continual safety, should restrain them from drawing the sword of *war*, when there is no other means to preserve it. The swords of princes are the greatest instruments of Providence in the world; and the best and noblest use of them, is the protection of their subjects from wrongs, oppressions, and violence, in the enjoyment of all the blessings of *this*, and the advantages for a better *life* which the bounty of heaven hath enriched them with. And here our Savior never went about to tye up the hands of Sovereign Princes or States from the use of this sharp and last remedy in a just and needy case; nor was the Gospel ever accused for being an enemy to the Throne on this account. There being no tribunal upon earth high enough to decide differences between independent Governments and Nations. It is a natural and strong presumption when all amiable ways of peace and reconciliation fail, that God approves of the injured parties appealing to him, in a field of *war*, as the Supreme Judge and Guardian of Right and Innocence. And by consequence, whoever serves in a lawful war is not forbid to kill the enemy of his Prince and Country before quarters. He is in this case a Minister of Justice, being invested with authority from God *to whom vengeance belongeth*. These are public cases in which the authority of God over the life of man is manifestly derived immediately to the Sovereign, and by him delegated to inferior dispensers of justice.

Besides these it is reasonably presumed that when a private

person is desperately assaulted, and in needy defence of his own life takes away the murder. He hath done nothing against the intent of this law. Every man hath a right to defend the life God hath given him, against him, that shall by unjust, or illegal violence wrest it from him. This also, as life itself is the gift of God. It is a debt we owe to the Lord and Giver of life, to keep it for his service till he is pleased to call for it; which he never does by the hand of a murderer. And here when one is reduced to the extremity, he can neither fly to the protection of the Magistrate, nor escape with his life, without taking the life of him that assaulted him, if the aggressor wish in his wicked enterprise, his blood will not be required at the self-defenders' hands. 'Tis better for the public to lose a *bad*, than a *good* and useful member. And when the case is such that one of them must fall by the others hand, 'tis reasonable to suppose that both God, and his vicegerents on earth do agree in the same choice, and by a virtual commission empowered the innocent assaulted person to execute their vengeance upon the guilty, and to slay the invader rather than be murdered by him. And this I think is the sense of our *own* as well as the *Roman Laws*. The latter allowed the killing of a thief in the day time, *si se telo defendu it: i. e.*, if he offered to use his weapon, and much more may be presumed upon the lawfulness of saving our lives when we are assaulted with a mortal violence. Especially when it is evident, after all our care to prevent and escape it, that unless we immediately make the mortal return, there is but a moment between us and death. These are, I think, all the ordinary cases in which it is lawful to take away the life of man.

There is one indeed, of a more heroic nature, which has fair pretense to the like immunity from this law. As when a man is cast into such, (?) that either he must yield up the life of his *dear friend*, (that is as his own soul,) or save it by taking away *his enemies* from him. But this case is liable to such infinite abuses and variety of (?) that as the tenderness of our laws in this manner shows the wisdom of our lawgivers, so it is perhaps the best light it can be given to it. I confess it is

a point too intricate for me too explain; and here, as I am not able to I will not attempt to speak clearly or decidedly upon it. However, this I will venture to suggest from God's word, and the nature of human society: that when two men go into the field, *travel*, or *walk* on the road together they are bound to be *keepers*, and mutual protectors and helpers of one another, so much as this comes to, seems implied in God's enquiring of *Cain* what had become of his brother *Abel*, and *Cain* understood it so; but because it was resolved to quell his crime, so neither would he quite confess that he was his brothers' keeper, nor accountable to him. But it appears he was both: and which I cannot pass without taking notice of on this occasion is, that that Targum of Jonathan, which is a commentary on the Hebrew Bible, gives it as an opinion that Cain *ferit lapidem in fronte Abelis, i. e.*; struck his brother in the head with a stone. But however that be, certain I am that which I have advanced about the mutual help, protection, and assistance reciprocally due to one another from two that walk or work together, or by any way fall into each others' company is an undoubted truth: because the wise man tells us (Eccl. 4, 9) *that two are better than one*, for the reasons following in the next three verses the cast of which looks like a key to the difficulty I just now declined unlocking. Which I have suggested were not so; 'twere better to be alone than in company. Well had it been for the unfortunate (but we now hope happy) JACKSON had he been alone, or in better company; and happy too had it been for the criminal CARTER, had he lost his life by defending rather than disgracefully deliver it up for destroying instead of protecting his friend and benefactor: and now I aim—

(2). To show which the sin of murder or the killing here forbidden us. By what has been said it is easy to apprehend that this law prohibits the bereaving of our neighbor of his life without authority, justice, or needy enforcing it, the instances of which are, when a man of his own motion compasses the death of another in a wilful, treacherous, avaricious, revengeful, or sportive manner: or when he is accessory to it, and

the investigation of any person not invested with competent authority, whether it be done to gratify malice, increase wealth, cover shame, to heal what we call dishonor, or with respect to any genuine satisfaction, or advantage to ourselves. Whither we do this by our own assault and violence, or by secret and malicious craft under cover of religion and law; in the face of the sun, or under the mask of night. Whither immediately by ourselves, or by procurement of wicked instruments; by perjury, or poison, by false suggestions, evil counsels, or enticements; or any other means or methods tending to untimely death or destruction of our neighbor. This is the sin of *murder*, directly forbidden in the sixth commandment. The first and immediate design of which is to preserve the life of our neighbor; which of all other blessings is the dearest to him, and ought to be highly valued, because all the rest of his enjoyments and advantages of doing good in this world depend upon it. Now it must be supposed that God, who forbids the killing of our neighbor, and does expressly command us to *love him as ourselves*, does by consequence also forbid the killing of ourselves. We have no more power over our own than over the lives of other men. *Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?* Mal. 2, 10: and hath he not created us after his own image? The preservation of which in man is the manifest end and intention of this commandment, which every one breaks that murders either himself or his neighbor.

The 3d thing to be considered is the heinousness of the sin of *murder*. It is severely condemned by the voice of God and man as one of the highest strains of wickedness and inhumanity; and it is indeed a crime of the largest size, and the highest provocation of any against the second Table of the Law. The very relation of the fact strikes every innocent breast with sorrow, and rises a mighty indignation against the *murderer*. Meanwhile his own conscience pursues him; and whithersoever he flies his accuser, witness and Judge are with him, and the Altar is no Sanctuary to him. For God, who is greater than his conscience, hears the dreadful story of his

sin strongly importuning him to hasten down his vengeance upon him. We have an instance of this in the first account of this kind that ever was committed. "*The voice of thy brother's blood*," (saith the Lord to Cain), "*crieth to me from the ground.*" Gen. 4, 10. And 'tis observable how quick and severe an answer it received. 11th and 12th vs. "*And now art thou cursed from the Earth; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be upon it.*" Nay, the malignity of this sin is such that it defiles the land where it is committed, and leaves a guilt upon it that is not to be expiated but by the blood of the *murderer*. For this reason. No sanctuary was provided for him in Israel; and if he fled to any of the Cities of Refuge, he was to be taken there by the especial commandment of God, and immediately given up to Justice. "*Thou shalt take him*, saith God, (Exod. 21, 14,) "*from mine altar that he may die.*" And on this account God is said to make "*inquisition for blood;* vs. 9–12; *i. e.*, to search out the shedder of it, and to drive him out of all his refuges till he fall into the hands of his inexorable justice. Now since this is so terrible an outcry against the murderer; now since heaven and earth are so highly incensed against him, and so much concerned to punish him, there must be more than ordinary malignity and provocation in the sin which calls so loud for so solemn a vengeance. And wherein this consists will appear by the least glance at our rights in this particular.

(1). This sin bids defiance to the Majesty and Authority of God, and in the consequence of it directly tends to extinguish his government in this world. It snatches the sword of justice out of his hand and employs it in the destruction of his subjects contrary to his declared *will* and most sacred prerogative. Every time this sin is punished in its kind, two at least of his subjects are cashiered out of the land of the living and kingdom he hath founded among men.

(2). It is a peculiar affront to the condition of nature, as it defaces the image of God in man on which account it is the highest sacrilege. It robs God of the creature which he hath appointed to represent him in this lower world, which ap-

proaches the nearest in perfection to him, being made for his own society, and of all his works, hath the holiest resemblance of divinity upon him. And here when God pronounced sentence upon the murderer, Gen. 9, 6, saying, "*whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,*" he assigns his reasons for it; "*for in the image of God made he man.*"

(3). Murder is an act of excessive mischief and cruelty to our neighbor; the utmost wrong that violence can do him. Life, besides the natural sweetness of it, is the foundation of all other blessings, which we do or can enjoy in this world. It also gives us a blessed opportunity, (and the only one we can have) of laying a good foundation for eternal life. And here it must be an inconceivable damage to be wrongfully deprived of so vast a benefit, and hurried out of so dear an enjoyment. To be stripped naked to our very being and essence, and turned out without preparation into an amazing eternity. This loss can never be repaired, or so much as compounded, unless we could count the years of eternity, or had certain knowledge of the future state of man, and were sure Heaven stood always open as a Sanctuary to those whom some men (infernally inspired by the Devil, the God of that world with the spirit of malice, avarice, or other madness) were resolved should not live upon earth.

(4). Murder is an injury of vast extent in reference to the public. It is the grief of all men who have any bowels, or tenderness of natural intuism, and a signal prejudice to those who are in authority. The Prince is hereby deprived of a subject, and his power of life and death violently invaded and ravished from him. His *laws*, the security of man's life and property are broken and condemned. The public peace, his peculiar charge and province is interrupted and violated. Evil men, so long as the murderer lays concealed, or, in case he escapes the law, are encouraged by his example to the like cruel and destructive practice. This crime creates a fear and diffidence among men, and makes them shy and distrustful of one another's company. Besides all this, murder many times proves the ruin of a worthy and useful family; and where

the head of a family is taken off it wretchedly makes a woman a widow and her children fatherless, and, if aggravated with robbery, sends them out into the wide world to beg, that they may not starve. At last and lowest, it lops off branches that might bear good fruit, and is an injury every way to the public peace and security of mankind.

(5). If we look to the rise and career of this crime there are some of the greatest vices which blacken, reproach, and villify human nature. The most constant and visible causes of it are covetousness, which the Scriptures tell is *the root of all evil* and the counterpart of idolatry. *Lust*, the more of shame, excessive *pride* and *envy* which resteth *not unless it causes some to fall.* Prov. 4, 16. A cruel, desperate, malicious and revengeful temper fomented with hellish rage and unpitying fury. Such are the vices which prompt and initiate men to this savage and unnatural wickedness. Now nothing is more contrary than this to the kind, meek, charitable spirit of the Gospel, nor more unlike the temper of our blessed Savior, nor more contrary to his gracious design in coming into the world, his pacific doctrine and example to *it*, and his most charitable and obliging manner of leaving it. This is a true indictment of the sin of *murder*, which shows it to be a most monstrous and heinous crime. A notion entirely and extremely evil, without the least shadow of a good circumstance about it. For one who has heard of, or professes to believe in Christ, and to be a disciple of the cross, to be guilty of it is, as it were, under his own hand (the fatal instrument of the horrid fact), to renounce all right and title of the merits of that *Jesus* who for our sakes suffered upon it. But I promised under this head to point at some peculiar aggravations of this evil, and some particular sins that especially precede this crime and are certainly occasions of it. I have just named some of them, but I will be more large and particular, and here—

(1). I beg it may be seriously considered, and with lamentation laid to heart, that murder is the highest act of injustice one man can commit against another, since no equivalent can

be given to a man for his life. But the depriving him of life is not *all*. He may have been in an unprovided and disordered condition with respect to the state of his soul, when he was smote with *the fist of wickedness*, and received his death wounds. By which means he that caused his *death* may also occasion his damnation. The best men are not always on their guard, nor their lamps ready trimmed to meet their Lord at a sudden, unexpected call. I am sure the most watchful Christians have reasons to pray to God that he would deliver them, (as we have prayed in the Litany) from falling in battle, by murder, or any violent, sudden death. Have they not need to pray that they may have time to compose their minds, prepare their accounts, and put themselves in the best posture they can. Remember, and be thankful to God thou unhappy man that thy *tender mercy* to thy friend was so cruel as not to allow him *five minutes* to prepare for *his*. Yet God has inspired your judge with so much tenderness towards your soul as to allow you full five weeks from your sentence to prepare for your death. O that God would give you Grace to employ your time to your best purpose! Alas, what a cutting consideration is it for a man in perfect health to be surprised out of this world by a sudden and violent stroke, and to find himself at the bar of God without previous warning or notice! This, though he may be a good man, (and 'tis to be hoped God makes merciful allowance for such unfortunate persons,) yet it is a sad consideration to the person that commits the murder upon him. It is enough to gird his conscience and cut asunder his very heart strings. There are other considerable circumstances which heighten the guilt of this crime, and vary and are aggravated according to the peculiarities of the *murderer* and the person *murdered*; as the murder of persons in high and public stations, whither *ecclesiastical*, *civil or military ones*, is more highly aggravated than producing the death of persons more inferior and less useful in their generation. It is also a higher offence to give a violent death to a person who has many and great dependencies upon him, when. by his death, a *helpless*, it may be, and a *weak*, *woman* is

thereby made a widow, and a number of *small children* fatherless, than had the man been *single*, or *childless*. And it is an addition to this if, by being engaged in trade, the interests of other *families* and *friends* are embarrassed and perplexed by the sudden death of the murdered man.

It is still a further and inhumanment of the crime when the murderer is under any especial obligation of love, fidelity, obedience, or gratitude to the person assaulted and whose life is taken away. This is the case of a child naturally murdering his parent or master, to whom he owed love, obedience, and defence. It is also the case of a professed friend murdering his real one, his benefactor, of whom he received undeserved favors and good offices. A crime of this kind admits of no excuse, and is a baseness above all aggravation. Of a public robber, an open and avowed enemy, we expect ill usage, but who can suspect or excuse the professed friend? David, in the 41st Psalm 9th verse, complains of it as an aggravation of his grief and affliction, and as an accusation to his crime that was guilty of conspiring against him that he was not an open enemy, but a professed friend; his words are, "*Mine own familiar friend whom I trusted; who did also eat of my bread hath laid great wait for me;*" or, *hath left up his heel against me*, as the new translation hath it. Hear my dear friends, and you the unhappy cause of our meeting here; I say hear the dolorous complaint of the man after God's own heart upon the ungrateful and barbarous usage he received in return for friendship and favors. You have it in the Psalms 55: 12th, 13th and 14th verses. *For it was not an enemy that hath done us this dishonor, for then I could have borne it, neither was it he that hated me, yet did magnify himself against me, for then peradventure I would have hid myself from him. But it was thou, even thou, mine equal, my guide and mine acquaintance;* thou whom I thought I had gained to be my fast friend, with whom I walked familiarly, and as I imagined securely. 'Twas thou that put forth thy hands against me, and whilst *I was at ease with thee brakest the covenant* of safe conduct and friendship that was betwixt us.

And whilst you hear the heart breaking complaint of the abused Psalmist, the party of the case makes you imagine you hear the dolorous voice of Jackson's blood in these, or bitterer accents than these—even in accents of distress above description. It is upon account of the heinous nature of this crime which yet receives a mighty addition of guilt from this, or the like (?) attending it, yet the Providence of God so *seldom* if *ever* suffers it to escape with impunity. 'Tis on this account that the blood of an innocent person is said by a peculiar and emphatical phrase in Scripture, "*to cry to Heaven for vengeance from the ground*," and 'tis on this account that (Deut. 19, 10) 'tis said to the charge of a whole nation that a murderer was not to have Sanctuary at the Altar, nor in the Cities of Refuge; *but the Elders of said City could send and fetch him thence, and deliver him unto the hand of the avenger of blood, and yet their eye should not pity him.* Deut. 19; 12th and 13th verses.

The provoking nature of this crime is such that all history is full of the wonderful and surprising discoveries which the Providence of God has made of it, and which to all considerate persons are of themselves an undeniable and genuine proof of a God and his Providence. That constant saying that *murder will out* seems to have been a maxim of the most *rude* and *illiterate*, as well as the *civilized* nations. 'Twas upon this received notion that *the barbarous people of Melita*, (now called the island of Malta), when (Acts 28–2) they saw a viper upon *St. Paul's* hand concluded that he was a *murderer, when though he had escaped the sea, yet the vengeance of God would not suffer him to live.* Surely a crime thus monstrous can't but gall and wound to the quick the heart of the guilty, if that heart be not hardened beyond the hardness of the nether millstone. What a dismal thing for the murderer, (indeed for any great and heinous sinner) to be under the apprehension of being forever excluded the Kingdom of Heaven; of being eternally banished from the presence and sight of that glorious God in whom alone we can find that rest and happiness which nature and self love so irresistibly prompts

us to pursue. To think of being put under an endless and fruitless despair of ever *seeing light*; of having any union with God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; with Angels, or the spirits of just men made perfect. Such cutting considerations as these (and they are such as naturally arise to a bloody and guilty mind,) are very terrifying and dreadful, so dreadful that in the convenient opinion of the Fathers and Schoolmen the *pains of loss* exceed the *pains of sense*.

O Eternity! What an awakening and confounding consideration art thou to a galled and guilty spirit? Who can find the bounds or the bottom of this Depth of Eternity, that is immense! A *drop* of water compared to the *ocean*; A *grain* of sand to the wide *beach* bears no resemblance or proportion to it. When we reflect upon this; when to the *idea* of *misery* we join that of *Eternity*, and yet we are always walking upon the brink of it, and in danger every moment, and by a thousand unforseen accidents to be pushed into it, how can a sinner while his guilt is yet fresh in his mind and unrepented of, but be perplexed and dismayed at the consideration of it, especially one whose prospect of death is *near* and certain by a due execution of justice upon him in this world.

The best men can't always so far free themselves from uncertain doubts and scruples, but the thoughts of standing in Judgment before a *just* and *omnipresent God* are sometimes very terrifying and uneasy to them. So that even under the comfortable and well grounded hopes of God's pardoning power over their sins through the merits of *Christ* they *rejoice*, but it is with *trembling*. No wonder then that great sinners, whose repentance is but beginning, and have not had any long trial of it, be under difficulty and anxiety of mind. *Seneca*, speaking of wicked men, lays it down as a maxim, *Tantum metuant quantum noverint:* that is, their fears arise in proportion to the quality and degree of their guilt. The best men can't think of the terror of hell without some dread; what then alas will it be to the *wicked* and impenitent eternally to endure them? I add of impenitents; yea, I would not represent the final state of the most bloody and desperate sin-

ner as absolutely desperate and hopeless. *Sincere, hearty,* thorough, ingenious and true repentance has doubtless translated from the *block*, the *gibbet*, and the *gallows* many malefactors to Heaven, as we are sure it did the penitent thief from the Cross. Even murder from *avarice*, or *malice* prepense, that admits the least mitigation, may yet be repented of and forgiven. There is mercy enough in God the Father, and merit enough in the blood of the Son, to cover the most atrocious crimes. The wrong murder of the Son of God was capable of pardon and expiation; else our Savior had not besought his Father to forgive those that imbued their hands in his blood. But still the remorse and repentance, and applications by faith to Christ's purifying and pardoning blood, must rise in proportion to the nature (?) of men's crimes and villanies. They that have sinned much must sorrow much. But over and above these things, evermore sinners have shame and suffering to encounter; but as it is terrible to other considerations I shall pass it by. The

2d thing I am to do is to point at some particular sins that usually precede and often are the occasions of the crime. The first I shall name is *Covetousness* which I named before, but shall now enlarge upon it a little. *Covetousness* is an immoderate avarice and desire of wealth. *St. Paul* tells us: 1 Tim. 6; 9, 10, the minds devoid of contentment, and racked with inordinate reachings after riches, become an easy prey to temptations of the worst kind. For when he wished men to be content with food and raiment, (which an honest and moderate industry can always command,) he enforces the advice by subjoining that *which yet will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil; which while some have coveted after they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.* Solomon also tells us in Prov. 28; 20, *That a faithful man shall abound with blessings, but he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.* To omit other evils, a too eager pursuit of wealth exposes

men too; we sometimes see it puts them upon *secret* thefts. *Upon* robberies and *barbarous* murders; and very often all used in complication. Surely then the man who has so keen an appetite for riches, that rather than miss them he will wade through the blood of his neighbor or benefactor to get them, and risk his *reputation*, his *life*, his *soul* and his *all* to put himself in possession of them, cannot be innocent. He is the guiltiest of the sons of men; and all owing to insatiable avarice. Hence my dear brethren *flee these things*; *take heed and beware of covetousness*, the mother of many mischiefs, and this sin among the rest. But

2d. Because I can't point to, nor expatiate on every particular, let me earnestly caution you against *anger*, *malice*, and *revenge*, which too often end in *murder* and bloodshed. Against *revelling* and *drunkenness*, which opens a door to *this* and other evils. *Love worketh no evil*, whereas *malice* and *hatred* indulged and cherished produces confusion and every evil work, and murders among the rest. A malicious is a murderous frame of mind, in our Savior's account; and "He that does not *love* but *hates* his brother is a murderer," saith St. John. How many many men have been murdered in *cold* blood by *malice*; and how many in *hot* blood by sudden anger, and in drunken revels!

Beware, my brethren, of *profuseness* and *prodigality* which reduce men to poverty and want. If this poverty is attended with a pride, or idleness that is unused or ashamed to beg or dig, it often opens the way to *murder*. Such will be tempted to open their neighbors' veins of their best blood, that they may the more securely dive into their pockets undiscovered. For God's sake let us beware of *small sins*, that are always introductory to *great ones*! And, as we should exert ourselves to withstand all temptations, especially such as lays us open to flagrant evils, let it be also our daily prayer to God to preserve us from *doing* or suffering violence; and that, as from *sin* and *judgments* in general, so from battle, murder and sudden death in particular, he would most graciously deliver us.

I hope I need not repeat to you now what I inculcated upon

you heretofore, as needy preliminaries to your repentance, viz: *Restitution* and *confession.* You have done something that way, but if God and your conscience bear witness against you that you have not been frank and full enough, let me once more in the words of *Joshua* to *Achan,* who stole the Babylonish garment, some silver and some gold, (Joshua 7; 19) conjure you to reveal and unburden your conscience from the very last remains of the secret load, that hitherto has given you so much uneasiness and distress. *My son I pray thee give Glory to the Lord God of Israel, and make confession unto him and tell me now what thou hast done, hide it not from me. You can do nothing that will redound to your honor among men, nor to recommend you to the pardon and mercy of God more than fully to confess and freely to restore.*

A great deal you have done that can't be repaired; and here you should make the more conscience of doing all you can. *This,* with a very deep repentance and faith in Christ's blood, may, and I hope *will* recommend you to a salutary share in the merits of that blood, which alone can cleanse your soul from its foulest stains; to the merits of which blood, and the powerful intercessions of him that shed it; to that unbounded mercy of the Father, and the saving influence of the Holy Spirit, we commit and commend you. To which Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons but *one* God, be assembled Almighty, Majesty and Union henceforth and forever — Amen.

Consider, &c.

O most just and Holy Lord God, who bringest to light the hidden things of darkness, and by thy just and wise Providence dost bring sin to light disappointing the hopes of wicked men, and bringing them to shame and punishment; visiting their sins upon them in this present life, that thou mayest deter *others* from the evil of their ways and save *their* souls in the Day of our Lord Jesus. O Lord! Look down upon this unhappy, poor man, who needs thy pity and thy pardon. He confesses with sorrow and shame that it would be just with thee, should death eternal be the wages of his sins, and

everlasting sorrow the recompense of his iniquities. He bitterly bewails the neglect of thy worship, a lewd and a very ill spent life; and has no reason to expect any other than to be made an everlasting sacrifice to thy justice. As he has stopped his ears, and slighted thy admonitions; O! how just here would it be in thee to stop also thine ears, and refuse to hear him in this day of trouble, when distress and anguish are come upon him? Lord, he acknowledges he has hardened his heart, and gone on from one wickedness to another; that he has broken his baptismal vows and engagements, and thereby given occasion and encouragement to the enemies of our most holy faith, to blaspheme and speak ill of it. And yet here on these accounts *he* has nothing *justly* to expect, but that thou shouldst deal with him according to his sins, and reward him according to the nature and multitude of his offences! But thou, O God! hast been pleased to declare that with thee is *mercy* and plenteous redemption. That thou willest not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should repent and live. *Thou hast so loved the world, that thou gavest thy only begotten Son, that whosoever would believe in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.* Oh! let not him whom we are now commending to thy mercy forever perish and be lost. Though he be one of the chief of sinners, yet for thine own sake who delightest in showing mercy; for thy dear Son's sake who came on earth on purpose to call sinners to repentance, and shed his blood for the remission of their sins, have mercy upon this poor (and as we hope) penitent person that owns he deserves both the first and the second death. Pardon and forgive him, and let him find mercy in his time of need. Pardon we entreat thee his earlier and later sins, his willful and heedless follies, his errors, and his crying and notorious sins, and particularly that crime of a scarlet color, and crimson dye, for which he is soon to undergo the pains of temporal death. O Lord! thou God of mercy, who art abundant in goodness, have mercy upon the work of thine own hands. Look not on *him* as *he* is polluted with *his* own sins, and as a partaker with others in their sins: but look upon *him* through Christ's merits who came to take away the sins of the world.

Whatever *he* suffers *here* let *him* be blessed hereafter among those whose unrighteousness is forgiven and whose sin is covered. However men may (in the execution of justice, and to deter others from being guilty of the like wickedness) kill his body; let neither his body nor his soul be destroyed in hell, but let both be eternally saved for Jesus Christ's sake, who died to save sinners—Amen.

We become petitioners to thee our gracious God, in his behalf, that the many repeated aggravations of his presumptuous sins may not stop the influence of thy favor, grace, and spirit, and assign him over to eternal damnation; but that he may lay hold of universal pardon proclaimed to sinners by Jesus Christ: and may be freed from the malice and power of *Satan*, by virtue of the ransom paid by the lover of souls.

O Almighty and everlasting God! Who hatest nothing that thou hast made, and dost forgive the sins of all them that are penitent; create and make in this person a new and contrite heart, that he, worthily lamenting *his* sins, and acknowledging his wickedness, may obtain of thee, the Lord of all mercy, perfect remission and forgiveness through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen.

O Lord, we beseech thee absolve him from his offences, that through thy bountiful goodness he may be delivered from the eternal punishment due to all the sins he has committed. Grant this O Merciful Father! for Jesus Christ's sake, our blessed Lord and Savior—Amen.

Dear Lord, have compassion on this object of pity, who is sensible of the vileness and the heinousness of his sins, and as he so desires, so do thou help him from the heart to repent of them, with repentance which thou will not reject. Encourage every good motive in his mind, which thy blessed spirit hath excited in it, and bring him to such a state of contrition for sin, and reliance on Christ, as through his merits may qualify him for a state of glory hereafter. And grant that he, who for his evil deeds deserves to be punished, by the comforts of thy Grace may be manifestly relieved, and by the all sufficient merits of thy Son be eternally saved through the same Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior—Amen.

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERLY.

Contributed by Rev. Thomas Barber, Westerly, R. I.

THE first settlement of Misquamicut, now Westerly, by white people was made by John Babcock, son of James, Jun., and Mary, only daughter of Thomas Lawton, a merchant, all of Newport, R. I., on the east side of Pawcatuck river, about two miles from its mouth, in the spring of 1658, reaching it in a small open sail boat.

This elopement and heroic adventure was caused by the stormy and persistent opposition of Mary's father to her marriage of John, a poor farmer boy with whom she was deeply in love. To have him, though possessed of good sense and good habits, and a lover of industry, would be, her parents and friends thought, lowering her dignity and position in life, and subject herself to toil and unknown hardships of a farmer's life to which she was unaccustomed. Mary listened respectfully to her father and friends, but all the arguments they could use and promises they could make, with added threats, could not cause her to take back the sincere and solemn pledge made and given to John. It was now too late, for love like theirs may well laugh at threats and defy bars and bolts, for Cupid, it would seem, had from his well known and well stringed bow hurled his missile of love clear through their youthful hearts; and Father Hymen had already taken them under his care and control and was skillfully directing their ships. In view of their promises, and a father's threats, they were determined to have each other though they should have to leave parents and kindred; bid adieu to companions and all the scenes of childhood with their beautiful native isle, and go beyond the bounds of civilization and dwell with the forest men, or alone. For this they made arrangements as Mary's father remained unyielding, and provided themselves with stores and things the most needful as secretly as possible, and under the covert of night conveyed them to their boat, left in

a by place, provided by John for this occasion. This done and having pledged constant love and fidelity to each other, somewhat after the Quaker order, they, late in the night, stepped on board their frail bark and put to sea headed for the western sky, and e'er the sun had streaked the eastern horizon with its first approach of light they were far from the gaze of friends and native home. They coasted along the shore at a safe distance till they reached the point of land since known as Watch Hill, (the celebrated watering place and summer resort,) and passing around it they discovered a bay, called by the Indians "Little Narragansett," and a river emptying into it called by the natives "Pawcatuck," or "Big River," and as night was approaching they concluded to enter and pass up in pursuit of a good landing place, where they might stop and pass the night with safety, either in their boat, or near the bank of the river. Fortunately when about two miles from its mouth they espied on the east side a small cove into which emptied a brook called "Massatuxet" by the forest men. Thus giving name to the cove and also to lands adjacent which they still retain. Into the mouth of this brook they pushed their little bark, and e'er the sun had set behind the forest clad hills they had safely landed, and once more stood upon solid ground; and while preparing for a night's lodging they were discovered by the redmen of the forest, and were peaceably met, and kindly invited to their wigwams, and made welcome to their coarse Indian fare till they could better provide for themselves. They were much pleased at the arrival of their pale-faced cousins, and invited them to settle with them, and look no further for a settlement, promising John land, and help to build him a house, which they accordingly did, and let him have their cleared lot adjoining the cove where they raised corn and beans for succotash (of which the Indians are so very fond) to set his block house upon, and continued to take unwearied pains to make the youthful couple contented with their wilderness home. The pipe of peace mutually smoked in the wigwam on the memorable night of their landing never ceased to glow: but perfect harmony and friendship ever existed between them, and the

tribe was ever partial to this Babcock family, which was of much benefit to them, and also to their relatives during the Indian wars, as they lived without fear and molestation these long, and to Mary's parents anxious years had passed, and their fate or whereabouts, remained still a secret, though numerous enquiries of traveling Indians had been made to no effect. But at last when worn with grief and self-reproach for having thus treated their child, they were so fortunate as to meet an Indian coming from the western part of the Narragansett Country to Newport to trade; who, in answer to Mr. Lawton's enquiry, said there was a young white couple in Misquamicut, which, from the Indian's description, he verily believed to be John and his daughter Mary. He immediately made ready for the journey, hired the Indian to pilot him through the wilderness to the home of John and Mary. On his arrival, he found them well, comfortable and contented, with an addition of two to their family. We need not undertake to describe the joy of the father on meeting his only and pet daughter, once the light and pride of his household, whom, he had begun to think, had fallen a victim to savage ferocity, or been torn in pieces and devoured by wild beasts of the forest. Mary's father's visit was short, though joyful, as he wished at once to inform his wife and friends of his good success, and thus relieve their great anxiety. But while he stayed he used his utmost endeavor to persuade them to leave their wilderness home and Indian society, and return again to Newport and the bosom of their friends. But all arguments and offers failed to move them, choosing rather to remain where they were and make a society for themselves; and well has it proved for Westerly that they did not leave, as they laid the foundation of a flourishing settlement. Nine of their ten children married and raised large families, and have been among the most virtuous, wealthy and useful, doing much to shape the destinies of the town politically and religiously. In the cause of education they took the lead and still hold it. John, once the poor farmer boy, at his death in 1685, was the richest man in Westerly, worth enough to have bought out a dozen such men as his aristocratic father-in-law.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from page 60.*)

G.

Gavitt Hannah, and Immanuel Case; Dec. 3, 1714.
" Ezekiel, and Amie Babcock; m. by Theodoty Rhodes, J. P., Aug. 9, 1732.
" Mary, and William Lewis; Oct. 10, 1733.
" Prudence, and William French: Mar. 1, 1738–9.
" Benajah, and Lois Pendleton; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, Sept. 7, 1746.
Gifford Catherine, and Hezekiah Collins; Nov. 6, 1735.
Greenell Daniel Jun., and Jane Lewis, of Israel, at S. K.; m. by Rouse Helme, Ass't, May 21, 1727.
Greenman Silas, of Stonington, and Anne Babcock, of Westerly; m. by Rouse Helme, Ass't, Mar. 23, 1730–1.
" Garthrot, and Thomas Edwards; Nov. 1, 1742.
Greene Benjamin, and Eleanor Randall; Mar. 19, 1714.
" Phebe, and Thomas Wells; Sept. 22, 1717.
" Sarah, and Joseph Hiscox; Mar. 24, 1739.
Griffin William, and Abigail Burdick; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Feb. 9, 1726–7.

H.

Hadfall Rachel, and Obadiah Pendleton; June 4, 1736.
" Thankful, and Ichabod Eagleston; June 27, 1736.
" Sarah, and Samuel Hill; Dec. 3, 1738.
Hall James, Jun., and Rachael Meekcome; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., April 17, 1721.
" Benjamin, and Lydia Hall; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 6, 1726–7.

Hall Lydia, and Benjamin Hall; Jan. 6, 1726–7.
" Mary, of Edward, and Thomas Adams; Nov. 23, 1732.
" Hannah, and Israel Sytles; April 10, 1735.
" Rachel, and James Brand; Mar. 11, 1735–6.
" Sarah, and Simeon Tucker; May 1, 1737.
" Rachel, and James Brand; Aug. 10, 1737.
" Henry, and Ann Crandall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Sept. 6, 1742.
" Joan, and Thomas Kimber; Nov. 7, 1743.
" Anna, and Nathan Meekcome; Dec. 23, 1743.
" Mercy, and John Enos; Dec. 26, 1743.
Hasell Joseph, and Rachel Crumb; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Nov. 10, 1715.
Hazelton Jarvis, and Barberry Barker; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 21, 1735–6.
Hern William, and Mary Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 26, 1742.
" Dorothy, and Simeon Brown; Mar. 1, 1742–3.
Hill Hannah, and Cristopher Champlain; April 22, 1730.
" Mary, of Josias, and Ebenezer Lamb; July 26, 1732.
" Samuel, and Sarah Hadfall; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Dec. 3, 1738.
" Samuel, (negro), and Anna, (mulatto), m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Oct. 21, 1740.
" Ebenezer, and Thankful Culver; Sept. 10, 1744.
Hiscox Thomas, of Newport, and Bethiah Clarke, of Westerly; m. at W. by Elder Joseph Parks, Oct. 31, 1703.
" Ephraim, and Abigail Saunders; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Oct. 29, 1733.
" Edith, and Joseph Crandall; May 2, 1736.
" Hannah, and Jonathan Rogers; Oct. 26, 1737.
" Joseph, and Sarah Greene; m. by Elder John Maxson, Mar. 24, 1739.
" William, and Content Babcock; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Dec. 22, 1742.
Holmes Bethiah, and Benajah Billings; Mar. 24, 1739–40.

Holway Celinda, and James Congdon; May 2, 1732.
Hubbard Bethiah, and Joseph Clarke; Nov. 16, 1664.
" Thomas, of Boston, and Lydia Ray, of Westerly; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, May 7, 1747.
Hull Joseph, and Elizabeth Richmond; m. by Theodoty Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 11, 1731.

I.

Irish Johannah, and Edward Robinson; Oct 11, 1708.
" Mary, and John Robinson, Aug. 23, 1733.
" Elizabeth, and Caleb Foster; Sept. 24, 1735.

J.

Jagers Sarah, and Joseph Stewart; Sept. 6, 1732.
Johnson Joseph, and Mary Lanphere; m. by Elder John Maxson; June 18, 1739.
" Gideon, of Westerly, and Sarah Downing, of Block Island, at do.; m. by Samuel Rathbone, D. W., Oct. 23, 1743.
Justus Lydia, and Elisha Lewis; Nov. 30, 1740.

K.

Kenyon Peter, and Naomi Wells; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Sept. 15, 1726.
" George, and Anna Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 16, 1741.
" Damarias, and James Crandall; Feb. 27, 1742.
Kimber Thomas, of New Haven, (sailor,) and Joan Hull, of Westerly; m. by William Hern, J. P., Nov. 7, 1743.
King Mary, and John Palmer; Mar. 17, 1750–1.

L.

Lake Jeremiah, and Thankful Palmister; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 1, 1737.
Lamb Ebenezer, and Mary Hill, of Jarvis; m. by John Richmond, J. P., July 26, 1732.
Lankford Ann, and John Lewis (fuller,) June 3, 1741.
Langworthy Ann, and Joseph Crandall; Feb. 15, 1715-16.

Langworthy Samuel, and Mary Crandall; m. by Elder John Maxson, Aug. 7, 1736.
" Mary, and Nathan Lanphere; June 22, 1739.
Lanphere Theodosius, and Rachel Corey; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Jan. 22, 1707-8.
" Sarah, and James Corey; Mar. 21, 1708.
" Elizabeth, of George, and James Pendleton; Jan. 12, 1709-10.
" Experience, and John Satterly; Jan. 5, 1726-7.
" John, and Elizabeth Foster; m. by John Richmond, J. P., March 3, 1727-8.
" Anna, and John Lanphere; July 24, 1730.
" John, and Anna Lanphere; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., July 24, 1730.
" Daniel, and Cattron Presser; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 24, 1730-1.
" Joshua, of W., and Zerniah Ellis, of Stonington; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Oct. 17, 1734.
" Abigail, and Joshua Burdick; Dec. 25, 1734.
" Patience, and Ichabod Presser; Nov. 26, 1735.
" Mary, and James Corey; Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" Mary, and Joseph Johnson; June 18, 1739.
" Nathan, and Mary Langworthy; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 22, 1739.
" Nathaniel, and Prudence Cottrell; m. by William Hern, J. P., July 7, 1743.
Larkin John, and Sarah Tucker; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., June 15, 1726.
" Mary, and Moses Barber; Apr. 9, 1729.
" Roger, and Rebecca Tucker; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Mar. 19, 1730.
" John, and Mary Maccoon; m. by do., July 24, 1730.
" Joseph, and Johannah York; m. by do., July 24, 1730.
" Samuel, and Elizabeth Crandall; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Jan. 21, 1734-5.
" Rebecca, and David Lewis; Aug. 28, 1734.
Lawton Mary, and Sanford Noyes; Nov. 24, 1738.

Lester Elizabeth, and Trustum Billings; Sept. 10, 1740.
Lewis Ann, and William Ross; Apr. 18, 1711.
" John, (of James.) and Tacy Crandall; m. by Joseph Hall, J. P., Mar. 3, 1717.
" John, Jun., and Mary Burdick; Mar. 12, 1718.
" Israel, and Mary Mash; m. by Joseph Hall, J. P., Mar. 27, 1718.
" Israel, and Bathsheba; m. by Christopher Champlain, J. P., June 30, 1720.
" John, and Anna Clarke, Nov. 24, 1720.
" Jane, of Israel, and Daniel Greenell, Jun.; May 21, 1727.
" Mary, and Nathaniel Lewis; Nov. 13, 1729.
" Nathaniel, and Mary Lewis; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 13, 1729.
" Joseph, and Mary Lewis; m. by do., Apr. 1, 1731.
" Mary Lewis, and Joseph Lewis: Apr. 1, 1731.
" William, and Mary Gavitt; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Oct. 10, 1733.
" George, and Sarah Lewis; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Nov. 22, 1733.
" Sarah, and George Lewis; Nov. 22, 1733.
" Jerusha, and George Brown, Jun.; Apr. 4, 1734.
" Bathsheba, and William Bentley; Aug. 1, 1734.
" David, and Rebecca Larkin; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., Aug. 28, 1735.
" Hannah, and William Crumb; Apr. 25, 1736.
" Elizabeth, and John Crandall; June 28, 1738.
" Thankful, and John Lewis; Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" John, and Thankful Lewis; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 21, 1738-9.
" John, and Margaret Burdick; m. by do., May 3, 1739.
" Esther, and John Crandall; Apr. 19, 1740.
" Elisha, and Lydia Justus; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Nov. 30, 1740.
" John, (Fuller,) and Ann Lankford; m. by do., June 3, 1741.

Lewis Anna, and George Kenyon; June 16, 1741.
" Mary, and William Hern; Oct. 26, 1742.
" Avis, and Hubbard Burdick; Nov. 1, 1743.
" Martha, and John Maxson; Sept. 13, 1744.
" Mary, and William Davis; Apr. 24, 1745.
Lillibridge Thomas, and Mary Woodmansee; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., June 12, 1726.
Lombard Daniel, of Newport, and Deborah Dyre, of W.; m. by Elder Joseph Clarke, Sept. 24, 1747.
Loveless Mary, and Richard Bennett; Jan. 12, 1726.
" Joseph, and Elizabeth Toms; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 20, 1728.
" Ann, and Solomon Partelow; Apr. 21, 1731.

M.

Maccoon Isabel, and Edward Bliven; Oct. 2, 1691.
" Abigail, and Benjamin Brown; Apr. 6, 1730.
" Mary, and John Larkin; July 24, 1730.
Mecomber Jonathan, and Sarah Vars; m. by Stephen Saunders, J. P., Sept. 8, 1765.
Mash Mary, and Israel Lewis; Mar. 27, 1718.
Maxson John, and Judith Clarke; Jan. 19, 1687.
" Dorothy, and Joseph Clarke, Jun.; Jan. 5, 1692.
" Jonathan, and Content Rogers; May 1, 1707.
" Elizabeth, and John Davis; Aug. 25, 1715.
" John, Jun., and Thankful Randall; Sept. 26, 1724.
" Content, and James Babcock; July 7, 1731.
" Avis, and Samuel Hubbard Burdick; Nov. 5, 1731.
" Elizabeth, and Jonathan Wells; Nov. 29, 1734.
" Jonathan, and Jemima Mumford; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 6, 1735.
" John, of Westerly, and Tacy Rogers, of New London; m. by Elder Stephen Gorton, Oct. 27, 1736.
" Bethiah, and Thomas Davis; Jan. 5, 1737.
" Content, and Richard Dake; Dec. 4, 1739.
" Judith, and James Davis; Jan. 10, 1740.
" Joshua, and Anna Slack; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Sept. 20, 1742.

Maxson Goodeth, and Nathan Burdick; Oct. 14, 1743.
" William, and Hannah Reynolds; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 14, 1743.
" John, and Martha Lewis; m. by John Lewis, J. P., Sept. 13, 1744.
" Mary, and Joshua Chase; May 12, 1748.
Meekcome Rachel, and James Hall, Jun.; Ap. 17, 1721.
" Joseph, and Jemima Ross; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 9, 1734.
" William, and Patience Allen; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Ap. 2, 1738.
" Nathan, and Anna Hall; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Dec. 23, 1743.
Minor Deborah, of Ephraim, and Joseph Pendleton, July 8, 1696.
Morris Cattron, and Samuel Allen; Aug. 20, 1707.
Mott Phebe, and Cyrus Richmond; Mar. 27, 1734.
" Sarah, of Edward, and William Thomas; July 16, 1738.
" Jonathan, and Johannah Page; m. by Stephen Richmond, Oct. 11, 1740.
Mulkins Henry, and Abigail Babcock; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 4, 1740.
Mumford Jemima, and Jonathan Maxson; Jan. 6, 1735.
Munroe Sarah, and Job Taylor; Nov. 18, 1742.

(*To be continued.*)

Hannah Dockray.—This lady, the heroine of the Indian love episode, after her capture was banished to Fisher's Island, and died there after a painful illness. The Indian was kept a long time in Newport jail, and finally sent to the West Indies. The poets had the affair in rhyme and used to sing it to a common air, and even played it on the violin. Mr. Dockray, the father of the unfortunate girl, forbade it, and suppressed every copy he could get hold of. He even forbade its being written under penalty of his eternal displeasure. Whether or no there is a copy in existence to-day we know not.

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from Page 73.*)

G.

Gavitt Elijah, of Ezekiel; May 28, 1734.
" John, " " July 13, 1736.
" William, " " Nov. 11, 1737.
" Amie, " " Dec. 1, 1739.
" Ezekiel, " " June 15, 1741.
" Hannah, " " Mar. 8, 1742–3.
" Lucy, " " Dec. 5, 1744.
" Elijah, " " Jan. 6, 1746–7.
" Ichabod, " " Oct. 30, 1750.

Greenell Susannah, of Daniel and Jane; July 29, 1728.
" Susannah, " " " " died June 17, 1733.
" George, " " " " Mar. 2, 1731–2.
" Susannah, " " " " Dec. 25, 1733.
" Jane, " " " " May 30, 1736.

Greenman Catherine, of Silas and Eunice; Apr. 22, 1738.
" Abigail, " " " " Apr. 15, 1740.
" Anna, " " " " Jan. 30, 1741–2.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Nov. 5, 1744.

Greene Sarah, of Benjamin and Eleanor; Feb. 28, 1714–15.
" Humility, " " " Feb. 6, 1716.
" Eleanor, " " " Mar. 2, 1718.
" Benjamin, " " " Mar. 2, 1720.
" Matthew, " " " Mar. 13, 1722.
" Amie, " " " Jan. 7, 1727.
" Caleb, " " " Mar. 21, 1729.
" Joseph, " " " June 23, 1731.

H.

Hall Sarah, of James and Sarah; Dec. 25, 1693.
" Jane, " " " Aug. 29, 1695.
" Honor, " " " Aug. 14, 1697.
" Eliab, " " " Aug. 23, 1699.
" James, " " " Sept. 17, 1701.
" Joseph, " " " July 8, 1703.
" Mary, " " " Nov. 10, 1705.
" Benjamin, " " " Nov. 19, 1707.
" Amie, " " " Sept. 26, 1709.
" Jonathan, " " " Nov. 18, 1711.
Hall Benjamin, of James and Rachel; Apr. 17, 1722.
" David, " " " " Dec. 11, 1723.
" Anna, " " " " May 1, 1725.
" Timothy, " " " " Dec. 20, 1726.
" James, " " " " May 11, 1729.
" Amos, " " " " July 8, 1731.
Hasell Thankful, of Joseph and Rachel; July 22, 1716.
" Mercy, " " " " Feb. 4, 1718.
" Sarah, " " " " Sept. 17, 1719.
" Joseph, " " " " May 17, 1721.
" William, " " " " Mar. 19, 1723.
" James, " " " " Feb. 4, 1726.
" Jemima, " " " " Sept. 8, 1727.
Hazelton Barberry, of Jarvis and Barberry, July 27, 1736.
Hern Dorothy, of William and Dorothy, Feb. 14, 1726.
" William, " " " " Sept. 22, 1727.
" Samuel, " " " " Jan. 14, 1730–1.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Apr. 29, 1734.
" Joshua, " " " " Sept. 19, 1738.
Hill John, of John; Oct. 3, 1699.
" Mary, " " Feb. 27, 1701–2.
" Ebenezer, " " and Mercy; March 25, 1733–4.
" Tacy, " " " " Dec. 17, 1727.
" Jonathan, " " " " Apr. 25, 1730.
" John, " " " " Nov. 21, 1734.
" David, " " " " Nov. 18, 1736.

Hill Josiah, of Ebenezer and Thankful; May 26, 1745.
" " " " " " died Nov. 13, 1745.
" Mary, " " " " Feb. 27, 1747.
" Timothy, " " " " Jan. 28, 1749.
" Josiah, " " " " Sept. 13, 1754.
" Ebenezer, " " " " Jan. 15, 1757.
Hiscox William, of Thomas and Bethiah; May 31, 1705.
" Ephraim, " " " " June 2, 1707.
" Edith, " " " " Sept. 6, 1709.
" Mary, " " " " July 12, 1713.
" Thomas, " " " " May 17, 1715.
" Joseph, " " " " Apr. 22, 1717.
" Hannah, " " " " Jan. 22, 1719–20.
Holway Benjamin, of Benjamin and Penelope; Dec. 30, 1714.
" Experience, " " " July 4, 1716.
" " " " " died Jan. 21, 1726.
" Joseph, " " " Feb. 10, 1717.
" Penelope, " " " Jan. 12, 1719.
" William, " " " Feb. 18, 1721.
" Samuel, " " " Apr. 3, 1723.
" Hannah, " " " Dec. 7, 1724.
" " " " " died, Dec. 15, 1730.
Hoxsie Martha, of Joseph and Mary; Apr. 13, 1729.
" Gideon, " " " " Dec. 14, 1729.
" Sarah, " " " " Sept. 14, 1731.
" Joseph, " " " " May 8, 1733.
Hull Sarah, of Joseph and Elizabeth; Sept. 8, 1732.
" Trustum, " " " May 28, 1734.
" Hannah, " " " May 13, 1736.
" Elizabeth, " " " Apr. 7, 1738.

J.

Johnson John, of Jonah and Mary; Sept. 8, 1709.
" Ezekiel, of Stephen and Susannah; Oct. 23, 1728.
" Stephen, " " " " Sept. 23, 1730.
" Elizabeth, " " " " Jan. 24, 1732–3.
" Mary, " " " " May 24, 1735.

K.

Kenyon Martha, of Joseph; May 8, 1725.
" John, " " Dec. 4, 1727.
" Mary, " " July 20, 1729.
" Paine, " " Apr. 20, 1733.
" Joseph, " " Feb. 5, 1736.
" Mary, of Peter and Naomi; Aug. 3, 1737.

L.

Lanphere Theodosius, of Theodosius and Rachel; Jan. 31, 1707–8.
" James, of Theodosius and Rachel; Nov. 22, 1710.
" Joshua, " " " Nov. 23, 1712.
" Abigail, " " " Mar. 27, 1715.
" Susannah, " " " Dec. 14, 1716.
" Nathaniel, " " " Mar. 22, 1718.
" Mary, " " " Dec. 14, 1721.
" Samuel, " " " Dec. 23, 1723.
" Stephen, " " " Feb. 5, 1725–6.
" Jabez, " " " Mar. 25, 1731.
" Joseph, " " " Sept. 20, 1736.
" Elizabeth, of Seth and Sarah; Aug. 10, 1715.
" Amie, of Richard and Mary; June 22, 1715.
" Lucy, " " " " July 3, 1718.
" Esther, " " " " Feb. 21, 1720–1.
" Sophia, " " " " Oct. 12, 1724.
" Josepha, " " " " Jan. 25, 1726–7.
" George, died Oct. 6, buried Oct. 7, 1831.
Larkin Rebecca, of John (deceased) and widow Rebecca; Oct. 14, 1761.
" Joseph, of Joseph and Johannah; Feb. 12, 1730–1.
" Joshua, " " " " Aug. 20, 1732.
" John, of John and Mary; May 1, 1731.
" Nathan, " " " " June 13, 1732–3.
" Daniel, " " " " Dec. 19, 1734–5.
" Timothy, " " " Oct. 10, 1736.
" Lebeus, " " " " June 5, 1738–9.

Larkin Benajah, of Samuel and Sarah; June 18, 1732.
Lewis Joseph, of John; Oct. 16, 1683.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 17, 1687.
" Mary, " " May 4, 1689.
" Anna, " " Jan. 6, 1691.
" Abigail, " " May 20, 1693.
" John, " " Jan. 30, 1698.
" William," " Feb. 1, 1701–2.
" Israel, of Israel and Joanna; June 22, 1695.
" Benjamin," " " " June 8, 1697.
" Joanna, " " " " May 21, 1700.
" Anna, " " " " July 13, 1704.
" Nathaniel," " " " Mar. 23, 1706.
" Jerusha, of John and Ann; Jan. 11, 1706–7.
" Jerusha, of Joseph and Mary; July 13, 1707.
" Joseph, " " Dec. 25, 1709.
" Thankful, " " June 15, 1720.
" Absolam, " " Nov. 25, 1724.
" Hannah, " " Nov. 21, 1726.
" Hannah, of George and Elizabeth; Jan. 15, 1713.
" Samuel, " " Dec. 21, 1715.
" Mary, " " Sept. 21, 1716.
" James, " " Dec. 18, 1719.
" Ebenezer, " " Mar. 18, 1722.
" Othniel " " Apr. 15, 1723.
" John, of John, Jun., and Mary; Apr. 9, 1719.
" Elisha, " " " Dec. 30, 1722.
" Mary, " " " Jan. 22, 1723–4.
" Joseph, " " " Mar. 2, 1728.
" Stephen, of John, (of James,) and Tacy; Apr. 9, 1719.
" Joseph, " " " Mercy, second wife; Apr. 28, 1721.
" Mercy, of John, " " " " July 1, 1726.
" Edward, of John, " " " " June 19, 1728.

Lewis Joshua, of John, (of James,) and Mercy, second wife; Nov. 20, 1729.
" Nathan, of John, " " " "
May 23, 1733.
" Zebulon, of John, " " " "
Sept. 3, 1734.
" Samuel, of John, " " " "
Sept. 15, 1736.
" Amie, of John, " " " "
Jan. 29, 1737-8.
" Penelope, of John, " " " "
Mar. 29, 1739.
" John, of John, " " " "
July , 1751.
" Elisha, of Israel and Mary; Feb. 4, 1718–19.
" Enock, of Israel and Bathsheba; Oct. 13, 1720.
" Jonathan, of John and Anna; Aug. 21, 1721.
" John, " " Apr. 13, 1723.
" Avis, " " Aug. 8, 1725.
" Anna, " " Nov. 13, 1727.
" Kezia, " " June 12, 1730.
" Joshua, " " May 13, 1733.
" Ezekiel, of William and Mary; Dec. 16, 1723.
" William, " " Apr. 8, 1725.
" Prudence, " " Apr. 2, 1727.
" Sarah, " " May 15, 1731.
" Mary, " " Sept. 26, 1733.
" Annie, " " May 31, 1735.
" Hannah, " " Mar. 1, 1737–8.
" Benjamin, of John and Ann; Jan. 24, 1748–9.
" Amos, of Nathaniel and Mary; Apr. 29, 1731.
" Nathaniel, " " Feb. 28, 1732–3.
" Mary, " " July 31, 1735.
" Jean, " " June 22, 1737.
" Rhuhamah, " " Oct. 7, 1739.
" Elijah, " " Oct 11, 1741.
" Mary, " " July 10, 1743.

Lewis Israel, of Nathaniel and Mary; Sept. 15, 1745.
" Elizabeth, of Joseph, Jun., and Mary; July 18, 1731.
" David, " " " Nov. 12, 1733.
" Joseph, " " " Nov. 25, 1735.
" Oliver, " " " Sept. 23, 1738.
" Esther, " " " Mar. 2, 1741.
" Betsey, " " " July 28, 1744.
" Mary, " " " July 24, 1747.
" Peleg, " " " June 2, 1749.
" Bethana, of Elisha and Dorcas or Tabitha; Jan. 7, 1745.
" Mary, " " " Nov. 3, 1746.
" Joseph; died Sept. 23, 1751.

M.

Maxson Judeth, of John and Judeth; Sept. 23, 1689.
" Mary, " " Oct. 26, 1691.
" " " " died, Mar. 16, 1692.
" Bethiah, " " July 31, 1693.
" Elizabeth, " " Nov. 7, 1695.
" Hannah, " " June 13, 1698.
" John, " " Apr. 21, 1701.
" Dorothy, " " Oct. 20, 1703.
" Susannah, " " Oct. 19, 1706.
" Joseph, " " Dec. , 1709.
" Avis, " " Dec. 27, 1712.
" Joseph, " " died, Dec. , 1710.
" Joseph, Jun., Mar. 10, 1692.
" Bethiah, ( ) wife of Joseph, Jun.; July 31, 1693.
" Bethiah, of Joseph, Jun., and Bethiah; Oct. 19, 1716.
" Mary, " " " Aug. 28, 1718.
" Judeth, " " " Sept. 17, 1720.
" Joseph, " " " Jan. 20, 1722–3.
" Zebulon, " " " Apr. 15, 1725.
" Susan, " " " Aug. 25, 1727.
" Mason, " " " Mar. 6, 1729-30.

Maxson Content, of Joseph, Jun., and Bethiah; Dec. 31, 1732.
" Nathan, " " " Sept. 30, 1736.
" Jonathan, of Jonathan and Content; Jan. 16, 1707–8.
" Content, " " " Jan. 28, 1708.
" Joseph, " " " Jan. 14, 1711-12.
" John, " " " Mar. 2, 1714.
" Naomi, " " " May 6, 1716.
" Samuel, " " " July 20, 1718.
" Caleb, " " " Nov. 1, 1721.
" Mary, " " " Nov. 20, 1723.
" William, of John, (of Joseph,) and Hannah; Jan. 20, 1717–18.
" Amos, " " " " Mar. 16, 1720.
" Joshua, " " " " Feb. 1, 1721–2.
" Isaiah, " " " " Jan. 21, 1723–4.
" Goodeth, " " " " June 5, 1726.
" Tacy, " " " " Dec. 15, 1728.
" Judeth, " " " " Jan. 17, 1730–1.
" Torrey, " " " " Jan. 22, 1732–3.
" Sylvanus, " " " " May 3, 1735.
" Hannah. " " " " Dec. 3, 1737.
" Mary, " " " " Nov. 23, 1739.
" Jesse, " " " Martha, 2d wife, June 11, 1745.
" Ruth, of John, " " " " Jan. 31, 1746–7.

Maxson John, of John, Jr., and Thankful; Aug. 27, 1725.
" Matthew, " " " Apr. 27, 1727.
" David, " " " July 24, 1729.
" Joseph, " " " Mar. 23, 1731.
" Benjamin, " " " Feb. 21, 1733.
" Stephen, " " " May 3, 1735.
" Thankful, " " " July 16, 1737.
" Daniel, " " " Sept. 25, 1739.
" Joel, " " " May 28, 1742.
" Elcanor, " " " Jan. 24, 1748–9.
" Jonathan, of John and Tacy; Aug. 24, 1737.
" Esther, " " June 13, 1739.
" Annie, " " Jan. 24, 1740–1.
" William, of William and Hannah; Nov. 16, 1745.
Meekcome Joseph, of Joseph and Jemima; Oct. 10, 1735.
" Thomas, " " Dec. 24, 1737.
" Elias, " " Oct. 5, 1739.
" Peleg, " " Oct. 24, 1741.
" Jeremiah, " " Jan. 10, 1743–4.
" Anna, " " Mar. 15, 1745–6.
" William, " " Mar. 15, 1745–6.
" Benjamin, " " June 27, 1748.
" Ross, " " June 16, 1751.
" Joseph, Sen., died, Jan. 22, 1750–1.
Moore Stephen, of John; April 20, 1716.
" George, " May 28, 1719.
" David, " Sept. 13, 1721.
Mott Hannah, of Samuel and Hannah; Dec. 30, 1726.
" Deborah, " " Aug. 9, 1729.
" Thankful, " " Aug. 9, 1729.
" Edward, of Jonathan and Hannah; Dec. 16, 1731.
" Abigail, " " Sept. 12, 1734.
" Samuel, " " Oct. 31, 1736.
" Edward, of John; Dec. 15, 1736.
Mulkins Abigail, of Henry and Abigail; Mar. 21, 1741–2.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CONNECTICUT PENSIONERS.

A list of Soldiers engaged in Philip's War, in the campaign through the Narragansett Country, who received land from the Government for their services.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE HON. RICHARD A. WHEELER,

Judge of Probate, District of Stonington.

IT is well known that Captain George Denison, Captain John Stanton, and other prominent men of Stonington and vicinity, took an active part as volunteers in the Narragansett Indian War. In 1696 the General Court of Connecticut granted to them a tract of land six miles square, comprising the present town of Voluntown. Believing that a list of the names of these men would be interesting to your readers I herewith send you a copy for publication.

At a meeting of the volunteers held at Stonington, July 1st, 1701, Capt. Richard Bushnell was chosen Clerk to make a list of the names of the volunteers, and to make entry of all votes as shall be passed by said volunteers.

At the same meeting above said the company proceeded to the choice of a Committee, who are empowered to pass all those who shall offer themselves as volunteers, and desire their names to be entered accordingly, and the clerk to enter no persons' names as volunteers without the approbation of the Committee hereafter named, or the major part of them. The persons made choice of to do the above said work are Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, Lieut. James Avery, Sergt. John Frink, Richard Bushnell, and Deacon Caleb Robes.

A list of the names of the English volunteers in the late Narragansett War is as follows:

Maj. Edward Palmer,
Capt. Geo. Denison,
Maj. Wait Winthrop,
Rev. James Fitch,
Sergt. John Frink,
Capt. James Avery,
Capt. John Stanton,
Rev. James Noyes,
Rev. Moses Noyes,
Capt. Ebenezer Johnson,
Sergt. Moses Johnson,
Nicholas Cottrell,
Lieut. Thomas Miner, (dec'd)
John Hull,
James Avery,
John Avery,
Thomas Avery,
Joshua Baker,
John Wickwire,
Ephraim Colver,
William Potts,
Edward Colver,
Samuel Yeomans,
John Lewis,
John Fish,
William Williams,
George Denison,
William Denison,
Nathaniel Beebe,
Henry Stephens,
Edmund Fanning,
Thomas Fanning,
John Bennett, (deceased),
Philip Bill, "
William Burnett,
Thomas Rose,

Richard Smith,
John Smith,
Francis Smith,
Moses Huntley,
Henry Bennett,
Harry Peterson,
Samuel Stephens,
Henry Hall,
William Champlin,
Capt. Pendleton,
Daniel Connit,
John Pameter,
Samuel Roger,
Daniel Relsin,
John Mintor,
John Stephens,
Ebenezer French,
John Griswold,
Nehemiah Smith,
John Wheeler,
Nath. Hayden, (deceased),
Joseph Hull, "
Samuel Sheather, "
John Charles, "
Samuel Frisbee, "
John Plant, "
Samuel Fox,
Jacob Joy,
Clement Miner,
William Pendall,
Daniel Stubbins,
John Hough,
Samuel Roberts,
Joshua Abell,
Thomas Rood,
William Knights,

Philip Bill,
Deroy Springer,
Ezekiel Maine,
William Wheeler,
Thomas Worstee,
Gersham Palmer,
Jonathan Armstrong,
Samuel Stanton,
Daniel Stanton,
James Morgan,
John Keene,
John Latham,
John Waterhouse,
Joseph Morgan,
Nathaniel Park,
William Douglass,
Manasseth Miner,
James Willett,
Joseph Stanton,
Aaron Stark, (deceased),
John Stark, "
James York, "
Thomas Bell, "
Richard Bushnell,
Samuel Lathrop,
Soloman Tracy,
John Willey, (deceased),
Samuel Tubbs, "
Robert Park,
Peter Spicer,
Jonathan Rudd,
Richard Cork, (deceased),
Thomas Park, "
Henry Elliot, "
Thomas Bliss, "
Isaac Wheeler, "

Matthew Jones.
Thomas Williams,
Joseph Waterhouse,
Richard Dart,
Samuel Hough,
William Hough,
Abel Moir,
Jeremiah Black,
John Plumb,
Thomas Hungerford,
John Packer,
Samuel Packer,
Nathaniel Holt,
Robert Lord,
John Wollis,
Richard Smith,
Edward DeWolf,
Aaron Huntley,
James Murphy,
Robert Holmes,
Daniel Comstock,
George Chapell,
Thurston Reinard,
Hugh Rowland,
John Lathrop,
James Welch,
Daniel Clark,
Edward Shipman,
Joseph Ingraham,
Joseph Colver,
William Billings,
John Shaw,
Stephen Richardson,
James Danielson,
Roger Overy,
Ebenezer Billings,

Peter Cross,	Jonathan Burtch,
Jonathan Jennings,	William Johnson,
Caleb Fobes,	Samuel Richards,
John Gallup,	Thomas Brand,
Nathaniel Chesebro,	William Champlin,
Ephraim Miner,	John Babcock,
Joseph Miner,	Edward Larkin,
Samuel Miner, (deceased),	Daniel Shaw,
John Ashcroft, "	Thomas Reynolds,
Joshua Holmes,	William Lees,
Daniel Tracy,	John Larabe,
Edmund Fanning,	Joseph Northrup,
William Roberts,	Robert Old,
John Denison,	Walthan Gillot,
Matthew Griswold,	John Somes,
Richard Lord,	Samuel Fish,

Stephen DeWolf.

At a meeting of the volunteers held at Stonington July 2, 1701, the Company granted Capt. Samuel Mason an equal share or interest with them in that tract of land granted to them by the General Court.

Manufacturing at Biscuit City.—Manufacturing commenced here about 1812 on spinning cotton yarn by a stock company. The stockholders changed their stock quite frequently, until finally, about 1818, they sold out to Joshua and Rouse Clarke, who turned their attention to the manufacturing of carriages, and made the first light carriages that were made in this part of the State. This business was continued many years. After the death of one of the partners, Mr. S. S. Harley purchased the property and continued the business, and put in a grist mill. Finally Mr. Harley abandoned the carriage making, and depended upon the grist mill alone, which is even now continued though under a different management. The water power here is very limited, and this no doubt has materially affected the success of manufacturing.

TOWN CLERKS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Kings Towne and North Kingstown.—Contributed by Hon. John B. Pierce, Town Clerk of North Kingstown.

The old records were very badly damaged by fire, and this fact must account for the terms of the town clerks not being more precisely given. We believe, however, that we have named every one who has held the office in our town.

Samuel Fones and John Fones were clerks under the proprietors, and perhaps none others were employed for this purpose so long as the proprietory lasted. Forward we find.

Andrew Willett, 1700.
Ephriam Bull, 1701.
Andrew Willett, 1703.
Samuel Fones, Mar. 17, 1703–4, to Ap. 11, 1715.
Frances Willett, July 11, 1715, to 1736.
Immanuel Northup, 1736 to 1739.
Benoni Hall, 1739 to 1743, when he became the first town clerk of Exeter.
Samuel Thomas, 1743 to 1761.
George Northup, 1761 to 1771, when he died in office.
George Thomas, Dec. 21, 1771, to June, 1813.
Jonathan Reynolds, June, 1813, to June, 1836.
Nicholas N. Spink, June, 1836, to autumn of 1843.
Samuel Pierce, autumn of 1843, to June, 1860.
Nicholas N. Spink, from June 5, 1860, to June, 1873.
John B. Pierce, from June, 1873, and present.

South Kingstown.—Contributed by Hon. John G. Perry, town clerk of South Kingstown.

Robert Hannah, June, 1723, to June, 1736. 13 years.
Benjamin Peckham, Jun., June, 1736, to June, 1743. 7 yrs.
Thomas Hazard, (of Robert), June, 1743, to June, 1747. 4 years.
Samuel Gardner, June, 1747, to June, 1748, 1 year.

Thomas Hazard, (of Robert), June 1748, to June, 1749. 1 year.
Jeffrey Watson, June, 1749, to June, 1753. 4 years.
William Potter, June, 1753, to June, 1779. 26 years.
James Helme, June, 1779, to June, 1812. 33 years.
Silas Brown, June, 1812, to June, 1827. 15 years.
Thomas R. Wells, June, 1827, to June, 1853. 26 years.
Rouse Helme, June, 1853, to Jan., 1858. 4 years, 7 mos.
John G. Perry, Jan., 1858, and present.

NOTE.—Town election first Tuesday in June.

EXETER.—Contributed by Hon. Nathan B. Lewis, town clerk of Exeter.

Benoni Hall, Mar. 22, 1742, to June, 1760.
Benj'n Reynolds, June 3, 1760, to June 7, 1763.
William Waite, June 7, 1763, to June 4, 1765.
George Pierce, June 4, 1765. to June 4, 1771.
Gideon Mosheir, June 4, 1771, to June 1, 1773.
Nicholas Gardiner, June 1, 1773, to June 1, 1784.
Stephen Reynolds, June 1, 1784, to June 1, 1824.
Gershom Palmer, June 1, 1824, to June 5, 1827.
Avery Browning, June 5, 1827, to June 4, 1833.
Thomas Phillips, June 4, 1833, to Ap. 2, 1872.
E. P. Phillips, Ap. 2, 1872, to June 4, 1872.
Nathan B. Lewis, June 4, 1872, and present.

WESTERLY.—Contributed by the Hon. Samuel H. Cross, town clerk of Westerly.

May 18, 1669, Joseph Clarke.
June, 1700, John Babcock.
June 25, 1702, Joseph Pendleton.
June 28, 1704, Joseph Clarke, Jr.
June 27, 1705, Joseph Pendleton.
June 25, 1706, John Babcock.
June 20, 1732, William Babcock.
June 24, 1751, Silas Greenman.

June 3, 1760, Joseph Crandall.
June 1, 1790, Samuel Bliven.
June 2, 1807, Jesse Maxson, Jr.
Nov. 17, 1824, Stephen Wilcox, Jr.
June 1, 1830, Jesse Maxson.
Nov. 4, 1844, Joseph W. Wilcox.
June 6, 1848, J. Hobart Cross.
June 7, 1853, James M. Pendleton.
June 5, 1855, Wm. E. Parkinson.
Ap. 2, 1856, Jirah I. Gray.
Ap. 6, 1859, Samuel H. Cross, and present

CHARLESTOWN.—From Historical sketch of Charlestown by Wm. F. Tucker, Esq.

William Clarke, from Sept. 4, 1738, to Sept., 1747.
Joseph Stanton, Jr., from Sept. 4, 1747, to Sept., 1753.
Robert Potter, from Sept. 4, 1753, to Sept., 1755.
Joseph Hoxsie, from Sept. 4, 1755, to Sept., 1760.
John Champlain, from Sept. 4, 1760, to Sept., 1761.
Gideon Hoxsie, from Sept. 4, 1761, to Sept., 1762.
John Champlain, from June, 1762, to Nov., 1763.
Joseph Hoxsie, from Nov., 1763, to June, 1769.
James Congdon, 3d, from June, 1769, to June, 1772.
Joseph Stanton, Jr., from June, 1772, to June, 1773.
James Congdon, 3d, from June, 1773, to June, 1783.
John Champlain, from June, 1783, to June, 1785.
Col. Peleg Cross, Jr., from June, 1785, to June, 1787.
Benj'n Hoxsie, Jr., from June, 1787, to June, 1791.
Col. Peleg Cross, Jr., from June, 1791, to June, 1817.
Samuel Stanton, from June, 1817, to June, 1838.
John Stanton, from June 5, 1838, to June, 1847.
Wm. H. Perry, from June, 1847, to June 5, 1849.
Gideon Hoxsie, Jr., from June 5, 1849, to Mar. 24, 1851.
John Stanton, from Mar. 24, 1851, to June 1, 1852.
Charles Cross, from June 1, 1852, to Apr. 4, 1881.
George C. Cross, from Apr. 4, 1881, and present.

Richmond.—Contributed by Hon. Halsey P. Clarke, town clerk of Richmond.

Aug. 28, 1747, John Webster, and until June, 1749.
June 6, 1749, William Clarke, and until June, 1750.
June 4, 1750, John Webster, and until June, 1751.
June 4, 1751, Simeon Perry, and until Aug. 28, 1754.
Aug. 28, 1754, Stephen Hoxsie, and until June, 1755.
June 3, 1755, John Tefft, and until June, 1762.
June 3, 1762, Thomas Lillibridge, and until June 1, 1777.
June 1, 1777, Thomas Tefft, and until June 1, 1812.
June, 1812, Reynolds Hoxsie, and until June 2, 1852.
June 2, 1852, Halsey P. Clarke, and present.

Hopkinton.—Contributed by Hon. Edwin R. Allen, town clerk of Hopkinton.

Ap. 4, 1757, Simeon Perry, and until April, 1760.
Ap. 16, 1760, Joshua Clarke, and until June, 1768.
June 7, 1768, John Maxson, Jun., and until June, 1774.
June 7, 1774, Abel Tanner, and until June, 1787.
June 5, 1787, Caleb Potter, and until June, 1818.
June 2, 1818, Christopher C. Lewis, and until June, 1858.
June 1, 1858, Henry Whipple, and until June, 1867.
June 4, 1867, Edwin R. Allen, and present.

First Burial at Fernwood.—The first interment in Fernwood Cemetery, (a beautiful little yard on the road between Kingston Hill and the railroad depot), was that of Mr. Cyrus French. Mr. French was born in Berkeley, Mass., May 17, 1756. Was the son of Samuel French of that town. He married Susanna, daughter of Capt. Moses Harrington, of Grafton, Mass. She was born Aug. 16, 1761, and died April 11, 1821. They removed from Grafton to South Kingstown Dec. 4, 1791, and Mr. French died here June 10, 1826. His wife who had died before, was removed and placed beside him in Fernwood.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The Old Grist Mill at Perryville.—The old grist mill of the Perrys' stood close beside the pond. The trench was lengthened out and the present mill built by Wm. T. Browning. It has now passed into the hands of W. R. Carpenter. The old mill was built about 1700, as mention is made of it at that time in the old records. It was said to be haunted and many stories to that effect were told.

A Haunted Place.—The old people delighted to spin weird stories about ghosts in the vicinity of the Friends meeting-house, at Perryville. Our inquiries fail to find any one who had seen anything to confirm these suspicions.

Commendable Thrift.—In the Matoonic District many of the small farmers are fishermen, and have in this way accumulated a small fortune. Fishermen are proverbial for their carelessness of earnings. This thrift and economy proves that fishing can be made as honorable and as respected as any occupation.

The Palatine Light.—Mr. R. F. Gardiner, now near 90 years of age, says he has seen the Palatine light and it appeared to him like a ship on fire. A few days after he had seen it there was a terrible southeast gale. He has seen it three times in his life. Mrs. George S. Rathbone says she saw it in the summer of 1880 and thought it was an electric light on board of a steamer, and never would have thought different had she not seen Mr. Joseph P. Hazard's article on the subject in print. As to how it looked she said it resembled a burning ship low down on the horizon. A southeast gale followed the visitation. This is in harmony with the statements of others on the subject, who speak of southeast gales following its appearance. There have been years in which no appearance of this light has been observed. A southeast gale

always follows its appearance of more or less severity. This is indeed a strange phenomena and well may engage thoughtful persons. The fact is apparent. The question now remains to demonstrate the cause of it.

Site of the Old Barber House, South Kingstown.—The old Barber house stood on a knoll northeast of the house where Mrs. Luke Clarke now lives, on the west side of Barber's pond. Nothing but a small pile of stones now mark the spot. This spot marks the site of the settlement of the first Barber family in Narragansett.

Site of the Daniel Sherman House.—This house stood not far from a great pine tree. The wreck of the chimney is still plainly seen. This house we should say was not far from a mile east of Usquepaug village on a road leading to Kingston. Mr. Sherman was a prominent man in his day, and a member of the town council many years. The council met here many years. He kept a tavern, we are told, known as the "Pine Tree Tavern."

Anecdotes of "Nailer Tom."—Nailer Tom was a staunch Friend of the old school and William Jenkins favored progression. In passing opinions upon the subject in meeting the "Nailer" said to Mr. Jenkins: "The children of Israel when in the wilderness found they could not go forward, and they at once began to look around for the cause. They found it was because there was a wedge of gold in the camp, and that first it must be got rid of. That, brother, is the matter with us to-day. There is a wedge of gold in the camp and we must get rid of it, if we would walk forward in the simplicity of Jesus." "Nailer Tom" did not like to be interrupted in meeting while he was talking. Mr. Wm. A. Robinson tried this once with the following result: The Nailer fixed his eye upon him and motioning with his finger said, "Sit down, William, sit down; thee has said already far more than thy capacity will warrant thee in saying." It is needless to write the brother sat down.

Anecdote of Dr. William G. Shaw.—Dr. Shaw was a very eccentric character and many are the stories told of him. When the modern Advent doctrine under the lead of William Miller and his disciples raged through Narragansett, Wickford was not exempt. Many sermons were preached and converts made. After one of these meetings a convert, filled with the great importance of the subject, met the old doctor who inquired of him the news. The convert thought this a good opportunity to tell him. He therefore told him that Christ was coming and would make all things new; and he would have preached the old doctor a lesson had the doctor not cut him short in his own blunt, peculiar way. Giving his head a well known cant, and grunting out in a manner potent with himself, said: "Glad to hear it; glad of it, for the devil has been here long enough."

Elisha Watson's Start in Life.—Mr. Watson by great economy had accumulated the sum of fifty dollars, with which he went to Newport to buy a hogshead of rum and other things needful to set up his grocery. Unfortunately he lost it. He told Mr. Benjamin Brown his story, and that gentleman kindly lent him the like sum. With this he made his purchases. His profits soon enabled him to pay off the loan and increase the stock in his store, so that in time, being successful, he became very wealthy.

Earthquakes in Exeter.—In one of the town clerk's books we find the following inscribed on the inside of the cover. "Nov. 18, 1755. About four o'clock in the morning was felt a very severe shock of an earthquake to such a degree as to shake the tops of chimneys down, and about half an hour afterwards another shock was felt. Nov. 22, 1755. About 9 o'clock P. M., another small earthquake."

"Oct. 23, 1761. Some time in the evening a violent storm of wind and rain, by which fences, trees, haystacks, and also divers buildings were thrown down."

GENEALOGICAL AND EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE VARS FAMILY.—We are pleased to announce that N. B. Vars, Esq., of Coventry Centre, R. I., is engaged in preparing a genealogy of the *Vars Family.* The gentleman has indeed chosen a family that will compare favorably with others. We trust every member of his family will consider it a point of honor to give him the information sought. We shall be ever pleased to help on the research and the gentleman can have the use of our pages for inquiries and in any way to aid him. This family history we shall dearly love to see written.

THE GREENE FAMILY.—General George Sears Greene, of New York, has collected a vast amount of information relating to the *Greenes of Rhode Island;* and in the future will publish the same. It will indeed be a grand work, and will add another important link to the family history of Rhode Island.

THE HOLDEN FAMILY.—We learn that Frederic A. Holden, of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., has collected for publication a mass of information relating to his family. It will be beyond doubt a valuable work.

CORRECTIONS.—We wrote Dr. John B. Tillinghast is preparing a history of the Tillinghast family. It should read James B. We are sorry thus to rob John B. Tillinghast, Esq., of the honor thus given him, but we wish to do the correct thing, and so give here the genial doctor, James B., the credit that is his due. We thank the Doctor for calling attention to this matter, and his complimentary notice of our first number.

On page 75 of our magazine we wrote Cyrus French died 1726, read 1826.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD USQUEPAUG.

To the Narragansett Historical Register:

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

DEAR SIR:—In your first number, which has just reached us, we notice your article on the "Origin of Usquepaug," as follows: "Usquepaug, or more properly Usquebaug, is an Irish word signifying 'water of life.' This name no doubt was bestowed upon the place by some of the early settlers who came from Ireland."

It may be interesting to your readers to pursue this subject further to see for themselves whether the name as applied to a river and also a pleasant little village on its banks is Indian or Irish.

Us-que-baugh is an Irish word compounded of *uisge*, meaning water, and *bagh*, meaning life, and is the name of a compounded liquor.

That this Irish word might have had some weight in shaping the present pronunciation of the name of the place and river in question may be admitted.

It is not necessary, however, to look outside of the Indian language for the derivation of the word. The termination is written by the oldest writers *pog* and *paug*. The terminations *paug*, *pog*, *baug*, *aug*, &c., are quite common in Indian words in that region and perhaps in other regions as will be seen by the following: *A-cun-taug* a brook, *Appo-naug* a town, *Min-a-haug* a pond, *Py-quaug* now Wethersfield, *Qua-ca-taug* a neck of land, *We-ka-paug* a stream running into *Quon-o-con-taug* pond near Westerly, *Quin-ne-baug* a river, &c., &c.

By Davell's deposition given Aug. 1, 1711, it will be seen that Hall's Purchase, in 1696, was called *Chep-e-chew-wag* or *Waw-wos-ke-pog*. This purchase was bounded on the west by the present Usquepaug River, and it is probably the same river that was referred to in 1698 by Joseph Gardiner, of Newport, in his deed of 1048 acres of land bounded east by *A-woon-ca-paug* to Edward Boss. This land lay west of the river in Shenton's purchase. The *paug* is therefore, we conclude, evidently Indian and the Ä-woon-ca or *Waw-wos-ke* has been reduced to *Usque*, by whom or for what purpose it is perhaps interesting to know, yet nowhere do we find the termination written *baugh*, as the Irish word would require, even by the most ancient writers. Finally we believe the word is derived directly from the undoubted Indian name *Waw-wos-ke-pog*, as referred to by that ancient and well informed surveyor, Joseph Davell.

Yours truly,

J. WARREN GARDINER,

Exeter, R. I.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.—The editor of this grand historical publication has

very kindly sent us the January, April and July numbers of this work. We are truly thankful to be thus remembered by him, and would say the contents have given us great satisfaction to read, and we truly appreciate the compliment; and wish every New England scholar and historian would make it a point of honor of subscribing for this work. It deserves and should have the encouragement of every scholar interested in New England history.

The Newport Historical Magazine.—We have received the July number of this publication. It has a very interesting make up, and will no doubt be much valued by Newport people. It should be well patronized, and truly deserves encouragement. It has become a valued friend with us, and from it we have drawn our inspiration to publish our own Register. It will always be a pride with us to stand well with this work. The two magazines can and should work together, and thus will save in a more enduring form than formerly much valuable matter that in the future years will be very highly valued by scholars.

Our Westerly Agent. — "Friend," George Foster, of Westerly, has very kindly consented to act as our agent in his town, and will in our name solicit subscriptions for this magazine. All favors bestowed upon him we shall feel grateful for. We do not intend this portion of Narragansett to be neglected in our work, and we therefore would request our Westerly friends and those interested in the history of this part of Narragansett to send to us, or our agent, such facts, and to copy for us any document that might in their opinion be of interest to our people. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged.

Dr. McSparran's Journal.—S. S. Rider, Esq., Providence, R. I., is preparing for publication the journal of Dr. McSparran. This will be a valuable addition to the history of the Narragansett Country. The work should be well patronized.

Updike's History of the Narragansett Church.—We are kindly informed by Mr. Updike's family that they have under serious consideration the plan to republish the above history. We hope this may be accomplished in the near future, and we shall be pleased to note in our magazine the progress of this work so popular and so valued in Narragansett. It is in every way true of this work that—"Every Narragansett family should have a copy."

The Genealogical Record of Charlestown.—The Hon. George C. Cross, the able and pains-taking town clerk of Charlestown, has placed in our hands a Mss. containing a complete list of the Marriages, Births and Deaths of his town up to the year 1850, as found recorded in his office. This Mss. we have arranged and shall print it as soon as space will permit. We are deeply indebted to Mr. Cross for this valuable favor he has bestowed upon us.

The Johnny-Cake Letters. — Mr. Sidney S. Rider, of Providence, R. I., has published, in book form, "Shepard Tom's" Johnny-Cake Letters. These letters make a handsome little volume of over 400 pages. They form some very interesting reading, and the many friends of "Shepard Tom" will thank Mr. Rider for his happy thought of preserving them in this delightful manner. We have enjoyed many a laugh at his droll stories, as they are here told; and in a way as only the "Shepard" can tell them. The work is worthy of a liberal patronage, and no doubt will be highly esteemed by those who are so fortunate as to purchase a copy of this neat and tastily got up edition. Mr. Rider sells his book at $1.25 per copy, post paid.

A Difficulty in Old Records.—Mr. Ray Greene Huling has called our attention to the fact that wrong names are given to parties, and he complains of the difficulty of reading correctly the old records of Westerly. He says we write "John and Isabel Bliven," and give five children, while his copy

reads Edward and Isabel (see page 64), and confirmed by the marriage of Edward Bliven and Isabel Maccoon (see page 52), in the year preceding the birth of first child. The second child we called Edwin, when it should be Edward, &c. We are pleased to have these criticisms from one who knows the difficulty of rightly reading the old records. We noted several mistakes in the records of this nature, and note also that in the later books some are corrected. As soon as our list is completed we shall commence a new series from the 3d, 4th and 5th books to bring the record down to 1850, and we trust that this second list will be found more correct. We have noted that *Edwin* and *Edward* are used frequently to designate one person. We had one case where the mistake was so plain that we wrote Edward. In other cases we let it remain as written. As it stands, it seems imperative that these records should be re-written. We are doing our part towards it, and we try our utmost to read accurately and correctly. Of this the reader can rest assured, and he but needs to become familiar with our plan of doing the work to be convinced of the fact.

Important Papers.—We have had placed in our hands several very important historical papers, and have others in process of preparation. We feel that our work is fast winning its way into the confidence and esteem of the Narragansett people; and we are more than satisfied with the research and friendly aid from Narragansett scholars. Nothing succeeds better than a united effort between editor and readers, and this we are pleased to learn is ours.

A History of Wickford.—We take pride in announcing that we are preparing, with the aid of others, a series of papers illustrating the vicinity of Wickford, the first settlement of the Narragansett country. We are also happy to say our papers will throw a flood of light upon its early history, and will be found of more than common interest to our readers.

Our Genealogical Sketches.—In number three we shall commence our series of sketches of Narragansett families prepared from our notes, and from those of others who have made researches into the earlier history of their families.

An Interesting Discovery.—We have discovered that the maternal ancestors of *three* of our *Presidents*, and we think one instance of paternal ancestry that have belonged at one time in the Narragansett Country. This interesting incident we intend to present in full in some future number. Northern Rhode Island is proud of *Garfield's* ancestry. We add for Southern Rhode Island, *Fillmore*, *Grant* and *Hayes*. Our Democratic friends are proud of that old standard bearer *Douglass*. Who says Rhode Island, and particularly Narragansett, has not produced noble descendants?

Paper Relating to Quidnessett.—We are happy to announce that we will be enabled in future numbers to present a series of papers illustrating the history of *Quidnessett* from the pen of a gentleman who has spared no pains or trouble in order to obtain a clear and extensive history of this part of Narragansett. We bespeak for this interesting communication a rich treat for each one of our readers.

Future Intentions.—We intend our numbers to be made up from the very best that we can obtain. We have decided not to illustrate until we have first obtained a safe position to do so. We are trying to obtain patronage enough to warrant our present size, and this we shall be in a short time able to do with our friends' aid and the influence our enthusiastic patrons will exert for us. We are not working for money and profit, so much as to do good and to save up the historical matter of the Narragansett Country. We are preparing a series of illustrations for future numbers to be used as soon as we can pay for the extra outlay from the receipts by subscription. Our course is to be honest, faithful, impartial and just. We shall aim to be accurate and shall spare no pains to have our work an authority upon matters relating to Narragansett history.

VOLUME 1. JANUARY, 1883. NUMBER 3.

THE NARRAGANSETT

HISTORICAL REGISTER,

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY
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A PLAN FOR LOCAL HISTORY.

CONCEDED that every local historian has his own peculiar ideas upon this subject, it logically follows that every history so far written has its own peculiar plan of treatment. These works have so far given more or less satisfaction according to the ability of the writers. Could it be possible to bring a plan into practical operation that would be applicable to all cases, we think a vast improvement could be made in this important field of research.

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society have a plan by which all genealogies printed in their "REGISTER" are governed, and this plan has worked so far happily, and is easy and quickly understood, and very simple in its arrangement. Its authors certainly deserve high praise for so happy a conception.

Why, therefore, can not a general plan be adopted for local history? A town history more or less divides itself off into sections very sharp and clear. For example:

1. Indian history, tradition, antiquities, &c.
2. The early settlers and purchases.
3. The church history.
4. Educational interests.
5. Manufacturing interests.
6. Genealogical facts.
7. Natural history.
8. General history.
9. List of local officers.
10. Miscellaneous items.
11. Towns relation and position in regard to others.
12. Sketches of eminent men,

and, perhaps, other sections might be added or some of these condensed.

It now follows that to write up a good local town history each of these sections need attention. In order to do this no better way can be devised than to keep each separate, and to treat in this way each one independently of the others. If time only allows it would be better to take only one section and finish it thoroughly than more and do it carelessly. One or two sections well written if no more is ever added, finishes so much of the town history, and other writers, if so disposed, can then go on and complete the work by writing out the unfinished sections. Each section so treated will have its historical value. If the historian has not had a training before, one section of his history well done, will train him how to improve upon the succeeding ones, and in this way give him good discipline.

We never fancied setting a limit and never go beyond it. While we admit some town histories would make only a fair sized volume, other towns require twice the space and should have it. To crowd down to the first instance would be to spoil it. The people and historian should have a genuine love for the work and money should be freely used upon it. A pride should be had to illustrate, and the more profuse the better. This will be valuable as time rolls on. The people should delight to post their historian, and in every way possible to aid him in his search. If a town history is conceived in the right spirit and carried out it will add a jewel to the town records that will beautify and crown all with lasting glory.

An Early Murder in Wickford.—The place where Thomas Flounders (or Flanders) killed Walter House is believed to have been between Thomas Holloway's house and Jeremiah Carpenter's, on the north side of the road and a little east of the town house. It is far more likely to have taken place somewhere between Richard Smith's house and the Devil's Foot.

A WORD WITH OUR READERS.

TWO numbers of our REGISTER have been published and time enough has elapsed so that our readers can now form an estimate of its merits. Number 3 is now before you. We deeply regretted the fact that the two men whom we relied upon to advise with us should die so close together. In the Hon. Z. Allen and Judge Potter we felt and knew we had two sincere friends who would have been of great service to us. We did not think best, however, notwithstanding our great loss, to defer publication. In this manner Number 1 was printed, and critical friends if so disposed can find matter therein to take exceptions to. Number 2 in our humble opinion is better; of Number 3 we leave the reader to judge if we have not improved by their advice and suggestions and some by more experience in the publishing business ourselves.

There has been so much written falsely of our history that it is nearly impossible to get it right the first time. Our historical notes particularly are decidedly open to this fault. We are in earnest about having things correct. No one regrets an error of this kind more than ourselves, or feels pained sooner at the sarcastic thrusts made at us. We are straining every nerve to win success, and a kiss feels better on our cheek than a blow.

We have invited, in both preceding numbers, our friends to set us right when in error. Thoughtful suggestions and corrections will always be thankfully received by us. We shall present the very best that is in our power to offer. We shall spare no pains or trouble to make our work acceptable. We realize in the fullest degree the fact we have no light labor before us. As the late Mr. Allen wrote us: "*Perhaps no portion of New England has had so much falsehood written upon it by both friends and foes, and that in the face of truths within reach of the writers themselves.*" This gentleman clearly saw the great obstacles to surmount and, therefore, he,

in the greatness of his heart, offered us his advice in regard to our undertaking. Judge Potter gave us the same warning and suggested the REGISTER as a collector and a medium by which these perplexing questions could be settled.

Now, kind readers, will you set us right upon errors we make if it is in your power to do so? The controlling motive in our present undertaking is to preserve, collect and set right the history of southern Rhode Island. Shall we have a chance? Shall we be put down for a few errors when there has been so many made by preceding writers? All we ask or expect is a chance, and if this is given us we shall do the very best we can, and all that lies in our power. Who can do more?

A FEW WORDS FOR THE COUNTRY.

HOW often we are pained to hear the country scorned by the city people, and yet in every instance this is done in a vain and thoughtless manner. If these people could be made to see the country in its true light they would never be heard giving vent to so low and ignorant allusions.

That the country feeds all must be admitted. Therefore to sneer at that which feeds and thus sustains life is weak as well as being ungrateful. This alone should silence all vanity. But there is another reason why the country should be respected. It is because it is the home of our ancestors, and where now rests their sacred dust. These men grubbed and toiled, and from these now barren plains earned by rigid economy a competency which has been the beginning of many a large fortune.

A reverence should be had for the "old homestead." None should be allowed to return to nature, but should be made a pleasant retreat in summer from the heat of the city by their present owners. A pleasure always surrounds a visit to the

old homestead such as does not surround a visit to any other spot. The poet felt this divine influence when he penned the lines—

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home."

We would call your attention to this subject and suggest that the more the country is built up, adorned and respected, the stronger become our cities. It should be a point of honor with every man of wealth to keep up a country residence. If he does this he is benefited two ways, and so is the public. A country residence in summer is always delightful, and the pleasure derived from a visit is lasting and beneficial. We trust this subject will be thoughtfully looked to and justly considered. If it is we feel confident much can be said in favor of the place where our first ancestors lived and died.

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S ("NAILER TOM") JOURNAL,

From June 21, 1778.

From the original MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library, Newport.

Note.—The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon, *Aft*, afternoon. *h*. hazy. *r*, rain. *tl*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly, easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast southwest, southeast. *v*. variable. *m*, morning.

(*Continued from page 106.*)

7th Month. July, 1780.

1st. r. W, s. Hoed for cousin Hazard. Aft. went to Little Neck. George brought home coal.

2d. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Went sailing.

3d. f. W, sw. Made nails. The carpenter came to work.

4th. C. W, sw. Made nails. George sold his calf. Aft. v.

5th. f. W, w. Made nails. Cousin Hazard's mare died.

6th. c. W, sw. Made nails. The carpenter left work.

7th. c. W, sw. Made rudder irons for Robinson's boat. Went to the head of the cove with Robert.

8th. c. W, s. Hoed corn morning. Aft. went fishing. Dined at cousin Hazard's.

9th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. Went to Little Neck and swimming.

10th. c. W, sw. Made nails. The French fleet anchored off.

11th. W, nw. F. Went fishing. Made nails. The French fleet went into Newport.

12th. c. W, n. Went to Newport.

13th. c. W, s. The troops landed last night. The town was illuminated.

14th. c. W, s. Went about town.

15th. c. W, se. Returned home. Went swimming.

16th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went in swimming.

17th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Yesterday Dr. Torrey's wife was buried at Tower Hill.

18th. c. W, w. Made nails for George.

19th. c. W, sw. Split wood for George.

20th. c. W, w. Made nails for George. 4 ships of war off Little Neck.

21st. c. W, nw. m; Aft. W, sw. Made nails for George. 3 ships went out of Newport. 15 sail of.

22d. c. W, n. Made nails for George. Aft. hoed my corn. A fleet anchored off Point Judith.

23d. c. W, n. Went to Stephen Hazard's in Point Judith. The fleet lay off there.

24th. c. W, s. Made nails for George.

25th. c. W. se. m. Worked for George then went to Newport.

26th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

27th. c. W, sw. Worked for George.

28th. c. W, sw. Worked for George. Thunder and r in the night.

29th. C. some r. Worked for George. A brig went into the ferry yesterday.

30th. m, C. W. ne. Went to meeting. Aft. c. W, se. Went to the ferry to help Rowland bring his boat to Narrow river.

31st. c. W, se. Made nails. The militia met at Tower Hill.

8th Month. August, 1780.

1st. c. W, w. Worked for cousin Hazard.

2d. C. W, sw. F. Rolled rods. Worked for cousin Hazard. Pulled flax.

3d. c. W, sw, t, v. Last night made nails.

4th. v. F. Aft. c. s. Made nails some.

5th. c. W, sw. Made nails F. Aft. raked hay for cousin Hazard. The fleet went away off the west end of Block Island.

6th. c. W, ne. Went to meeting. Aft. went to Little Neck.

7th. C. W, sw. Worked for cousin Hazard.

8th. c. W. c. Worked in the shop. Sick the bigger part of the day.

9th. t, r. W, c. Mended Tommie's shay.

10th. C. W, n; Aft. W, s. Made nails. The Continental soldiers went home this morning.

11th. C. W, s, F. Made nails. Went to catch fish.

12th. C. W, sw. Made clasps for boat's masts. Went swimming. George went to Providence with Thomas' horse.

13th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Caught fish; one weighed 12 lbs. 7 oz.

14th. h. W, sw. Worked for George.

15th. C. W, sw. Split iron for George. He returned last night.

16th. c. W, sw; t in evening. F. Split iron. Made nails. m. mended a scythe.

17th. C. W, c. Made baskets.

18th. C. W, s. Mended the deck of the Yawl.

19th. C. W, n. Made nails. Aft worked for cousin Hazard. Raked sedge. Saw three ships.

20th. c. W, n. Aft went to Little Neck.

21st. c. W, se. Went to Newport. Went on board the French Admiral.

22d. c. W, sw. Went to Jonathan Sexton's.

23d. c. W, sw. Went about town.

24th. c. W, sw. and very warm. Aft went to cousin Nicholas Easton's. The fort, ships and army all fired at five o'clock.

25th. c. W, ne. F. Sailed around Rose island. Aft went to Jonathan Easton's. The ships fired at 4½ o'clock. They were all dressed in colors.

26th. c. W, sw. Returned home by way of the ferry.

27th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to monthly meeting and rode the sorrel horse. Dined at Peleg Peckham's. Began the "Memorial of America."

29th. c. W, sw. Stoned the spring.

30th. c. W, n. Got some coal of John Wilson; 2½ bushels. Made nails.

31st. v. W, e. Made nails. George brought home a load of coal brands.

9th Month. September, 1780.

1st. C. W, n. Borrowed three bushels of charcoal of James Congdon. Made nails.

2d. v. W, se. Made nails. Stephen repaired the shop floor with clay.

3d. v. W, se. Aft W, n and s.

4th. c. W, v. Made nails. Aft went to the river to catch fish but got none.

5th. C. W, n. Borrowed 3½ bushels of charcoal of John Wilson. Read the "Memorial of America" and the "History of Col. Church."

6th. c. W, n. Made work for George Hazard's boat. Began "Robert Barclay's Apology."

7th. C. W, sw F. Kept James Congdon. Aft made nails.

8th. v. W, sw. George went to Providence in Rowland's boat. Made nails. Brought two bushels of coal from James Congdon and then went to Little Neck in the evening. Taken very sick with the quinsy. Had Dr. Willard. Robert watched with me.

9th. c. W, sw. Lay on bed all day. James Congdon watched this night. Sister Tanner and Sally came from Newport. Robert went for them.

10th. c. W, sw. Sat up this night. Andrew Nichols watched.

11th. c. W, n. Sat up in the bed this day. Samuel Clarke watched this night.

12th. r. W, sw. Got up in the bed. Samuel Helme watched this night.

13th. C. W, sw. Got up.

14th. C. W, nw. Got up.

15th. C. W, w. Went to cousin Hazard's. Thomas Hagar, son of Thomas, married Nancy Rodman in Leicester, June the sixth. Amen.

16th. c. W, w. Went to Newport with sister Tanner and Sally. Began "Moral essay of Paine."

17th. C. W, s. Staid in the house.

18th. h. W, sw. Delivered Robinson's and Whitfield's letters.

19th. r. W, sw F; Aft W, ne. Read the "moral essay of Paine."

20th. C. W, n. Kept house all day.

21st. C Fn. W, n; Aft c, v. Kept house.

22d. c. W, v. Kept house.

23d. c. W, ne. Kept house.

24th. C. Fn; Aft W, sw. Kept house.

25th. c. W, n. Kept house.

26th. c. W, n. Kept house.

27th. r. W, ne. Kept house.

28th. W, w by n. Kept house.

29th. c. W, w. Kept house. Wrote a letter to aunt Clarke.

30th. c. W, se. Kept house. A ship came from France.

10th Month. October, 1780.

1st. c. W, nw. Aft W, s. Walked out.

2d. c. W, nw. Walked out.

3d. C. W, n. Kept house. Began a collection of prose and verse for the use of schools.

4th. C. W, n. Went out.

5th. C. W, ne. Kept house.

6th. C. W, n. Walked out.

7th. r. W, ne. Sister Tanner moved into Mumford's house. A ship went ashore on the Neck at night. Very hard storm.

8th. c. W, w. Read out the history of Joseph and his brethren.

9th. f. W, sl. Went about town. Delivered Redwood his shoes and knee buckles.

10th. C. W, w. Aft W, n. Returned home. A herd of swine went into the west bay. Began board at Thomas Hazard's. Finished reading the collection of prose and verse for the use of schools.

11th. W, n. Went to Tower Hill. Had one leather apron of George Wilson.

12th. W, se. Settled with Dr. Willard.

13th. W, r, sw. Moved my chest to cousin Hazard's.

14th. c. W, w. Made a writing desk.

15th. C. W, se. Went to meeting.

16th. C. W, w. Sold my field to George Straight, a black.

17th. C. W, nw. Tommy and Nancy came here.

18th. c. W, nw. Received a letter from brother Benjamin dated August 30, 1780. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner. Moved my things up to the shop &c. this morning.

19th. c. W, s. Went to Tower Hill after a jacket and sent it to Newport. Went to meeting. Made nails.

20th. h. W, se. Made nails. Stephen went home. Wrote a note to sister Tanner.

21st. h. W, s. Made nails. Went to Dr. Willard's, Tower Hill, for advice.

22d. f. W, s. Went to cousin Hazard's. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner.

23d. f. W, v. Handled 2 flats. Went to Dr. Willard for Jesuit's bark.

24th. c. W, n. Made nails. Ben Peckham had his nails. Nancy came here and Tommy Hazard.

25th. c. W, n. Made nails.

26th. c. W. sw. Made nails. Received a letter from sister Tanner.

27th. f. W, w. Made nails. Sun eclipsed.

28th. r. W, n. Made nails.

29th. C. W, n. Staid at home.

30th. C. W, n. Made nails. Stephen came home.

31st. r. W, s. Made nails.

11th Month. November, 1780.

1st. Snow. W, w. George settled with cousin Hazard.

2d. C and cold. W, w. Bought a sheep of cousin Hazard. Went to mill.

3d. C. W, sw. Went to mill. Rowland went to Newport. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner.

4th. c. W, nw. Went to Newport.

5th. c. W, nw. Wrote a letter to aunt Clarke and Sally B. Fisher. Went to N. Easton's.

6th. c. W, nw. Went about town.

7th. C. W, ne. Returned home with Tommy Robinson and Redwood.

8th. c. W, nw. Sat shoes on old mare.

9th. Snow. W, sw; F, n. Went to meeting.

10th. c. W, w. Made nails.

11th. c. W, nw. Made do.

12th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Went to John Wilson's to enquire after William Card. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner and George. Split rods.

13th. C. W, n. Went to Tower Hill to Dr. Willard's and got pills. Began to make my tools.

14th. r. W, n. Made my tools.

15th. c. W, n. Redwood went home. George returned home. Made tools.

16th. C. W, ne. Went to meeting. Made a chest to put tools in.

17th. C. W, n. Made tools.

18th. v. W, n. Fixed tools in my chest.

19th. r. W, n. Staid at home.

20th. c. W, nw. Made deck nails.

21st. c. W, w. Made deck nails.

22d. v. W, n. Split rods. Made tools.

23d. c. W, w. Rowland went to Newport. Went to meeting.

24th. C. Some snow. W, e. Made nails.

25th. Hard storm. W, sw. Made nails. Chappell came here to work.

26th. c. W, w. Went to meeting. A schooner went into Newport.

27th. c. W, w. Went to Tower Hill. Got one bushel of onions.

28th. c. W, sw. Went to Tower Hill. Made nails. George came home.

29th. f. W, sw. Made frame house. Went to Tower Hill for Dr. Willard for George.

30th. C. W, w. Made bellows. B attended shop.

12th Month. December, 1780.

1st. c. W, n. Went to Tower Hill to carry Andrew Nichols' bag. Made nails.

2d. C. W, n. Stephen carted wood. Made nails.

3d. Snow. W, e. Staid at home.

4th. Made bar for drill. Stephen went home. W, nw. Made nails.

5th. c. W, w. Made upright drill stock.

6th. h. W, n. Shod the old mare all round. Went to James Congdon's.

7th. C. W, n. Put irons on toes of my shoes.

8th. r. W, ne. Made nails.

9th. c. W, s. Made nails. Made a key for Brown's padlock.

10th. v. W, ne. Went to cousin Hazard's.

11th. C. W, nw. Made nails.

12th. c. W, n. Fixed my cage traps. Made some small tools.

13th. c. W, nw. Snow squall. Sold my trap cage. Made nails.

14th. c. W, nw. Went to meeting. After went to the old mill for George's hog. Then to Tower Hill. Got clock of Brown and turnips of Andrew Nichols.

15th. C. W, w. Went to Little Neck. Went on board Robert's sloop.

16th. C. W, c. Yesterday died Admiral DeTerney. Went to Newport.

17th. C. W, s. Lodged at Hill's.

18th. f. W, sw. Bought sundry things in town.

19th. f. W, sw. Went about town.

20th. c. W, nw. Returned home. Bought of Henry Hunter 2 of Bales' dictionaries. George brought home a load of coal.

21st. c. W, w. Went to meeting, and there was married John Congdon and Sally Knowles.

22d. C. W, ne. Settled with little Nick. George went to Boston Neck. Lodged at Ben's.

23d. r. W, e. Went to Great Island.

24th. f. W, w. Went to Ben Peckham's and returned home.

25th. C. W, e. r. Ben and Hannah came home. Made nails.

26th. c. W, w. Ben and Hannah lodged here last night.

27th. c. W, nw. Killed hogs. Lodged at cousin Hazard's this night.

28th. c. W, w. Staid at cousin Hazard's.

29th. c. W, w. Fixed Tommy's shoes for his horse. Went to Rodman's mill.

30th. c. W, sw. Shod Tommy and Nancy's horses. Went to Rodman's mill and returned home.

31st. c. W, w. Frosty week. Settled my board with Hannah this day week and Peregrinel Paine's.

1st Month. January, 1781.

1st. C. W, w. Went to cousin Jeffrey Champlain's and lodged. Enock Hazard's child was buried this day. Made nails.

2d. C. W, w. Returned home. Got a copy of Susannah Hazard's will. Made nails.

3d. C. W, nc. Made nails.

4th. Some snow. W, sc. Went to meeting. Broke the vise. Made nails.

5th. C. W, w. Made nails.

6th. h. W, w. Shod sorrel horse. Made two keys.

7th. r. W, nc. Staid at home.

8th. c. W, w. Made nails.

9th. C. W, c. Made latch and key.

10th. v, t. W, se. Made nails.

11th. c. W, w. Made nails.

12th. c. W, w. Made nails.

13th. c. W, nw. Went to Little Neck in canoe and returned by the cove.

14th. v. W, sc. Kept house all alone. Went to cousin Hazard's.

15th. c. W, w. Made nails.

16th. c. W, w. Made nails.

17th. c. W, w. Rolled rods.

18th. C. W, c. Went to meeting. Drawed rods.

19th. c. W, w. Drawed rods. Finished reading "Robert Barclay's Apology."

20th. C. W, c. Went to Tower Hill and brought home my grains. Three ships were off Newport. Put lock on door. Robert brought home cart. Began and read the "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage."

21st. r. W, c. Aft W, w. Began the "Theory of the Earth Concerning the Conflagration."

22d. C. W, c. Drawed rods.

23d. C. Snow. W, n. Drawed rods.

24th. C. Snow. W, w. Lent a lock to sister Tanner. Mended a candle stick.

25th. C. W, n. Went to meeting. Made nails. Fixed the heels of cousin Hazard's shoes.

26th. C. W, n. Made nails. Three ships went into Newport.

27th. C. W, n. Set shoe on old mare. Made nails.

28th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.

29th. c. W, sw. Worked for James Congdon.

30th. W, nw. Made nails.

31st. c. W, nw. Went to Newport. Carried Robinson's cow and calf.

2d Month. February, 1781.

1st. C. W, sw. Nath'l Clarke and Eunice Barney were married in meeting.

2d. v. W, sw. Went about town.

3d. c. W, sw. Went to friend Walter Haynes'.

4th. Snow. W, ne. Went to cousin Nicholas Easton's.

5th. C. W, w. Went to Providence.

6th. c. W, w. Went to Pawtuxet.

7th. W, sw, h. Staid in at uncle Clarke's.

8th. C. W, w by s. Returned to Newport.

9th. c. W, nw Went to Walter Haynes'.

10th. Snow. W, n. Went to Walter Haynes'.

11th. c. W, nw. Went to Boston Neck and lodged at Ben's.

12th. c. W, w. Returned home by the ferry.

13th. C. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck and lodged at Ben's.

14th. c. W, sw. Returned home.

15th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.

16th. C. W, c. Made nails.

17th. C. W, nw. Made nails. Went to Tower Hill.

18th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.
19th. Snow. W, w. Made nails.
20th. c. W, nw. Made nails.
21st. c. W, w. Made nails. Fixed the bellows in the shop.
22d. r. W, sw. Went to meeting.
23d. c. W, w. Made nails.
24th. c. W, w. Made nails.
25th. c. W, nw. Staid at home. Henry Gardiner died.
26th. c. W, nw. Went to Tower Hill. Fixed my nail boxes.
27th. C. W, w. Made nails.
28th. C. W, n. Made nails.

3d Month. March, 1781.

1st. C. W, n. Went to meeting.
2d. C. Some r. W, ne. Made nails. Simon Smith worked here.
3d. c. W, w. Made nails. Received letter from sister Tanner.
4th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.
5th. r. W, sw. Made nails.
6th. C. W, w. Made nails. Went to Tower Hill. General Washington went to Newport this day. The town was illuminated.
7th. Snow. W, ne. Made nails. Simon Smith worked here.
8th. C. W, n. Niles fleet sailed.
9th. c. W, n. Went to Paris Gardiner's to board.
10th. C. W, sw. Went to board to Little Rest.
11th. c. W, w. Went to meeting.
12th. C. W, sw. Went to Jeffry Champlain's and lodged.
13th. c. W, nw. Went to board at Little Rest.
14th. v. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck and lodged.
15th. c. W, sw. Returned home.
16th. c. W, n. Went to Tayler's mill.
17th. c. W, sw. Went to Tower Hill. Redwood came home. He returned home. Wrote a letter to Hannah.

18th. c. W, sw. Wrote a letter to Thomas Hazard. Prince Helme died.

19th. C. W, nc. Crusted last night. Set out for Providence. Went to Providence.

20th. c. W, w. Went to Uxbridge to Dr. Willard's.

21st. c. W, w. Went to Worcester.

22d. c. W, nw. Went to Leicester to cousin Rodman's.

23d. Snow. W, s. Staid at Rodman's.

24th. c. W, w. Returned to Tanner's.

25th. C. W, sw. Went to Mendon.

26th. C. W, sw. Went to Providence to Clarke's.

27th. c. W, nc. Went to Newport.

28th. C. W, c. Staid at sister Tanner's.

29th. C. W, n. Returned home. Began board with Benjamin Hazard.

30th. c. W, nw. Whitewashed the house.

31st. c. W, sw. Shod cousin Hazard's wheels. Benjamin Hazard settled with George.

(*To be continued.*)

A Salute to Gen. Harrison and its Results.—March 4, 1841, the friends of General Harrison, in South Kingstown, determined to fire a salute on the day of his inauguration as President of the United States. They procured a cannon and fifty cartridges, and drew the gun upon a small knoll just north of the Peacedale Mills, and now occupied by the residence of Mr. Russell Barber, and at once commenced firing. After firing the fifty charges they procured another fifty and commenced firing again, this time very rapidly. The cannon exploded and killed George Potter, son of Nicholas, and Elias Crumb, formerly of Westerly, outright. The latter was engaged to be married to Miss Hannah Larkin. This severe and fatal accident was caused by the careless handling of the gun, and it seems strange that people will play with such dangerous weapons in so careless and so heedless a manner.

LANDING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS AT BOSTON.

Landing of the Royal Commissioners.—The Commissioners landed in Boston, February 15, 1664. They were Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr, Col. George Cartwright, and Mr. Samuel Maverick. Their orders were to settle the disputes between the Colonies and to decide such other questions as might be laid before them. Their decision in regard to the Narragansett question was very unjust, but fortunately for Rhode Island it was not carried out. It seems they were not a success as a commission for the annalists of the time speak in no very flattering terms of them. Perhaps they tried to please both parties and so succeeded in pleasing none.

A Singular Marriage Certificate.—To all people to whom it may concern; this may certify you that Nathaniel Bundy, of Westerly, took ye widow Mary Palmister of said town, in ye highway, with no other clothing but shifting, or smock, on ye evening after the 26th day of April, 1724; and was joined together in that honorable estate of matrimony, in ye presence of John Coles, Peter Crandall, James Coney, Moses Downing, George Stillman, Mary Crandall, Mercy Hill; and was so joined together as above said, ye day and year above mentioned. Per me

JOHN SAUNDERS, *Justice.*

Registered ye 29th day of April, 1724. Per

JOHN BABCOCK, *Town Clerk.*

The Telephone.—The line through this town (North Kingstown) was opened for business January 7, 1882. The first message from Wickford was from Thomas S. Wightman to Thomas J. Alfred, South Providence.

Confectionery in Wickford.—J. Stowell & Co. opened January 1, 1882, a confectionery store in Wickford. They make their own confections and a specialty of pop corn candy. Have so far had good success.

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from Page 134.*)

N.

Nett Thomas, and Mary Corey; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Dec. 25, 1734.

Newbury John, and Zeriah Burch; m. by elder John Maxson, Nov. 26, 1739.

Noyes Thomas, and Mary Thompson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., May 1, 1731.

" Sanford, and Mary Lawton; m. by John Maxson, Nov. 24, 1738.

P.

Page Johannah, and Jonathan Mott; Oct. 11, 1740.

Palmer Elihu, and Deborah Reynolds; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 19, 1726–7.

" John, and Mary King; m. by Wm. Hern, J. P., Mar. 17, 1750–1.

Palmister John, and Mary Burch; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Nov. 22, 1712.

" Mary, (widow), and Nathaniel Bundy; Apr. 26, 1724.

" Thankful, and Jeremiah Lake; Apr. 1, 1737.

" Freelove, and David Tefft; Nov. 26, 1737.

" Joshua, and Hannah Tucker; m. by William Hern, J. P., Jan. 19, 1738–9.

" Daniel, and Elizabeth Palmister; m. by Elder John Maxson, July 10, 1739.

" Elizabeth, and Daniel Palmister; July 10, 1739.

Partelow Solomon, and Ann Loveless; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 21, 1731.

Peckham Daniel, and Mary Ross; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., Feb. 11, 1719–20.

Pendleton Joseph, and Deborah Miner, of Ephraim, of Stonington, Conn.; m. by Rev. James Noyes, July 8, 1696.

" Joseph, of Westerly, and Patience Potts, of William, of New London; m. by Nehemiah Smith, J. P., Dec. 11, 1700.

" James, (of Caleb), and Elizabeth Lanphere, of George; Jan. 12, 1709–10.

" James, and Elizabeth Brown, of Thomas, of Stonington, Jan. 6, 1717–18.

" Caleb, and Mary Randall; Oct. 25, 1716.

" Ann, and Samuel Babcock; May 15, 1723.

" Joseph, and Sarah Worden; at Newport, by Rev. James Honeyman, Jan. 9, 1723.

" William, of Westerly, and Lydia Burrough, of Groton, at Stonington; m. by Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter, Mar. 10, 1725–6.

" Bryant, of Westerly, and Anna Wilcox, of Stonington; at Stonington, m. by Daniel Palmer, J. P., Mar. 11, 1725.

" Ruth, and Benoni Smith; Dec. 28, 1726.

" James, of James of Westerly, and Abigail Brown, of Stonington; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Mar. 22, 1731–2.

" Obadiah, and Rachael Hadfall; m. by Elder John Maxson, June 4, 1736.

" Rebecca, and Oliver Stewart; Aug. 21, 1741.

" Lois, and Benajah Gavitt; Sept. 7, 1746.

Pettis Susannah, and John Fardis; Dec. 27, 1733.

Pierce Edward, and Bathsheba Closson; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 3, 1731.

Pooler George, and Amie Vars; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Aug. 8, 1742.

" Zaccheus, of Westerly, and Jean Tanner, of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Clarke, J. P., Nov. 27, 1746.

Potter Thomas, of Thomas, of Kings Towne, and Mary Babcock, of George, of Westerly; m. by Rouse Helme, J. P., Mar. 19, 1717–18.
Potts Patience, of Wm., and Joseph Pendleton; Dec. 11, 1700.
Prentice Experience, and William Darby; Feb. 9, 1743–4.
Prosser Cattron, and Daniel Lanphere; Jan. 24, 1730–1.
" Ichabod, and Patience Lanphere; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 26, 1735.

R.

Randall Eleanor, and Benjamin Greene; Mar. 19, 1714.
" Mercy, and Stephen Wilcox; July 12, 1716.
" Mary, and Caleb Pendleton; Oct. 25, 1716.
" Thankful, and John Maxson, Jr.; Sept. 26, 1724.
" Elizabeth, and Edward Wells; Jan. 12, 1725–6.
" John, and Dorothy Cottrell; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 22, 1726.
" Abigail, and John Brown; Oct. 16, 1729.
" Rebecca, and Nicholas Cottrell; Oct. 3, 1735.
" Nathan, and Eleanor Cottrell; m. by Stephen Babcock, J. P., July 22, 1736.
Rathbone Joshua, of Block Island, and Martha Card, of Westerly; m. by Joseph Stanton, J. P., Nov. 30, 1721.
" Mercy, and John Bliven; Nov. 8, 1727.
" Samuel, and Elizabeth Dodge; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Mar. 15, 1732–3.
Ray Anna, and Samuel Waud; Dec. 20, 1745.
" Lydia, and Thomas Hubbard; May 7, 1747.
Reynolds Thomas, of John, of Stonington, Conn., and Sarah Clarke, of Joseph, of Newport, R. I., aged 20 years, Jan. 29, 1683; m. at Newport by Caleb Carr, assistant, Oct. 11, 1683.
" Mary, and John Tefft; Nov. 11, 1721.
" Desire, and Peter Burdick; Apr. 17, 1726.
" Deborah, and Elihu Palmer; Jan. 19, 1726–7.
" Joseph, and Presilla Richmond; m. by George Babcock, J. P., July 14, 1729,
" Hannah, and William Maxson; Oct. 14, 1743.

Rhodes Anna, and James Bliven; Jan. 22, 1734.
" Penelope, and Thomas Burdick; Feb. 9, 1737–8.
Richmond Cyrus, and Jane Crandall; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Jan. 29, 1718–19.
" Rebecca, and Peter Worden; May 26, 1720.
" Presilla, and Joseph Reynolds; July 14, 1720.
" Elizabeth and Joseph Hull; Nov. 11, 1731.
" Cyrus, and Phebe Mott; m. by John Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 27, 1734.
" Lydia, and John Allen; Mar. 30, 1744.
Robinson Edward, son of Margaret Hull, widow, of Newport, and Johannah Irish, of John, of Little Compton; m. by Giles Slocum, ass't, Oct. 11, 1708.
" John, and Mary Irish; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Aug. 23, 1733.
" Mercy, and Edward Wilcox; Jan. 5, 1738–9.
Rogers Samuel, and Patience ———; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Apr. 28, 1707.
" Content, and Jonathan Maxson; May 1, 1707.
" Peleg, and Isabel Brand; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Aug. 25, 1726.
" Edward, and Mary Bailey; m. by George Babcock, J. P., July 22, 1728.
" Robert, and Mary Williams; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Oct. 7, 1728.
" Thomas, of James (deceased), and Zerniah Woodmansee, of Joseph; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., Oct. 3, 1734.
" Tacy, and John Maxson; Oct. 27, 1736.
" Jonathan, of New London, and Hannah Hiscox, of Westerly; m. by Elder John Maxson; Oct. 26, 1737.
Ross William, and Ann Lewis; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Apr. 18, 1711.
" Mary, and Daniel Peckham; Feb. 11, 1719–20.
" Jemima, and Joseph Meekcomb; Jan. 9, 1734.
" William and Abigail Swaros; m. by William Hern, J. P., Oct 25, 1739.

" Thomas, and Lois Wells; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Mar. 7, 1739–40.
" John, and Hannah Saunders; m. by William Stern, J. P., Feb. 27, 1740–1.
" Ann, and Edward Bliven, Jr., May 30, 1743.

S.

Satterlee John, and Experience Lanphere; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 5, 1726–7.
Sampson Sarah, and Joseph Sawcross; Apr. 27, 1737.
Sanford Elizabeth, and Simeon Clarke; Dec. 20, 1736.
Saunders Stephen, and Rachel Bleason; m. by John Saunders, J. P., Nov. 19, 1721.
" Elizabeth, and Peter Brown; Dec. 15, 1726.
" Samuel, and Elizabeth Crumb; m. by Theodoty Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 30, 1732.
" Thankful, and Cornelius Stutson; Oct. 25, 1733.
" Abigail, and Ephraim Hiscox; Oct. 29, 1733.
" William and Mary Vars; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Nov. 15, 1733.
" Joshua, and Freelove Bliven; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 25, 1739.
" Mary, and Thomas Sisson; Oct. 10, 1740.
" Hannah, and John Ross; Feb. 27, 1740–1.
" Stephen, Jun., of Westerly, and Lydia Wilcox, of Charlestown; m. by Wm. Babcock, J. P., Aug. 12, 1744.
Sawcross Joseph, and Sarah Sampson; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 27, 1737.
Scallenger Martha, and William Wright; Mar. 24, 1745–6.
Sisson Thomas, and Mary Saunders; m. by Elder John Maxson, Oct. 10, 1740.
Slack Mary, and Elisha Burdick; Feb. 25, 1739.
" Anna, and Joshua Maxson; Sept. 20, 1742.
Smith Benoni, and Ruth Pendleton; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Dec. 28, 1726.
" Mehitable, and Isaac Worden; Aug. 31, 1740.

Stanton Hannah, and James York; Nov. 13, 1695.
" Hannah, and Joshua Babcock; Aug. 11, 1735.
" Thankful, and Elias Thompson; Mar. 24, 1736.
" Joseph and Mary Champlain; m. by Elder John Maxson, Aug. 9, 1738.
Stewart Elizabeth, and Ebenezer Burdick; Jan. 21, 1730–1.
" Joseph, and Sarah Jagers; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Sept. 6, 1732.
" Mary, and Thomas Foster; Apr. 5, 1736.
" Sarah, and Joseph Witter; Dec. 9, 1736.
" Oliver, and Rebecca Pendleton; m. by Rev. Nathaniel Eells, Aug. 21, 1741.
Stillman George, and Deborah Crandall; m. by Peter Crandall, J. P., Apr. 13, 1706.
" George, and Mary Burdick; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 3, 1737.
" Deborah, and Benjamin Tanner; Apr. 13, 1741.
Stutson Cornelius, of Scituate, now of Westerly, and Thankful Saunders, of W.; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Oct. 25, 1733.
Styles Israel and Hannah Hall; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Apr. 10, 1735.
Swaros Freelove, and Edward Bliven; May 12, 1719.
" Abigail, and William Ross; Oct. 25, 1739.

T.

Tanner Rebecca, and Benj'n Brand; Mar. 16, 1734.
" Elizabeth, and Benj'n Burdick; Dec. 28, 1737.
" Benjamin, and Deborah Stillman; m. by Elder John Maxson, Apr. 13, 1741
" Jean, and Zaccheus Pooler; Nov. 27, 1746.
Tash Elizabeth, and George Brown; Sept. 25, 1729.
Taylor Job, and Sarah Munroe; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., Nov. 18, 1742.
Tefft John, of Kings Towne, and Mary Reynolds, of Westerly; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Nov. 11, 1721.
" David, and Freelove Palmister; m. by Elder John Maxson, Nov. 26, 1737.

Tefft Sarah, and Thomas Wilcox; July 2, 1739.
" Jonathan, and Mary Bailey; m. by Elder John Maxson, Jan. 29, 1740.
Thomas William, and Sarah Mott, of Edward; m. by John Richmond, J. P., July 16, 1738.
Thompson Tamson, and Edward Wilcox; May 1, 1698.
" Anna, and Stephen Babcock; Oct. 12, 1726.
" Rebecca, and John Burdick; Oct. 21, 1730.
" Susannah, and Joseph Babcock, Dec. 9, 1730.
" Mary, and Thomas Noyes; May 1, 1731.
" Mary and David Burdick; July 25, 1733.
" Elias, and Thankful Stanton; m. by Rev. Elias Rossiter, Mar. 24, 1736.
Tikon Sampson, of Westerly, and Betty Wogg, of Stonington; m. by William Hern, J. P., June 15, 1748.
Toms Elizabeth, and Joseph Loveless; Jan. 20, 1728.
Tucker Sarah, and John Larkin; June 15, 1726.
" Rebecca, and Roger Larkin; Mar. 19, 1730.
" Simeon, and Sarah Hall; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., May 1, 1737.
" Hannah, and Joshua Palmister; Jan 19, 1738–9.
Turner Samuel, and Rebecca Davison, both of Stonington, at Westerly; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Mar. 4, 1727–8.

U.

Utter Thankful, and Thomas Weeks; Nov. 8, 1741.

V.

Vars Theodoty, and Mary Dodge; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Dec. 21, 1732.
" Mary, and William Saunders; Nov. 15, 1733.
" Amie and George Pooles; Aug. 8, 1742.
" Sarah, and Jonathan Macomber; Sept. 8, 1765.
Viley Grace, and James Brand; Feb. 22, 1741.
Violet Thankful, and Thomas Clarke; May 27, 1740.

W.

Waud Samuel, and Anna Ray; m. by Rev. Joseph Parks, Dec. 20, 1745.

Webster Margaret, and Joseph Enos; Sept. 20, 1716.
" Hannah, and Ezekiel Barber; Nov. 28, 1736.
Weekes Thomas, of Warwick, and Thankful Utter, of Westerly; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Nov. 8, 1741.
Wells, Thomas, of Westerly, and Phebe Greene, of Stonington, at S.; m. by Daniel Palmer, J. P., Sept. 22, 1717.
" Edward, of Westerly, and Elizabeth Randall, of Stonington; m. by John Richmond, J. P., Jan. 12, 1725–6.
" Naomi, and Peter Kenyon; Sept. 15, 1726.
" Rebecca, and William Clarke, Jun.; Sept. 1, 1731.
" Jonathan, and Elizabeth Maxson; m. by Elder John Maxson; Nov. 29, 1734.
" Phebe, and Christopher Edwards; Oct. 24, 1735.
" Henry, and Mercy Brand; m. by Elder John Maxson, July 30, 1739.
" Lois, and Thomas Ross; Mar. 7, 1739–40.
Wilcox Edward, of Westerly, and Tamson Thompson, of Taunton; m. by Elder Sam'l Danforth, May 1, 1698.
" Edward, of Westerly, and Dinah Barber, of South Kingstown; m. by Rouse Helme, J. P., June 14, 1716.
" Stephen, and Mercy Randall; m. by John Babcock, J. P., July 12, 1716.
" Anna, and Bryant Pendleton; Mar. 11, 1725.
" William, and Susannah Burdick; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Jan. 11, 1727–8.
" Edward, of Stonington, and Mercy Robinson; m. by William Hern, J. P., Jan. 5, 1738–9.
" Thomas, and Sarah Tefft; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, July 2, 1739.
" Lydia, and Stephen Saunders, Jun.; Aug. 12, 1744.
Wilkinson, Mary, and William Browning; Aug. 5, 1728.
Williams Mary, and Robert Rogers; Oct. 7, 1728.
Witter Joseph, and Sarah Stewart; m. by Elder John Maxson; Dec. 9, 1736.

Witter John, Jun., and Amie Davis; m. by Stephen Richmond, J. P., Sept. 7, 1740.
Worden Peter, Jun., and Rebecca Richmond; May 26, 1720.
Warden Sarah, and Joseph Pendleton; Jan. 9, 1723.
" Isaac, and Mehitable Smith; m. by Elder Joseph Maxson, Aug. 31, 1740.
Wogg Betty, and Sampson Tikon; June 15, 1748.
Woodmansee Mary, and Thomas Lillibridge; June 12, 1726.
" Zerniah, and Thomas Rogers; Oct. 3, 1734.
Wright William, (mulatto), and Martha Seallenger, (indian); m. by William Babcock, J. P., Mar. 24, 1745–6.

Y.

York James, and Hannah Stanton; Nov. 13, 1695.
" Johannah, and Joseph Larkin; July 24, 1730.

(*End*).

A LIST OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF WESTERLY.

Taken from the 1st and 2d Books of the Genealogical Records in the Town Clerk's Office.

(Contributed by the Editor.)

(*Continued from Page 143.*)

N.

Nichols David,	of David and Sarah;		Mar. 27, 1734–5.
" Elizabeth,	"	"	Dec. 17, 1736.
Noyes James,	of James and Ann;		Mar. 18, 1707–8.
" Bridget,	"	"	May 25, 1710.
" Dorothy,	"	"	Oct. 1, 1712.
" Sarah,	"	"	Nov. 17, 1714.
" Elizabeth,	"	"	Apr. 17, 1717.

O.

Odell Joseph, of Joseph and Elizabeth; Aug. 14, 1718.

P.

Palmer John, of John and Hannah; Mar. 27, 1694.
" Ephraim, " " Feb. 21, 1699.
" Joseph, " " Sept. 2, 1704.
" Hannah, " " Sept. 5, 1706.
" Mary, " " Nov. 1, 1709.
Palmister Benoni, of John and Mary; Sept. 7, 1713.
" Benajah, " " Nov. 28, 1714.
" Thankful, " " Apr. 8, 1716.
" Daniel, " " Apr. 20, 1718.
" Jonathan, of Jonathan and Penelope; Feb. 21, 1721.
" Elizabeth, " " Dec. 13, 1725.
" John, " " Apr. 24, 1729.
" Penelope, " " May 17, 1734.
Parks Joseph, of Joseph and Abigail; Nov. 1, 1756.
" Benjamin, " " Nov. 1, 1756.
Peckham Hannah, of Daniel and Mary; Oct. 23, 1720.
" Mary, " " Feb. 22, 1722.
" Daniel, " " Sept. 25, 1726.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 31, 1729.
" Abel, " " Feb. 17, 1733.
Pendleton Joseph, of James and Hannah; b. Sudbury, Mass., Dec. 29, 1664.
" Deborah, of Joseph and Deborah; Aug. 29, 1697.
" Deborah, wife of Joseph, died Sept. 8, 1698.
" Joseph, of Joseph and Patience; Mar. 3, 1702.
" Joseph, " " died Feb. 18, 1706.
" William, " " Mar. 23, 1704.
" Joshua, " " Feb. 22, 1705–6.
" James, of James and Elizabeth; Nov. 21, 1710.
" Obadiah, " " Nov. 1, 1712.
" Christopher, " " Apr. 12, 1715.
" Elizabeth, " " Apr. 12, 1715.

Pendleton James, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Jan. 3, 1718–19.
" Samuel, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Sept. 21, 1720.
" Thankful, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, July 14, 1725.
" Read, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Feb. 24, 1728–9.
" Hannah, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, July 3, 1731.
" Ruth, of James and Elizabeth, 2d wife, Dec. 19, 1734.
" Abigail, of Caleb and Mary; Dec. 10, 1717.
" Sarah, " " July 27, 1723.
" Mary, " " Apr. 2, 1727.
" Benajah, " " July 24, 1729.
" Joseph, of Joseph and Sarah; Oct. 26, 1724.
" Patience, " " June 13, 1726.
" Lois, " " Aug. 22, 1728.
" Sylvester, " " Aug. 5, 1730.
" Eunice, " " Sept., 1731.
" John, of Bryant and Anna; Sept. 26, 1727.
" Nathan, " " Dec. 3, 1729.
" Anna, " " Mar. 26, 1732.
" Amos, of William and Lydia; June 21, 1728.
" Anna, of Priam; Mar. 20, 1731.
" Caleb, " " Dec. 7, 1734.
" Freelove, of William and Lydia; Oct. 30, 1731.
" Peleg, " " July 9, 1733.
" John, " " May 20, 1737.
" Benj'n, " " Sept. 18, 1738.
" Lydia, " " Mar. 22, 1740–1.
" Ichabod, of James and Abigail; May 9, 1732.
Perry Elizabeth, of Samuel and Susannah; Nov. 3, 1719.
" Mary, " " June 10, 1721.
" Samuel, " " Apr. 19, 1723.
" Simeon, " " Mar. 31, 1726.

Perry Hannah, of Samuel and Susannah; Apr. 13, 1728.
Pooler Sarah, of Zaccheus and Jean; July 17, 1747.
" John, " " Aug. 25, 1749.
" Mary, " " May 29, 1752.
Porter Timothy, of John and Desire; Dec. 15, 1725.
" Hannah, " " Nov. 7, 1728.
" John, " " Nov. 25, 1730.
" Desire, " " Feb. 11, 1732–3.
" Sarah, " " Aug. 19, 1735.
" Samuel, " " May 9, 1737.
" Thankful, " " Dec. 7, 1739.
" Nathan, " " June 26, 1742.
Potter Susannah, of Thomas and Mary; Feb. 20, 1718–19.
" Elizabeth, " " Jan. 29, 1727–8.
" Martha, " " Jan. 3, 1729–30.
" George, " " Jan. 3, 1731–2.
Pullen Mary, of William and Mercy; Nov. 18, 1715.

R.

Randall Mary, wife of Nathan, died Dec. 2, 1735.
" Nathan, of Nathan and Mary, born Oct. 10, 1735.
Reynolds Joseph, of Thomas, born at Newport, June 21, 1684.
" Richmond, of Joseph and Presilla; Jan. 22, 1729–30.
Richmond Lydia, of Cyrus and Jane; Nov. 4, 1719.
" Elizabeth, " " July 30, 1722.
" John, " " June 19, 1724.
" Ann, " " Sept. 1, 1726.
" Cyrus, " " Dec. 8, 1730.
" Mary, of Stephen; Apr. 4, 1731.
" John, " " Feb. 24, 1733.
" Elizabeth, " " Apr. 21, 1735.
" Adam, " " Mar. 24, 1737.
" Rebecca, " " Mar. 17, 1739.
" Content, " " June 22, 1741.
" Jane, wife of Cyrus, died Apr. 26, 1733.
" Joan, of Cyrus and Phebe; June 7, 1735.
" Cyrus, " " May 26, 1737.

Rogers Lucy, of Samuel and Patience; May 24, 1708.
" Patience, " " Oct. 23, 1709.
" Samuel, " " Sept. 15, 1711.
" Thankful, " " Sept. 11, 1713.
" Mary, " " Oct. 12, 1715.
" Grace, " " July 27, 1717.
" Peleg, " " Jan. 3, 1720–21.
" Patience, " " died, Nov. 18, 1715.
Ross Anna, of William, Jan. 3, 1694.
" Mary, " " May 21, 1700.
" Jemima, of William and Ann; Mar. 14, 1711–12.
" William, " " Aug. 3, 1715.
" Thomas, " " Sept. 11, 1719.
" Isaac, " " Apr. 5, 1722.
" Ann, " " Jan. 21, 1725–6.
" Hannah, " " Oct. 14, 1727.
" Peleg, " " Sept. 9, 1733.

S.

Satterlee Penelope, of Nicholas and Mary; Nov. 15, 1698.
" John, " " Feb. 24, 1701–2.
" Mary, " " Oct. 21, 1703.
Saunders Mary, of John and Silena; Jan. 6, 1699–1700.
" Hannah, " " Dec. 17, 1701–2.
" Elizabeth, " " Oct. 27, 1703.
" Edward, of Edward and Sarah; Jan. 10, 1702–3.
" John, of John and Silena; Oct. 13, 1705.
" Susannah, " " Dec. 4, 1707.
" Samuel, " " Feb. 28, 1710.
" Prudence, " " Jan. 19, 1712.
" Joseph, " " July 5, 1721.
" Mary, of Benjamin and Ann; Jan. 29, 1714.
" Joshua, " " Mar. 6, 1716.
" Daniel, " " Nov. 1, 1717.
" Lucy, " " Nov. 13, 1719.
" Tacy, " " Feb. 4, 1722.
" Nathan, " " Mar. 17, 1724.
" Ann, " " Dec. 15, 1726.

Saunders Stephen, of Stephen and Rachel; Aug. 3, 1722.
" Rachel, " " Sept. 18, 1724.
" Isabel, " " Oct. 14, 1726.
" Ruth, " " July 1, 1729.
" Tobias, " " Mar. 28, 1732.
" Mary, " " July 9, 1734.
" Peleg, " " Mar. 4, 1737.
" Martha, " " Nov. 27, 1740.
" Mary, of John, Jun., and Reede; May 13, 1731.
" Elisha, " " May 29, 1733.
" Benjamin, " " Jan. 8, 1742–3.
Sheffield Mary, of Isaac and Jane; Sept. 29, 1721.
" Martha, " " Nov. 20, 1723.
Slack Abigail, of Samuel and Abigail; Aug. 10, 1715.
" William, " " Mar. 27, 1717.
" Mary, " " Mar. 24, 1719.
" Anna, " " Dec. 17, 1724.
" Temperance, " " Oct. 13, 1727.
" Elizabeth, " " Apr. 26, 1731.
" Benajah, " " Apr. 24, 1733.
Smith Hannah, of Benoni and Ruth; Nov. 19, 1727.
" William, " " Feb. 13, 1729.
" William, " " died, June 19, 1754.
" Nathan, " " Dec. 22, 1731.
" Nathan, " " died Jan. 11, 1734–5.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 18, 1732–3.
" Mary, " " Oct. 2, 1737.
" Elizabeth, " " May 22, 1739.
" Eleanor, " " June 22, 1741.
" Sarah, " " July 11, 1745.
" Joseph, " " Apr. 4, 1749.
" Joseph, " " died May 5, 1749.
Stewart Daniel, of Oliver and Rebecca; Feb. 23, 1742–3.
" Sarah, " " Mar. 7, 1743–4.
" Rebecca, " " Oct. 31, 1746.
Stillman Deborah, of George and Deborah; Jan. 11, 1706–7.
" Nathaniel, " " May 2, 1709.

Stillman Mary, of George and Deborah; Sept. 27, 1711.
" George, " " Feb. 13, 1713–14.
" Joseph, " " Dec. 5, 1716.
" John, " " June 14, 1719.
" Elisha, " " Apr. 25, 1722.
" Benjamin, " " Jan. 25, 1725–6.
" George, of George and Mary; May 19, 1739.
" Sarah, " " Apr. 1, 1746.
" Joseph, " " Aug. 30, 1752.
" Tacy, " " Apr. 14, 1755.
Swait Richard, of Richard and Mehitable; Feb. 23, 1675–6.
" Susannah, " " Feb. 17, 1677–8.
" Elizabeth, " " Feb. 10, 1679–80.
" Mary, " " Nov. 4, 1682.
" Eleanor, " " June 13, 1687.

T.

Tefft Peter, son of Peter; Dec. 19, 1699.
" Samuel, of Peter and Mary; Feb. 24, 1705.
" John, " " Dec. 27, 1706.
" Joseph, " " Jan. 8, 1710.
" Daniel, " " Apr. 10, 1712.
" Sarah, " " Feb. 14, 1715.
Thompson, Mary, of Isaac and Mary; July 1, 1697.
" Isaac, " " Sept. 26, 1698.
" Samuel, " " July 29, 1700.
" Abigail, " " Jan. 1, 1701.
" Sarah, " " Mar. 3, 1703.
" William, " " Apr. 10, 1704.
" Nathaniel, " " Dec. 31, 1705.
" Anna, " " Sept. 4, 1704.
" Elias, " " Nov. 14, 1708.
" Mary, " " Mar. 18, 1709–10.
" Abigail, " " Oct. 14, 1711.
" Susannah, " " Nov. 25, 1713.
" Joshua, " " Aug. 13, 1714.
" Prudence, " " Mar. 11, 1716.
" Thankful, of Elias and Thankful; June 4, 1737.

Thompson Mary, of Elias and Thankful; June 11, 1739.
" Elias, " " June 8, 1741.
" Mary, " " July 12, 1743.
" Thomas, " " Mar. 17, 1745–6.
" Samuel, " " Jan. 14, 1746–7.
" Samuel, " " died May 14, 1805.
" Isaac, " " May 7, 1749.
" Robert, " " May 21, 1752.
Tikon Sampson, (S.) of Sampson and Betty; May 10,1749.
" Mary, (W.) " " Aug. 22, 1751.
" Elizabeth, (S.) " " Feb. 22, 1754.
" Freelove, (S.) " " Mar. 4, 1756.

U.

Utter John, of Thomas: Jan. 29, 1703.
" Abraham, of John and Elizabeth; Nov. 18, 1732.
" Eleanor, " " Feb. 10, 1733.
" Isaac, " " Jan. 4, 1736–7.
" Jemima, " " 24, 1738.

V.

Vose Joshua, of Joshua and Prudence; Mar. 15, 1737–8.

W.

Weaver Alice, of Thomas and Sarah; May 12, 1737.
" John, " " Feb. 2, 1739.
" Prudence, " " Sept. 2, 1740.
" Davis, " " Apr. 7, 1748.
Welch William, of William and Martha; Aug. 27, 1737.
Wells, Naomi, of Nathaniel and Mary: May 11, 1707.
" Elizabeth, " " Jan. 9, 1709–10.
" Jonathan, " " June 22, 1712.
" Tacy, " " Jan. 4, 1714–15.
" Ruth, " " Sept. 6, 1717.
" Phebe, of Thomas and Phebe; Oct. 7, 1718.
" Lewis, " " Nov. 30, 1720.
" Thomas, " " Apr. 5, 1723.
" Benjamin, " " Nov. 23, 1727.

Wells Caleb, of Thomas and Phebe; May 15, 1731.
" Joshua, " " Oct. 29, 1733.
" Nathan, " " Feb. 12, 1737.
" Edward, of Edward and Elizabeth; Feb. 23, 1726–7.
" Joseph, " " Apr. 16, 1729.
" David, " " July 20, 1731.
" Elizabeth " " Oct. 13, 1733.
" Matthew, " " Feb. 17, 1735–6.
" Thomas, " " Sept. 13, 1738.
" Mary, " " Oct. 17, 1740.
" John, " " June 4, 1742.
" Thankful, " " Dec. 6, 1745.
" Randall, " " Sept. 30, 1747.
" Sarah, " " July 26, 1751.
Wheeler Susannah, of Jeremiah and Susannah; Feb. 10, 1749–50.
Wilbur Samuel, of Stephen; Nov. 2, 1739.
" Stephen, " " Oct. 25, 1741.
" Anna, of William and Mary; May 13, 1748.
Wilcox Sarah, of Edward and Tamson; May 30, 1700.
" Thomas, " " Feb. 18, 1701–2.
" Hezekiah, " " Apr. 4, 1704.
" Elisha, " " July 9, 1706.
" Amie, " " Oct. 18, 1709.
" Susannah, " " Apr. 4, 1712.
" Mary, of Edward and Dinah; Oct. 4, 1717.
" Hannah, " " Oct. 29, 1720.
" Lydia, " " Apr. 6, 1725.
" Susannah, " " Oct. 4, 1727.
" Joseph, " " Aug. 27, 1730.
" David, of Stephen and Mercy; Feb. 13, 1720–1.
" Mercy, " " Aug. 6, 1724.
" Eunice, " " May 22, 1726.
" Stephen, " " Apr. 21, 1728.
" Valentine, " " Feb. 14, 1733–4.
" Edward, " " died, Nov. 5, 1715.
" Thomas, of Edward and Tamson; d. Jan. 15, 1721–2.

Winslow Benjamin, of James and Elizabeth; June 19, 1707.
Willis William, of Henry and Sarah; Sept. 10, 1721.
Worden Elizabeth, of Peter, Jun., and Rebecca; Mar. 29, 1721.
" Gideon, " " " Dec. 22, 1722.
Warner Thankful, of William and Sarah; Mar. 27, 1718.
" William, " " Sept. 15, 1719.
" Joshua, " " July 1, 1723.
" Mary, " " May 1, 1724.

Y.

York Hannah, of James and Hannah; Mar. 21, 1697.
" Joanna, " " Dec. 31, 1699.
" James, " " Sept. 6, 1702.
" Anna, " " Jan. 21, 1704.
" Hanson, " " Mar. 14, 1708.
" Thankful, " " Feb. 26, 1711.

(*End.*)

Life-Saving Station, Narragansett Pier. — This station was built in 1873, and its first crew entered on duty Dec. 1, 1873, consisting of Benj. Macomber, Captain; Daniel R. Billington, Horace Briggs, Perry Ralph, Thomas Sennett, Joshua F. Clarke and William C. Chappell. It is on a similar plan to that of Point Judith, and its cost and outfit was about the same in value ($5,000.) It has telegraphic communication with the other Stations.

In order to illustrate the need of such Stations along our coast in the winter season of the year, we must let the following incident speak in its behalf.

March 2d, 1875, Mr. Rowland F. Cooke, with his wife and child, started in a skiff from Prudence Island to Newport. The storm and drift ice together floated them down the bay and out towards the open sea. When rescued by the crew at this Station they were very badly frost-bitten and helpless. Mrs. Cooke's clothing was found frozen to the boat. They were taken to the Station where they all recovered, and then sent on their journey rejoicing.

JAMES II. PROCLAIMED KING.—NEW ENGLAND.

JAMES II. PROCLAIMED KING IN NEW ENGLAND.—Charles II. died February 6, 1685, and was succeeded by James II., the son of Charles I. The news was brought to Boston by private letter, but none to the Governor as such. In the one to him he was told he was no longer Governor, the charter being vacated. Orders were given to proclaim the new king, which was done with the usual pomp and ceremony. We produce this picture (see page 200) to show how such things were done 200 years ago. The rule of James II. was unfortunate to himself, yet his policy, as carried out by his ministers, was the means of saving Rhode Island from dismemberment, and however much this king may be blamed by historians and statesmen, yet Rhode Island should be ever grateful for his strong arm displayed at the time of need.

THE SHOOTING OF SIMEON TUCKER.—Mr. Simeon Tucker was shot in the back while defending his stock from a party of foragers at the time of the Revolution. We understand the truth of the affair to be this. Mr. Tucker seeing that the foraging party were coming to his house, went out and hid in the potato patch. His little son stood in the door and looked after him. The mother, fearing for the safety of the fugitive, called him away and shut the door. The foragers got the cattle and were driving them away, when he, seeing the state of affairs, headed the cattle off, and again made himself scarce. He was seen, and while in the valley was ordered to halt, to the command of which he paid no attention. One of the party (Raymond Perry) sprung up onto a large rock and fired upon him. The ball struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. This was Mr. Perry's first victim, and he deeply regretted the affair, though doing it under military orders. This Mr. Perry was the father of the Commodores of that name, two men of world wide fame.

WICKFORD OYSTER COMPANY.—The Wickford Oyster Company organized for business in the winter of 1881–2. So far they have met with good success.

AN ORIGINAL HYMN.

BY ELDER WILLIAM NORTHUP.

Elder Northup was for 57 years pastor of the First Baptist Church, North Kingstown. He was called to the ministry when about 18 years of age. He died May 31, 1839, in the 79th year of his age. In the following lines he warns his companions, and entreats them to follow in the way he has chosen.

Hark careless youth and hear me tell,
I was a rebel bound to hell;
But God's free mercy did abound,
And heaven encircled me around.

In sin I did myself employ,
My heavenly peace for to destroy;
Pray youth don't do as I have done,
Such dreadful hazard for to run.

Sure eighteen years or more I lost,
Before I took my Savior's cross;
Divine compassion turned my mind,
And consolation I did find.

And now I choose to wear the cross,
All that I had I count but loss;
And in the gospel mean to stand,
And preach it through this barren land.

Come now dear youth the Son embrace,
Bow to his feet yea kiss his face;
He'll be to you a friend yea, more,
Will save you from the fiery shore.

Remember time flies swiftly by,
Your body in the grave must lie;
Your soul must mount to God and hear
Your final doom and sentence there.

To heavenly joys you'll enter in,
Or have the merits of your sin;
You'll praise the name of Jesus there,
Or sink to regions of despair.

First School House at Curtis Corner.—The first school at Curtis Corner was kept in the basement of the house now occupied by Mrs. Riely, a few rods south of the Corner.

THE SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS IN THE NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY.

NO doubt the history of these early Baptist churches will be interesting to most of our readers, and therefore we give from "Knight's History of the Churches in Rhode Island," the following sketches. Rev. Richard Knight, the author, has the name of being a careful and painstaking writer, and certainly he spared no trouble or expense in order to have his statements reliable. The reader can rely upon his statements with confidence. His work was printed in 1827 and the sketches are brought down to that date. We should be pleased to have our readers give us any later information in regard to them.—ED.

NORTH KINGSTOWN CHURCH.

"Elder Thomas Baker was one of the first elders of the Newport Six Principle Baptist Church, and soon after his ordination removed to North Kingstown and raised up a church of that order. This was the first Baptist church formed in that country. The earliest records of this church is in 1710, although it must have been gathered many years previous to that time, as Elder Baker removed there about 1664 and commenced collecting and preaching to this society and was their pastor many years. In 1710 Richard Sweet was ordained their pastor, and continued to serve them with zeal and usefulness many years and died about 1740. David Sprague was ordained colleague to Elder Sweet in 1733. He was a native of Massachusetts. Removed to Scituate, R. I., and joined the Six Principle Baptist Church in that town under the care of Elder Samuel Fiske, and commenced preaching in that church at first with great satisfaction, but they soon discovered that he endeavored to support the Calvinistic creed for which he was admonished and disapprobated by the church on that account. He said he turned back and preached the general way, or free offer of salvation for all, but a jealousy existed in

the minds of the brethren in regard to his sincerity, and he left the church at Scituate and went to North Kingstown, and, uniting with that church preached among them for many years to good acceptance, and until he received his ordination, and gained the confidence of the church and people when he again began to advocate his predestination sentiments which caused much uneasiness in the church and dissatisfaction. He was often admonished but still persisted. Elder Sweet had become aged or deceased, and the ministerial duties devolved principally upon Elder Sprague, but finding that he could not be reclaimed he was dismissed from that church, and refused the privilege of preaching in their meeting-house upon a petition to the church signed by seventy-four persons for that purpose. Mr. Sprague then went to South Kingstown, and after a short tarry at Exeter, James Wightman was called and ordained to the pastoral office in this church, and served them with fidelity, zeal and faithfulness until his death in 1791; and the church grew and flourished under his ministry. Nathan Hill was ordained a colleague with him in 1781, and continued an able and faithful worker until about 1794, when he was suspected and accused of licentiousness which caused much difficulty and a long labor and severe trial in the church which at length terminated in the expulsion of Elder Hill from the church, which greatly retarded their usefulness for many years, being destitute of a pastor or any public gift; but they were supplied by the yearly meeting with ministers from other churches monthly, by which their travail and communication was kept up until John Gardiner began to improve his gifts to acceptance among them, and was called by the church and ordained their pastor in 1808, since which time they have travelled in peace and love, and Elder Gardiner continues to administer the ordinance to them. This church continues steadfast in the faith and practice of the Six Principles.

At the yearly meeting held with the Smithfield church in 1826, (Sept. 8.) John Slocum was ordained deacon of the North Kingstown church."

North Kingstown settled in 1639. Thomas Baker, 1659.

Richard Sweet, 1710. David Sprague, 1737. James Wightman, 1750. Nathan Hill, 1781. John Gardiner, 1808. John Slocum, 1833."

A very interesting fact in connection with this church is that Roger Williams used to preach to the early settlers and indians from his settlement in Rhode Island in 1636 to 1660, (Elder Baker's time). Mr. Williams preached to these people, and it was his influence that persuaded Elder Baker to take up his residence among them. This gives us a church that can be traced back to the first settlement of our town, and the only one that can do this by many years. Another fact that is well worth recording is placing Mr. Williams as first pastor, and numbering his successors forward and including the present one, and we have only eight of them! Where can another church in the state be named that can cover from 1636 to 1882 with the same or less number of pastors? We believe this church carries the palm for long pastorates.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN CHURCH.

"It evidently appears from history and the records of the other churches that an ancient church of the Six Principle order was formed in South Kingstown, soon after the town was settled, under the pastoral charge of Elder Daniel Everett, and was a flourishing church for many years. Elder Everett represented this church at the association of the churches of this order held in Newport in 1729, and continued a delegate of this church for many years after. He was a very gifted and pious minister, and many united with the church under his ministry. The records of Warwick church give an account of numbers being baptized in South Kingstown by Elder John Hammett, pastor of Warwick church, at different times about 1750, who had hands laid on them by Elder Everett. Doubtless many of these joined his church, and that Elder Hammett assisted him in the ordinance of baptism when age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of performing that sacred rite. I have no particular record of Elder Everett's ordination or death, but it appears that he was pastor of this

church in 1725, and continued to serve them in that capacity until after 1750, and that Elder David Sprague, who was ordained a colleague with Elder Sweet in North Kingstown church in 1737, having afterwards advocated the doctrine of particular election and reprobation, and upon the petition of 74 members of that church was dismissed on that and other accounts from that church in 1750, upon which he went to South Kingstown about the time of Elder Everett's death, and confused the minds of the members of that church by preaching these sentiments among them, which caused them much difficulty, and, having no pastor to feed them with the sincere milk of the word, nor watchmen to guide and guard in keeping the faith and ordinances as they were delivered, divisions ensued; the church finally fell from their steadfastness and in time became extinct.

South Kingstown church settled 1680. Daniel Everett, pastor, 1680."

If our author has made no mistake he gives a pastorate over this church of 70 years by one man. We can call no other pastorate to equal this time to our mind in this part of Rhode Island. In the first number of this magazine we gave the history of the "First Baptist Church of South Kingstown." This church was no doubt erected out of material that belonged to this church and those mostly who followed Elder Sprague's views.

RICHMOND CHURCH.

The earliest record obtainable of this church commences in 1723, but doubtless had a much earlier origin. It appears that they then chose Daniel Averitt, of Providence, for their pastor. He removed with them in that year and was ordained to the pastoral office May 25, 1732, by Elder D. Weightman, and N. Eyers, of Newport, and B. Harrington, of North Kingstown. In 1733 two deacons were appointed, and one was chosen in 1735. The records of this church appear to be missing from 1735 to 1774, when John Pendleton was chosen their pastor. Feb. 11, 1771, this church voted not to com-

mune with any person, nor admit any member that did not hold strictly to the Six Principles of Christ's Doctrine. We presume that this church ever held to these principles as the Elders that were called to ordain Elder Averitt all held to them in full. The church called Henry Joslin to take the watch and care of them June 7, 1788, and he was ordained their pastor August 14, followed by Elders R. Hopkins, J. Weightman, and T. Manchester. It appears by their records that Thomas Greene, William Marks, William Kenyon, David Nichols, Joseph James, and Ehathan Terry served them at this time as deacons, but some of them were not ordained, but received ordination soon afterwards. There had existed a branch of this church for some time at Broadalbim, New York, and William Allen, of Amsterdam, in that vicinity, was called and ordained an assistant pastor to Elder Joslin in 1798, the 6th of November. Many of their members had removed to the state of New York and earnestly solicited Elder Joslin to come and settle with them. Accordingly on the 8th of March, 1806, Elder Joslin requested liberty of the church to remove there which was granted, and a letter of recommendation given him, and sometime afterwards he removed there. The church being now left destitute of a weather shepherd in September, 1810, they met to look out some one to take charge of the church, when they selected and called deacon Joseph James to that office. He accepted the call. David Kenyon and Weeden Barber were chosen deacons at the same time, and they were all solemnly ordained to their respective offices September 17, 1810, by Elders Joslin, Sprague and Gardiner. They still remain members of the church. Elder James has long walked with this church a faithful and exemplary soldier of the cross, but at present is so impaired by age and infirmities that he seldom attends meeting, and the church has been for some time dependent upon sister churches for public gifts and administrations of ordinances among them. This church has regularly progressed in the cause of their Redeemer for many years, and have generally enjoyed much peace and union, although in Elder Pendleton's time he caused

them trouble. He was a man of talents and an eloquent and powerful preacher, but ambitious and of an irritable temper, which occasioned much grief in his church and difficulty in the yearly meeting to which they belonged. They have maintained a respectable standing, and although almost a continual drain has been experienced by removal of members to the western countries, and frequent deaths, yet members have been added. A revival commenced among them in 1812, and about one hundred converts joined them in a short time. They have an ancient and commodious meeting house in which the yearly meeting has been held in rotation for many years. The church at present consists of one Elder, two deacons and about one hundred and five members. (1827).

ONE LINE OF THE CASE FAMILY.

Contributed by Hon. John B. Pierce, Town Clerk of North Kingstown.

AT the General Court of Elections held at Providence, May 22d, A. D. 1655, Mr. Roger Williams, Moderator, the name of William Case appears among others as being received as a freeman of the Colony. His name also appears in the list of freemen of New Port, 1655, Bartlett's R. I. Col. Records, Vol. I., folio 302 and 303.

Joseph[2] Case, (prob. son of William) and Hannah, his wife, are recorded in the Kingstown records, 1696 to 1700, as having children born, to wit:

1. Joseph[3], July 16, 1678.
2. William[3], May 27, 1681.
3. Mary[3], Dec. 2, 1682.
4. Hannah[3], July 6, 1687.
5. Margaret[3], Aug. 20, 1690.
6. John[3], Nov. 20, 1692.
7. Emanuel[3], Nov. 2, 1699.

Joseph[2] Case lived to be an aged man; died, 1738. His wife, Hannah, died 1712.

Joseph[3] Case, Jun., son of Joseph and Hannah, born July 16, 1678, mar. Elizabeth Mitchell; she was born Nov. 10, 1686, was daughter of Elisha Mitchell; had children:

1. Ann[4], born Jan'y 18, 1704; mar. Aaron Milliman.
2. Joseph[4], born Dec. 17, 1706–7.
3. Elizabeth[4], mar. Timothy Herrick.
4. Elisha[4], born June 28, 1712.
5. Mitchell[4], born May 29, 1722; married Ann, daughter of Alexander Brown, M'ch 1, 1743.
6. Sanford[4], m. Mary, daught. of Alexander Brown, 17—.
7. Hannah[4], mar. John Crandall.
8. Alexander, } born Aug. 29, 1710.
9. Mary[4], } mar. Jereh V. Sheffield.

When the division of the town of Kingstown took place, Feb'y, 1722, into North and South Kingstown, the homestead, farm and residence of the Case family was east of Kingston Hill, now owned by the heirs or legatees of the late Judge Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown. Joseph[3] Case, Jr., died in 1738 or 1739; his will was probated Feb'y 11, 1739, in South Kingstown, Jabez Bowen and Benj. Weight, witnesses, in which he nominated his son, Joseph[4] Case, of North Kingstown, sole Executor.

Joseph[4] Case, of North Kingstown, son of Joseph, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife, was born at Kingstown, Dec. 17, 1706; married Sarah Mumford, Dec. 18, 1729, by whom he had:

1. Desire[5], born Sept. 15, 1733; married Giles Peirce, Jr., of East Greenwich.
2. Elisha[5], born Aug. 16, 1735.
3. Ann[5], born Aug. 29, 1739; married Benj. Fowler.
4. Joseph[5], born Dec. 27, 1741; married Abigail Weight, Dec. 29, 1763.
5. Thomas[5], born Sept. 30, 1746.
6. Sarah[5], born 1748; married Thomas Clark.

Joseph[4] Case died 1786, his will was probated the same year by the Town Council of North Kingstown, in which he provides for his wife, gives his son Joseph his homestead and other lands with his new house; gives his daughter, Desire

Peirce, £500 in lawful money, also his daughter, Sarah Clark, £500 in lawful money; a grand son £100, and his grand daughter, Ann Spink, £100, who was daughter of Ann, who married Benj. Fowler, 1763, and died 1764, leaving this daughter Ann who married Isaac Spink. It is presumed that Elisha, Thomas and Ann died before their father, as he does not mention them in his will.

Joseph Case[5], son of Joseph[4], Jr., of North Kingstown, and Sarah Mumford, his wife, married Dec. 29, 1763, Abagail Weight, daughter of doctor Benjamin Weight, had children, to wit:

1. Abigail[6], born 1765.
2. Sarah Ann[6], born 1767.
3. Joseph[6], born 1768.
4. Elisha[6], born 1770, mar. Ann Clark.
5. Benjamin W[6], born 1772, an eminent physician.
6. Betsey[6], born 1775, mar. Willet Carpenter.

Elisha Case[6], son of Joseph[5] Case and Ann Clark, his wife, had

1. Joseph[7], born 1810.
2. Abby W.[7] ——

Joseph Case[7], son of Elisha[6], mar. Dorcas Weight, daughter of Matt and Mercy Weight, 1846, had children:

1. Joseph[8], dec'd.
2. Abby[8], dec'd.
3. Benj. W.,[8] mar. Ellen C. Lane, 1881.
4. Joseph[8].

School in Boston Neck (upper part).—The house where Gilbert Stuart was born had a room wherein was kept a school many years. The first school house in this neighborhood stood in the southwest corner of lot, and close to the wood, on land now belonging to Mr. Benjamin Bicknell and wife. This gave way in 1844, when a new house was built on the east road, on land belonging to Thomas Greene. This has given way to the present building, standing still further south, built in the summer of 1874 at a cost of over $1500.

ONE LINE OF THE GARDINER FAMILY.

Contributed by Esther B. Carpenter, Wakefield, R. I.

AMONG the papers of the late Sylvester Gardiner, of Boston Neck, was found one endorsed as follows: "The within contains the Genealogy of the Gardiners written by the Rev. James H. Carpenter for Sylvester Gardiner, at his (J. H. Carpenter's) father's house, Dec'r 10th, A. D. 1844." It was collated from scattered notes gathered by Mr. Gardiner, who was not without zeal in such research, and includes some particulars not enumerated in Updike's Narragansett History. See page 125 of this work.

GENEALOGY OF THE GARDINERS.

Dec. 10, 1844.

JOSEPH GARDINER, the youngest son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, came over with the first settlers of this country. He was born in 1601, and died in Kings County, R. I., in 1679, aged 78 years. He left six sons, viz:

1. BENONI, a weaver, who died 1731, aged 104 years.
2. HENRY, who died 1737, aged 101 years.
3. WILLIAM, who died at sea. Supposed to have been killed by pirates.
4. GEORGE, who died aged 94 years.
5. NICHOLAS, a respectable farmer; who died very aged.
6. JOSEPH, who died very aged.

WILLIAM GARDINER, the eldest son of Benoni above, was a shoemaker, and earned a large fortune. In later life he gave up his trade and became a farmer. Born, 1671; died, Dec. 14, 1732, at the Boston Neck homestead, aged 61 years. He left 7 children, viz:

1. JOHN, a respectable farmer, who died July 6, 1770, aged 74 years.
2. WILLIAM, who died at sea, aged 29 years. He married

Elizabeth Gibbs and had four children, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

3. THOMAS, who died at sea, aged 24 years.

4. SYLVESTER, who died aged 76 years, and was buried near Newport, R. I. His wife was a Gibbon, of Boston. He left 3 sons and 4 daughters.

5. ABIGAIL, who married Caleb Hazard. Children, 3 sons. Her second husband was William Robinson. Children, 6 sons and 2 daughters.

6. HANNAH, who married Rev. James McSparran. Both died childless.

7. LYDIA, who married Capt. Josiah Arnold. She died aged 21 years, leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter.

All the sisters were very beautiful.

JOHN GARDINER, the eldest son of William above, was born 1686, and died 1770. His first wife was Mary Hill. She died June 11, 1738, aged 38 years. Children were 1 daughter and 2 sons, viz:

1. ANSTIS, who married Rowland Robinson, and had 3 children: a, Hannah; b, Mary; c, William, who married Nancy Scott, a widow, of Newport.

2. THOMAS, who had a family, and lived to a good old age.

3. AMOS, who married Sally Bill. Had many children, and lived to a good old age. He was a respectable farmer.

John Gardiner, for his second wife, married Mary Taylor from Long Island, N. Y., whose ancestors were of Dutch extract. (She was neice and namesake of Mary Taylor, the wife of Francis Willett, of Boston Neck.) Children, 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz:

4. WILLIAM, who was named after his grandfather. He married Eunice Belden, of Hartford, where he died a merchant, leaving a son named James.

5. JOHN, a respectable farmer, who married Sarah Gardiner. Children 4 sons and 3 daughters. He died 1808, aged 62 years, and his wife died 1816, aged 62 years.

6. BENJAMIN, who had 3 wives. The *first* was a Nichols. Children, 5 sons and 1 daughter. The *second* was a Cogges-

hall. No children. The *third* was a Howland, who had 4 sons. He died, a respectable farmer, in 1819, aged 69 years.

7. ABIGAIL, who married Lodowick Updike. Children, 6 sons and 4 daughters. She died 1826, in her 84th year, and he in 1840. He was a respectable farmer, living near Wickford.

8. MARY, who died unmarried Oct. 16, 1762, in her 18th year.

9. SARAH, who died, unmarried, of consumption, June 16, 1771, in her 20th year.

10. LYDIA, who married Robert Champlain. Her second husband was John Faxon, who moved to Machias, Maine, where he died. She left 2 daughters and 3 sons, and died very aged in 1842.

SYLVESTER, the fo[illegible]h son of William, who sprang from Benoni, married A[illegible], daughter of Dr. Gibbon, of Boston. She, after his death, married Mr. Powell.

Sylvester had a son John, who was educated in England, and was drowned in going to or returning from the West Indies (?). He left two sons: 1, John Sylvester John; 2, William.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN SYLVESTER JOHN lately died at Harrowgate, England, aged 59 years. His brother, William, carried on the brewing business in Boston. Both were educated and married in England.

The Gardiner homestead estate was bought by the gr-gr-grandfather of the present Sylvester of Boston Neck. His name was William. It was bought of James Newton, of Colchester, Conn., April 22, 1724. The house was built about 1728.

SEALS IN NARRAGANSETT BAY.—During the winter of 1880, 1881, seals were seen on the ice in Narragansett Bay. The passengers on the steamer Eolus, on her regular trips from Newport to Wickford in February, 1881, often observed seals on the ice. On one occasion they saw thirty-five at play, and fourteen were on one piece of ice. They did not seem a bit scared at the approach of the boat.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF WICKFORD.

WE give four traditions of the origin of the name of this place, and beg leave to say here there is no truth in the matter worthy of any historical importance, but is merely fiction, and given to show how far some traditions are from the truth.

I. It is said to have come from Mr. Lodowick Updike who used to own the land upon which the place is built. It was formerly an island, and the place where entrance was made was called the ford; then Wick's ford, (referring to Mr. Updike who was commonly called "Wick," and "Old Wick." From *Old Wick's ford*, and *Wick's ford*, it is claimed came this name.

II. A sick lady, on her way from New York to Boston, stopped there to rest, and going out one morning for a walk she found a spring bubbling out from under a stone which greatly interested her, and she said it put her in mind of a similar spring that she used to visit in her childhood, in her native town, Wickford, England.

III. Roger Williams and Richard Smith were in conversation one evening and Mr. Smith was remarking how apt was Mr. Williams' name to his settlement, (Providence,) to which Mr. Williams suggested he (Smith) should have a name also to his settlement. Mr. Smith remarked that it would be a grand idea, and that he had thought much upon it but had come to no definite conclusion. There was present at this interview a lady, a guest of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Williams suggested that perhaps the lady could help Mr. Smith out of his dilemma. On being thus appealed to she laughingly said: "We are all very fond of our native town, and so am I of mine, which is Wickford, England." The gentlemen were very gallant and concluded that would make a very pretty name, and in this way was the name adopted.

IV. The teamers who drew ship timber down to the Point, (now Baker's wharf,) complained how bad the ford was at

night. (The ford by the way was in the road close to where Mr. Shippee's blacksmith shop now is.) In order to remedy this they furnished a lamp, which consisted of a wick drawn through an iron ring and elevated to burn, the other end drawing from an open vessel of grease or oil in an open pot, which contrivance was called a "Kill Devil." One Whitman used to gather the oil for the lamp at the ford. In time it came to be spoken of as the ford at the wick, or the wicks ford, in time running into Wickford.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SHERIFF BROWN PAPERS.

Number 1.

I. THE HANGMAN'S BILL.

May 10, 1751.

Rec'd of Beriah Brown, Esq., Sheriff, the sum of fifty pounds for executing of Thomas Carter.

Witness, his
Silas Helme, John X DeGrand.
Samuel Steadman. mark.

II. BILL FOR HORSE KEEPING.

£4. Tower Hill, Aug. 8th, A. D. 1751.

Then Received of Beriah Brown, Esq., four pounds, ye charge of keeping of Wm. Jackson's horse, ye man that was lately murdered by Thos. Carter.

R'd P't, Row'd Robinson.

III. WRIT FOR THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS CARTER.

Rhode Island, Kings County, Sc.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO our Sheriff of our County of Kings County, or to his Deputy; GREETING:

WHEREAS, at our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery; Began and held at South Kingstown, in and for our County of Kings County on the first Tuesday of April in the twenty-fourth year of our Reighn, A. D. 1751.

Thomas Carter, late of Newport, in our County of Newport, mariner: was legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader; and also was convicted of Robbing the s'd William Jackson, and feloniously taking and carrying away from him his proper Estate, one Horse, and in deer leather, and money to the value of one thousand and eighty pounds of the old tenor; and, WHEREAS, our aforesaid Court held as aforesaid, Did Pass and pronounce Sentence against the said Thomas Carter in the words following, Viz: YOU, Thomas Carter, being legally convicted of murdering William Jackson, late of Virginia, Trader; and also convicted of robbing him of a horse, leather, and money to the value of £1080 of O. T. WHEREFORE tis the Sentence of this Court that you be carried to the Gaol from where you came, and closely confined till Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1751, and then to be drawn to the place of execution, and there Between the Hours of Eleven o'clock forenoon, and two in the afternoon to be hung by the Neck till you are Dead, and then your Body to be cut Down and Hanged In Chains near the place of Execution till Consumed, of which Execution Remains to be Done.

WE Therefore Strictly Charge and Command You to Prepare and Provide a Suitable Gallows, to be Erected in Said South Kingstown in, or near the place called the Training Field, and in Some Convenient Time before the Day of Execution appointed in the above said Sentence, being the Tenth Day of May, A. D., 1751; and also to provide Suitable and proper materials in order to hang the Body of aforesaid Criminal in Chains according to the aforesaid sentence, and on the aforesaid tenth Day of May you are hereby commanded to

take proper and Sufficient aid, and then you are to Proceed and Execute Said Sentence at the Time therein appointed for the same to be Done, and for so doing This Shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

GIVEN under the Hands and seals of three Justices of said Court, at South Kingstown aforesaid, the Sixth Day of April, in the Twenty-fourth year of our Reighn, A. D. 1751.

JONATHAN RANDALL.
JOHN WALTON.
B. HASSARD.

IV. MRS. HANNAH S. PARK'S PETITION FOR RELIEF.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to be holden at Newport, in said State in May, 1782.

The Memorial of Hannah Stanton Park, of Charlestown, (widow), Humbly showeth that Captain Benjamin Park, your Memorialist's late husband, being highly impressed with the justness of the American War, and zealous at the risk of his life, of rendering his country every service in his power, did, in the beginning of the month of June, 1775, at the expense of about forty pounds lawful money, arm, and otherwise equip himself; and set himself out to join his brethren in the American Army then lying against and blockading the British Army in Boston. That he arrived among our troops some few days before our troops took possession of, and broke ground on Bunker Hill. That in pursuit of his laudable intentions he joined himself with that brave handful of men under the command of the never to be forgotten General Warren, with full purpose, at the risk of his life, to contribute all in his power to defend that important hill. When your Memorialist's husband was in that dreadful action of the 17th of June, where he received two wounds from the enemy in the action of that day, and was, in the retreat of our army, left to suffer the cruel rage of a merciless enemy. Since which time he has not been heard of, nor found among the living, and your Me-

morialist having thus suffered in the cause was left a widow with eight small, fatherless children to support, without any consolation but of that of his having spilt his blood for his Country's cause. That your Memorialist hath ever since, even beyond her ability, exerted and contributed all in her power to pay taxes to carry on the war, and has of late been obliged to borrow money for that purpose, insomuch that the debt she has contracted to discharge her taxes, and support her family, hath increased to a large debt upon her. Wherefore your Memorialist would pray the interposition of your Honors in her favor, and that she may have some just part of the public monies adequate to her late husband's losses in arms and necessaries in the public service: Or that your Honors would otherwise take into consideration her distressed circumstances, and grant and enact that she may in future be exempted from all public taxes during the war, or such time as your Honors in your great wisdom shall think just and reasonable. And your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Your Honor's Humble Servant,

Dated at Charlestown, H. S. Park.
This 20th day of April, A. D. 1782.

The Dark Day of 1881.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1881, the sky was pale and often changing to a dense yellow, and so dark that we had a lamp to write by. We understand that there is a fire raging in the woods in Canada, and this accounts for the phenomenon. We have detected for several days the smell of forest smoke, and can this afternoon. A fog mingled with the smoke would produce such a result if the sun shone upon it. The people were much excited, and seemed looking for a tempest or some other dire disaster. The yellow shade reflected back from the surface of the earth gave things certainly a weird strange look. This can be called in truth the dark afternoon, and perhaps will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

THE SCHOOL LAND DEED.

IN TRUST. SAMUEL SEWALL AND WIFE TO JOHN WALLY.

Contributed by Mrs. Peleg Noyes, Wickford R. I.

THIS Indenture made the fourth day of February, Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Seventh year of reighn of our Sovereighn Lord William the Third by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King; Defender of the Faith, &c. Between Samuel Sewall of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, within his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Esq., and Hannah, his wife, daughter and sole heir of John Hull, of Boston, aforesaid, Esq.: and Judeth his wife, deceased, on one part: and John Wally of the same Boston, Esq., on the other part, Witnesseth. That the same Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, For and in consideration of the Special Trust and confidence that they have, and do repose in the said John Wally, his heirs and assigns—And for *love*, *kindness*, and *goodwill*, with which they bear to the Inhabitants of the town of Petaqnamscut in the Narragansett Country, otherwise called Kings Province, as well English as Indians and their posterity, and to the intent and purpose. That the lands and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned may be settled, secured, and improved. For and towards the Encouragement of Literature and good Education, and the maintainance of a learned, sober, and orthodox School-master in the said town. And further for and in consideration of the sum of five Shillings in Money to them in hand paid by the said John Wally before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof to the full satisfaction they do hereby acknowledge, and thereof, and of every part thereof acquit, exonerate, and discharge the said

John Wally, his heirs, Executors, and Administrators forever by these presents. Have given, granted, enfeoffed, and confirmed; by these presents for them, and their Heirs, do fully, freely and absolutely give, grant, enfeoff and confirm unto the said John Wally and his heirs forever a certain part or parcel of land situated, lying, and being at Petaquamscut aforesaid at the westermost end of their the said Samuel and Hannah's lot, which said lot lyeth in the Northwest corner of the said Petaquamscut, and is Number Four. The said hereby conveyed and granted parcel of land to contain five hundred acres. Bounded, Southerly on lot laid out to Thomas Mumford, which is Number three. Northerly on the lot which is laid out to John Wilbur, Number five; and easterly by a line to run across the above mentioned lot of them the said Samuel and Hannah Sewall; Together with all and singular the meadows, Pastures, swamps, woods, underwoods, trees, ways, waters, water-courses, streams, Fishing. Fishing-places, wastes, heaths, mines, minerals, quarries, Liberties, Priviledges, Immunities, Proffits, immoluments, Advantages, Easements, Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said Five hundred acres of land, or any part, or parcel thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also all the Estate, right, title, Interest, property, possession, claim and damage of them the said Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, or either of them of, in or to, or out of the premises, or any part or parcel thereof and all rents, issues, revenues, and profits received or payable therefor, or for any part or parcel thereof. To have and to hold the above mentioned given and granted premises with their and every of their appurtenances unto the said John Wally his heirs and assigns forever. To the use hereinafter mentioned. That is to say. Upon Special Trust and confidence, and to the intent, that he the said John Wally his heirs and assigns shall and of the yearly rents and profits of the above given and granted premises pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, and their heirs forever, The sum of sixpence current money of New England upon the first day of May annually if the same shall

by them be demanded upon the premises, and upon the free trust and confidence. That the remaining rents, Issues, and proffits of the premises above mentioned the said John Wally his heirs and assigns shall employ and improve for and towards procuring, settling, supporting, and maintaining a learned, sober, and orthodox person from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter to instruct the children and youths of the above mentioned town of Petaquamscut as well English then settled, or to be settled as Indians, the Aboriginals, Natives and proprietors of the place. To read and write the English language and the Rules of Grammar. Provided always. And it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, That it shall not be lawful at any time or times hereafter for the said John Wally, his heirs and assigns, or any of them to change, convey, employ, or convert the said lands and hereditaments with the appurtenances, or any part thereof, or the rents, Issues, or Proffits thereof, or of any part thereof to any other use, or uses, intent or interests, or any other ways than to the use above mentioned, nor to extinguish, release, determine, frustrate, or make void any rent or rents, condition or conditions, grant, covenant, or agreement, reserved, contained, mentioned, or implied, lease or leasee of the premises hereafter made or ended, nor for any longer term or time than Forty years,—Provided further that such School-Masters as is hereinabove mentioned, Shall from time to time be approved and allowed of by the said Samuel Sewall and Hannah his wife, or the survivor of them; and after both of their deaths then by the minister of the Third Church in the Town of Boston aforesaid, and the Town Treasurer of said Town for the time being and their successors in said office forever. And that the said School-Masters shall from time to time exercise his function and office in such house or edifice as shall be erected for that purpose in some convenient place within the limits of the Town of Petaquamscut aforesaid at the appointment and direction of the Minister of the Third Church in the Town of Boston aforesaid, and the Town Treasurer of said Town.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have interchangeably put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL SEWALL. (L.S.)
HANNAH SEWALL. (L.S.)

Signed and sealed and delivered in presence of
STEPHEN SEWALL.
SAMUEL SEWALL, JUN.
EDWARD TRUFRAY.

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE FOSTER, WESTERLY, R. I.

THE earliest authentic and distinct accounts of the *Foster Family*, of Narragansett, yet attained appear to be the arrival here of three young men, brothers, John, Thomas and Caleb Foster, from—as the record of the old deed still extant says—"Salem, in the government of Massachusetts Bay, in 1708–9." They settled in what was then Westerly, now Richmond, "Westerly and Kingstown" then comprising what is now Washington county. John, with his widowed mother, probably, on this, his first purchase—for the boundaries being only from one marked tree, or stake, to another, without courses or other landmarks, cannot now be accurately located—of 100 acres of land in a rectangular plat, as stated in the above mentioned deed made by one John Hall, who seems to have been a sort of dealer, or "land speculator," as we say now, and to whom there are deeds of previous dates from the colonial land officers of larger tracts; and also from him to other parties of subsequent dates. The price paid was "fourteen pounds in current silver money" and possession was given in the old Scotch style, by "turf and twig." Here he soon built the antique and heavily timbered, but now old house, still standing

on the road between Carolina Mills and Woodville, and which was afterwards for a time occupied and long owned by his grand son, John Foster the third—as we call him by generation from the exodus of Salem—and from him descended to his daughter Sarah Sheffield, who owned it down to about 1850, when it passed out of the family after a possession of some 140 years.

The first named, John Foster the first, married Margery Card in 1724. They had five children born to them in the next seven years, viz: Card, Mary, John, Hannah and Christopher, as correctly stated in the first number of the REGISTER. John, long known as "*honest John*, was childless, and gave his farm in Richmond to his grand nephew, my uncle, John Foster the fourth, of Charleston, so called. Christopher, like his two uncles Thomas and Caleb, seems to have left but few descendants, some remnants of whom, like the late Lawton Foster, have remained in and about Hopkinton, while others have migrated or otherwise disappeared. But Card Foster, the eldest son, had three children, two of whom—daughters—died young; one being buried on the memorable dark day of 1780. But his son, John Foster the third, my grandfather, was born in Richmond in 1755, and married Ruth Hoxsie in 1776. They were both earnest members of the Society of Friends and raised a family of seven children, two of whom, Ethan and Othniel, had each a numerous family, and from them have descended those of that name now in this part of the state, excepting perhaps some scattered individuals of much later arrival and different origin.

The last named, John Foster the third, inherited a considerable tract of land in Richmond, about where Wyoming is now situated, and during the Revolution, taxation became so heavy, that with all his great strength and resolution he found it almost impossible to raise sufficient means to pay his taxes, and military fines, and *distraints*, for he was a true quaker, and therefore could neither fight, train, or *voluntarily* pay fines even for not doing so. In this strait he at one time offered all his estate *rent free* to any one who would occupy it

and pay the taxes, but found no takers. Soon after the war closed, however, he found purchasers in a company of men who bought the larger part of it upon the stipulated condition, that the payments were to be made in regular annual installments of fixed quantities of corn. This provision, when the continental currency became worthless and corn high, proved so advantageous, as to well remunerate him for his previous hardships and struggles in holding on to it, but at the expense of being dubbed "Corn Foster" by his chagrined and ill-natured debtors, and the payments necessarily extending through a number of years, gave them time to nurse and intensify their feelings. But as the indebtedness was gradually extinguished it all passed away, and no reasonable grounds remain to suppose that he acted other than the part of a strictly honorable and christian man in the transaction, being conspicuous as a pronounced, energetic, and upright man, free from all hypocrisy and deceit himself, he was little disposed to be tolerant of them in others, but otherwise mild and gentle in his intercourse among men, very affectionate to his friends, and his religion that of the heart, rather than the head. About the year 1795 he purchased a tract of land in North Stonington, Conn., upon which he resided until 1818, when he returned and settled near the water in Charlestown, R. I., where he died suddenly in 1825, with what the doctors then called "cramp in the stomach," identical probably with what is now known as Angina of the heart, or more freely heart disease, and with which two of his children and several of his grand children have since been carried off. One of his daughters, however, my aunt Judith Peckham, still survives, though nearing the close of her 92d year.

Those elder Fosters of Richmond were evidently a plain, prosaic, laborious and stalwart people, but possessing withal a hearty honesty, and integrity and uprightness of purpose and character which so distinguished most, or many of our New England ancestry, and stands out in such strong and honorable contrast with that of many of their easy-going and demoralized descendants, who are already reaping some of the

bitter fruits of blighting and mildew, which their neglect of those high and necessary virtues have so soon brought upon themselves, and others also, in some cases.

NOTES ON NARRAGANSETT.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSEPH P. HAZARD OF THE "CASTLE," SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I.

THE LAST WOLF.

Mr. Joseph P. Hazard, informs us on authority of Thomas B. Hazard, (Nailer Tom), born 1756, died 1845, that the last wolf killed in this part of Rhode Island, was killed in the woods north of the Snuff Mill, (Roomes woods), when he (Nailer Tom) was a boy.—*Letter Feb.* 10, 1882.

BEACH POND RIFLE SAND.

1830. At this time mowers used about June 1st every year, to go up to Beach and White ponds, for the fine white sand to whet their scythes with during the coming mowing season. They had a grand frolic with it all, and this no doubt helped to make the sand obtained at such a distance better for their use.—*Letter Feb.* 21, 1882.

BOSTON FOLKS ARE FULL OF NOTIONS.

This saying, now world-wide, came around in this way. The Narragansett Indians were many of them mechanics. Many are good stone masons and stone cutters. One whose name was pronounced "Bosum sided" was a watch maker, and after he married he set up business at Indiantown, Charlestown. He died about 1830. One was a tinker and used to make annual excursions to Boston in the spring for the purpose of plying his vocation. He went down one spring and returned after a very brief visit. He was silent as to why he

did not stay longer. Another of the tribe happening in Boston, learned that he had been caught stealing, and had been whipped at the cart's tail through the town, and a polite and emphatic invitation given him to leave, which he had thankfully received. Of course when he came home he told his story and the tribe became eager to learn the facts from the culprit himself. On being asked about it he gave no other information than the "Boston folks are full of notions."

NARRAGANSETT AND BOSTON.

The relations between Boston and Narragansett in the olden times were very intimate. Farmers used to sell their dairy in the Boston market. Journeys often were made there and return on horseback. Parties were often given in Narragansett whose guests came from Boston, Newport and New London.

THE NAME OF POINT JUDITH.

Old President Josiah Quincy, of Boston, who died at the age of 92 or 93, with every tooth in his head sound and as bright as a youth's, told me that Point Judith was named after Judith Quincy. A Massachusetts Quincy married a Clarke, (I think), of Point Judith, and lived and died there.

WILLIAM LUNT.

Barber Lunt was a remarkable character and a great favorite with old and young, high and low. He was a fine looking man. He died unmarried. He had been in the Revolutionary Army, and he said that he had shaved General Washington many a time. He used to shave the lawyers, assemblymen and the other prominent characters that used to gather at stated times at the court house on Kingston Hill. He was ever overflowing with his jokes. He made a sort of failure once, and turned out a frying pan, a broiler, a pair of tongs and twenty letters on bankruptcy.

FISH IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN STREAMS.

Rocky Brook took its name from the stream flowing through it that is full of Rocks. Trout used to be very plenty in this stream and Sauketucket down to the year 1830. Herring by millions were found in these streams in the spring. People living near Kingston Hill could go out and find a mess of herring in the brooks close to the door, until the mill dams shut off the communication.

FOUNDING OF PEACE DALE.

This place was founded by Rowland Hazard of Dale Carlia house. He named the place after Peace, his wife's family name, whom he married about 1793.

QUAKER MEETINGS AND COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The Society of Friends when I was a youth were quite numerous in Narragansett. I used to hear that in the olden times the Friends held a local yearly meeting in their meeting house that used to stand in the corner of the road, a short distance west of the present Tower Hill heights house. It lasted about a week. Connected with these meetings the "worlds' people" held a meeting near by, wherein they indulged in horse racing, rollicking, betting, gambling, and other descriptions of vulgarity and vice.—*Anec. from letter Feb.* 21, 1882.

ANECDOTE OF MASTER KELLEY.

Master Kelley was an Irishman and noted for his love of a good joke, a good dinner, and his courtesy of manners. On one occasion he was set down to dine from a plate of cold potatoes which he took to as a matter of course. On being asked what he thought of his dinner, he said: "I have seen better, and I have seen worse." He was then told a better dinner would be served directly.

CYRUS FRENCH.

Mr. French came to Kingston mysteriously. He lived and died here a worthy and respectable citizen. As Mr. French was reticent upon his private affairs, people were curious to learn his history. It was said he was in some way concerned in "Shay's Rebellion."

LEVI TOTTEN.

Mr. Totten was at one time a noted lawyer on Kingston hill. He showed a share of Indian origin. He was a man highly respected and esteemed.

FIRST "SHAY" IN NARRAGANSETT.

My grandmother Hazard owned and used the first chaise in Narragansett. She died about 1800.

QUERIES.

7. THEODATY RHODES.—This name occurs often in the Westerly records. Who were his parents? Whom did he marry? When did he marry? Had he children? If so, their names and births? Can any reader or friend of the REGISTER enlighten us? N. B. V.

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8. STANTON.—Benjamin Stanton born Dec. 20, 1675, Newport, R. I.; m. Martha ——— and died 7th mo. 18th, 1760. He was a physician, a root and herb doctor. He became rich and prominent, and entertained handsomely. His daughter Martha b. 1712, d. 1776, m. 1734, James Gould, of Middletown. He had a daughter Sarah. Did he have a son Benjamin? If he did what became of that son? A Benjamin Stanton became freeman of Newport, May 3d, 1726, who might be a son of the above. Will our readers and friends give us information on these matters? B. I. S.

9. Is there in existence a plat or description of the "*Little Purchase*," so called, being the tract of land between Wood river and Shannock purchase? J. L. K.

10. Has any one papers or information relating to the Hebrews of Newport? We shall esteem all aid here as a great favor. F. D.

ANSWERS.

To query 4, vol. 1, page 76.

The will of Wm. Bentley, currier, approved in Kings Towne, 1720, mentions his wife Sarah, sons Benjamin, William, James and Thomas, and daughter Jane Whitman. Benjamin receives a tract of land, the other children small bequests. The widow is residuary legatee and executrix, with her son Benjamin also executor. JOHN B. PIERCE.

To query 3, vol. 1, page 76.

The will of James Hiames, (possibly son of John,) approved in Kings Towne, March 13, 1744, mentions his wife Abigail, son Benjamin, daughters Mary Whitford, Sarah Wilcox, Elizabeth Brown, Deborah Wilcox; sons George, James and Sylvester, daughters Desire and Freelove.

JOHN B. PIERCE.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY.—This invaluable work is before us, and we are deeply impressed with the various historical topics treated in its pages, and convinced that the work has great scholarship and is and must fulfill a long felt want in American literature. It presents something solid and enduring, and something that is a pleasure to read. The steel portraits of distinguished men are done in the highest style of the art, and forms an attractive feature. The typography of the work is excellent. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers. $5.00 per year.

READING THE STAMP ACT.—NEW ENGLAND.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE READING OF THE STAMP ACT.—The spirited illustration on page 230 will convey to the readers' mind a vivid picture of the time that tried men's souls. This scene is only one of many of similar character that our artist's pen could sketch in various parts of New England at that time. Narragansett was as much excited as these people seem to be, and read the act with as much interest as our artist has shown. How many and far reaching were the plans of government that sprang from the opposition to these measures.

SCHOOL AT DARK CORNER.—Mr. Arnold Sherman says, when a boy he went to a school kept in a building then standing, between the present residence of Mr. James Sherman and the Arnold place, north. The ruins of this old building still plainly mark the spot.

STEPHEN A. WRIGHT.—The life of this man was very romantic. By trade he was a blacksmith, and had worked at his trade several years about Wakefield. When the California fever broke out Mr. Wright was the first to start. He went first to the west, and then, upon his family joining him he crossed overland with Fremont to California. He first went to farming, but the gold fever breaking out near him he went to the mines, where he set up in business and opened a store for mining goods. He became very wealthy and returned to Rhode Island, and spent a good portion of it about Wakefield; he said he meant to wake the place up. He did this so successfully that the place has not yet lost the force of push and vigor Mr. Wright gave it. He returned once more to California, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying at the Prescott House, San Francisco, Sept. 15, 1879, aged 58 years. It is claimed by his friends that he established the first banking-house in San Francisco, opposite the present United States Mint, although this honor seems now to be claimed by others.

Malbone Gardiner. — Malbone was the son of Nathan Gardiner. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1802. His father died about this time (Mar. 11, 1802), and his mother followed the father a few years after (July 13, 1807). Malbone tried to practice law on Kingston Hill. Drunkenness was the curse of his life, and he spent his fortune of $10,000 in a few years after coming into possession of it. Becoming so much embarrassed that he finally got into jail. When he got free he tried to keep school. His vice ruined the business and soon he had to resort to manual labor. On the 5th of December, 1841, he signed the pledge, and soon began to lecture on temperance. He broke down frequently. He died among his friends in New York State about the year 1850. He was never married. Thus is given, in a few sentences, the history of a mis-spent life. Talented, respected, wealthy, and finely educated. Possessing a fine form and easy manners. Endowed by nature with gifts enough to have made an honorable career for himself; yet giving way to a base and soul-lowering passion he perished as a fool. How sad to think of the many victims to the curse of drink.

Site of the Adam Gould House. — The site of Mr. Gould's house was about 150 rods north of the present Colored meeting-house, near Curtis' Corner. This place is historic as the place where the cats were let out of the bag, as narrated by Mr. Comstock in his history of the affair. Mr. Gould was part Quaker, and he did not like the New Lights, because he said they were too noisy in their worship. His wife followed New Light doctrine, and the two used to differ over it, and he predicted that they would some time turn into cats. Perhaps this led to the fact of the place being chosen for the site of Mr. Comstock's *Cat*-astrophe. When Mr. Gould discovered so many cats around his house (he not knowing how they came there), naturally supposed his prophecy had been fulfilled, and he so stated it to his wife, who took at once more logical and reasonable grounds. The dispute over it

caused the joke to take on a new richness, and added immensely to it; and particularly as the old man seemed so honest and sincere about his own convictions in the matter, and seemed to really believe his statements.

The Nicknames of Places in South Kingstown.—The boys of South Kingstown conceived a great liking for nicknames, and carried it to extreme degrees, so much so that every family, and almost everybody had one of these cognomens attached. As a sample of their aptness this way we give the names of the places in the town, with the boy's name attached, as a piece of curiosity:

Harley's Mill—Biscuit City.
Wells' Carding Mill—The Little Punch Bowl.
Usquepaug—Old Mumford's.
Point Judith—Pirate's Paradise.
Tower Hill, on hill—Sodom.
Tower Hill, under hill—Gomorrah.
Watson's Corner—Rum Corner.
Kingston Hill—Hornet's Nest.
Wakefield—Old Mill.
Peacedale—Wool Slusher.
Rocky Brook—Nigger Swamp.
Bridgetown—Buckey-town.
Narragansett Pier—Mushroom City.
Curtis' Corner—Sot's Hole.
Perryville—Backside.
South Ferry—Sailor's Rest.
Mooresfield—God's Anger.
Tuckerstown—The Wilderness.

Short Notes about Perryville.—1. Jeffrey Champlain, the pilot who piloted the French fleet into Newport at the time of the Revolution, is buried in the Friends' cemetery with his wife and several of his children.

2. Wm. G. Holburton built a wooden mill near Perryville, about the year 1835, and operated it until his death in 1860. He made first satinets and kerseys, and afterwards changed to print cloths, the present business.

3. The old Perry house stood on site where Mr. Geo. A. Carpenter now lives. The house was torn down by Dr. T. A. Hazard, who built the present house. Samuel Perry, the father of the Rhode Island Perrys, is buried in the Friends' cemetery. He gave the lot to the Society for meeting and burial purposes.

4. On top of the hill, west of the Lily Pond, and on the south side of the road, stood the old Log Tavern. A block house was in close neighborhood, of which the oldest persons living around here just remembers.

The Oldest Baptist Church of America.—Extract from a work entitled, "Theodosia Ernest; The Heroine of Faith;" published at Nashville, Tenn., by Graves, Marks & Co., 1858. Now published by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

"Roger Williams at one time adopted Baptist sentiments; at least in some particulars. He desired to be immersed. There was no Baptist minister at hand. He consequently immersed one of his followers, who in turn immersed him; and then he considered himself competent to immerse others. The little company thus irregularly baptized called itself a Baptist Church. But in about four months Roger Williams changed his opinions, and withdrew from the society. The so-called church soon died out, and the present Baptist Church, of Providence, was founded on an independent basis, separate and distinct from that. It seems probable, however, from recent historical researches that the *oldest* Baptist church in the United States, is that at Newport, in Rhode Island, founded by John Clarke, against the regularity of whose baptism there has been nothing, so far as I am aware, alleged."

From Life and Travels of Samuel Bownas.—*12th month, 1703.*—Coming into Narragansett we were among Friends again. So we went for Rhode Island, and there Friends were very numerous and we had large meetings indeed. There was a marriage of a young man (his name was Richardson), with a daughter of Thomas Rodman, a man of the first rank on the island, so we had the governor (his name was Samuel Cranston), and most of the chief men in the government at the marriage, and we had a precious living time, which gave me great encouragement. The governor was very kind, and queried with me about my imprisonment,* he being a great lover of Friends, but not a professed one himself.

* Mr. Bownas had been imprisoned in Queen's County, New York, for a year lacking three weeks and two days; and had just been discharged, and was making an eastern journey. This seemed to be the subject of the governor's enquiries. —[Ed.]

A Tradition of Elder Palmer's Backside Revivals.—A tradition says that during the height of Elder Palmer's revival fame, he would often hold service in the Backside Country. His friends cut a hole through the ice the night before a baptism was to take place, it being in the winter time. That evening, it was said, beautiful music was heard in the air. The place next day was found clear of ice although the weather was very cold. The music, and no ice forming, were laid to supernatural causes, and was so generally believed that it was said by many the revival turned on this fact alone, and the Elder had the happy faculty of reaping a very successful harvest from the effect of this story which was worthy of the dark ages. The party from whom we had this fact, however, believed it, and firmly maintained that God did, in an unmistakable manner, make His presence known, and greatly blessed the partakers in this memorable revival.

Correction.—On page 149 in giving a list of the town clerks of South Kingstown we give *Rouse Helme*. It should be *Powell* Helme.

EDITORIAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

The Stanton Family.—B. I. Stanton, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., is collecting matter relating to Robert Stanton, a purchaser of Westerly, and his descendants. We are pleased to note that this family is to have a historian, and we know the history will be deeply interesting. The gentleman has a worthy subject which cannot fail to give much happiness in its compilation.

Photographs of Lewis Latham.—F. A. Holden, Esq., of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., is publishing the above work. The gentleman named is a descendant of the said Lewis Latham, b. 1570, d. about 1670. He was falconer to King Charles I. His daughter, Frances Latham, m. (1) Henrie—— Lord Weston: (2) William Dungan; (3) Jeremy Clarke, who brought her to America, settling in Newport, R. I.; (4) Rev. Wm. Vaughn. She had by her (2) husband four children. 1. Barbara, who m. James Barker whose daughter Mary m. (1) Elisha Smith; (2) Israel Arnold son of Stephen. (2) Frances, who m. Randall Holden; (3) Thomas, who m. ————, was first Baptist minister in Pennsylvania, and where he left many descendants; (4) Margaret. By her 3d husband she had many children. So a great many families in Rhode Island draw blood from this Lewis Latham, and therefore this portrait will be of great interest to many Rhode Islanders.

History of the Slocum Family.—We have received from Dr. Chas. E. Slocum, of Syracuse, N. Y., a copy of this work. It is beautifully printed and is indeed a monument of love that well becomes one to erect in honor of his ancestry. The doctor has spared no pains and has taken every means possible in his power to gather the threads of all the various lines of his family. How far he has been successful this work tells. The expense of procuring so much information has been im-

mense, yet the Doctor has cheerfully met this in order to erect his memorial. Of his labor he may well be proud, and his book cannot fail of becoming a treasure unto all of the name. It is a work that every member of the family should have. Price, $5.00.

Our Ancestors. — We have received number 1 of volume I, of this interesting work, and after reading it must say, it bids fair to be a very important work, and its title we consider very aptly chosen. The portrait of H. R. Linderman, M. D., "Director of the United States Mint," which graces the first page, is very neatly executed. The sketch following we think ably written. The work is published quarterly by the Genealogical Association of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, No. 311 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and edited by M. A. De L. Van Horn. Price $2.00 per year, in advance.

Our Illustrations. — We present in this number several illustrations done in antique, illustrating scenes of historical importance in "ye olden tyme." The last one presented in this work we consider a fine picture, and the work from which it is taken ("Antique Boston"), promises to be a work of great importance to the historical student. The illustrations herewith presented are from the Photo-Electrotype Company of Boston, Mass. This establishment, at 63 Oliver street, is well worth a visit. We have arranged with the company to illustrate our magazine, and we shall hereafter present in every number, specimens of their handiwork. We feel confident in announcing that our illustrations from this establishment will give perfect satisfaction to our readers.

The Newport Historical Magazine. — We have the October number of this work, and are pleased with its table of contents. It is doing a grand work for Newport County, and we are pleased to see that it is doing it in so able and satisfactory a manner.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register is before us, and its rich table of contents is a real pleasure to read. The work itself is solid, and those who are so fortunate as to read this (October, 1882) number, will find something to well repay them for their time.

Proceedings at Dedication of Congregational House. — We have received this interesting publication. Its historical sketch was a pleasure to read. The remarks at the dedication of the house were timely, and the words fitly chosen.

Early History of Groton, Mass. — We have received a copy of this historical record from the hand of its distinguished author, Dr. Samuel A. Green, the present mayor of Boston. The Doctor's pains-taking method, and love of deep historical research, has produced a work that the good people of Groton may well be proud of. It has proved to us an interesting study, and we have learned from it several historical facts of importance, in regard to the history of Southern Rhode Island.

Our Thanks. — We here thank the editors of the following newspapers of Rhode Island, who kindly exchange publications with us:

"The Providence Press," (daily edition) of Providence, R. I.

"The Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle," of Pawtucket, R. I.

"The Bristol Phenix," of Bristol, R. I.

"The Newport Journal," of Newport, R. I.

"The Rhode Island Pendulum," of East Greenwich, R. I.

"The Narragansett Times," of Wakefield, R. I.

"The Hope Valley Advertiser," of Hope Valley, R. I.

"The Shannock Sentinel," of Richmond, R. I.

"The Index," of Boston, Mass.

We here thank the above editors for the kindly notice they gave us, and also the "PAWTUXET VALLEY GLEANER," "NARRAGANSETT WEEKLY," and "NEWPORT MERCURY," for like favors. We should like to see our Rhode Island exchange list grow, and will cheerfully exchange favors. We also appreciate the exchange given us by the following historical works:

"THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE," of Newport, R. I.

"THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER," of Boston, Mass.

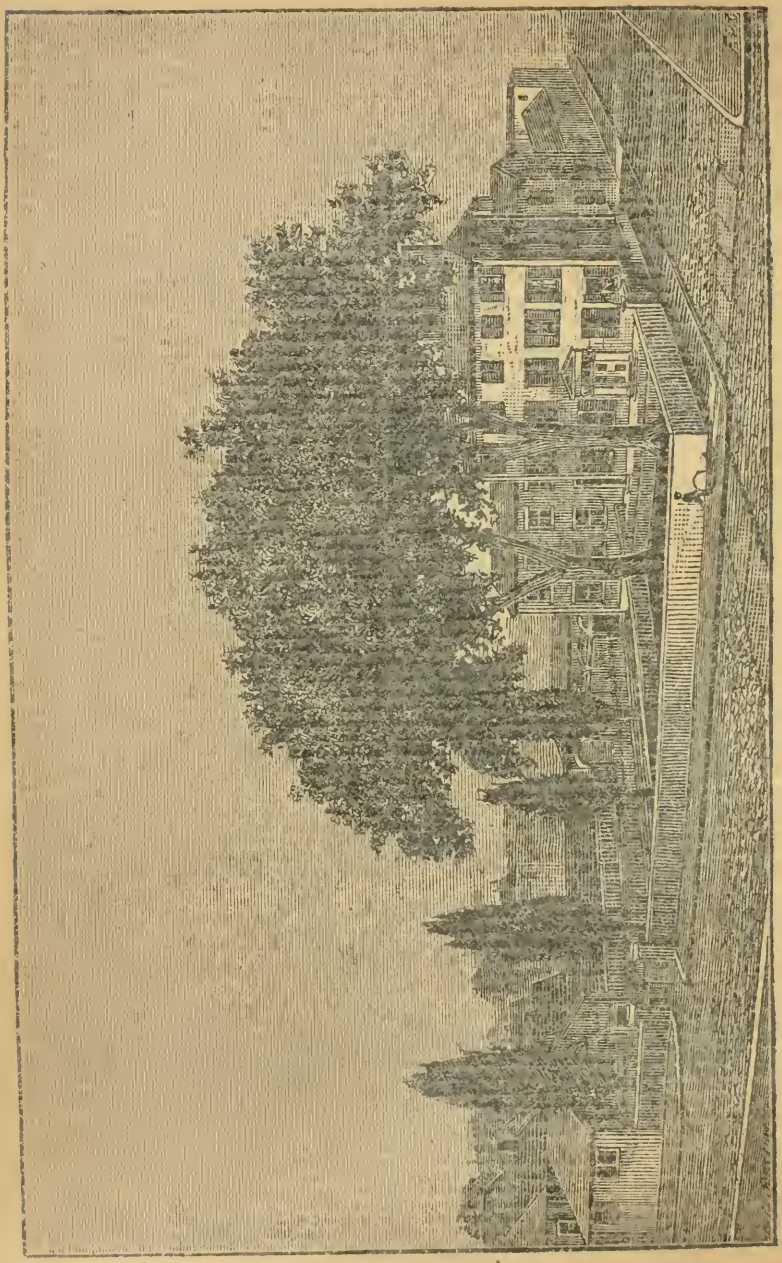
"OUR ANCESTORS," of Philadelphia, Pa.

"THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF HISTORY," of New York.

We return the kindly notice given us by these works, and thank them for their favors to us.

OUR NEXT NUMBER. — We have thought best not to announce all the good things which we shall present in our next to our readers. We will say, however, that we shall spare no pains in order to present a number fully up to what has been already printed, and as much better as we can make it. We shall have several beautiful illustrations drawn and engraved expressly for us. Our readers can rest assured that we are in earnest, and mean to do our very best, and we are grateful for the kind words our friends have written us, and their words of confidence we shall try to be worthy of.

We take pleasure in announcing that we shall commence in our next number a series of articles, with illustrations, describing the old homesteads of Narragansett. We have also in hand several valuable and interesting papers from our contributors, and shall present a few of them in our next. We have also the promise of more to follow. A gentleman in England will send us valuable favors for our future numbers.



DALTON MANSION, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CONGRESS AND WATER STREETS, BOSTON.

VOLUME 1. APRIL, 1883. NUMBER 4.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER.

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY
THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
HAMILTON, R. I.

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ORIGIN OF NARRAGANSETT.

FEW Indian words have been spelled in more ways than this. From the nature of the Indian language it is evident that no "r" should be used in it. Roger Williams wrote it, *Nahigonsick* and *Nantigansick*; Gookin,— *Neckegansitt;* Callender,— *Nantyggunsiks.* In Winslow's "Good News from New England" it is written *Nunohiggunset;* in Judge Johnson's life of General Greene he has it *Nanhigunsit.* These are all spelled without the "r." Many instances, however, are found where the "r" is used.

The meaning of the word is still more uncertain. "Madame Knight" in her journal, pages 22 and 23 says, at a place where she happened to put up for a night in that country she heard some of the "town topers," disputing about the word *Narragansett.* One said it was so named by the Indians because there grew a brier there of such prodigious height and bigness, who quoted an Indian of so barbarous a name for his author that she could not write it. Another said it meant a celebrated spring which was very cold in summer, and as hot as could be imagined in the winter." See Drake's books of the Indians, page 87.

Roger Williams makes affidavit and says, "I also profess that being inquisitive of what root the title or denomination Nahiganset should come, I heard that Nahiganset was so named from a little island between Puttisquamsett and Misquomacuk on the sea, and fresh water side. I went on purpose to see it and about the place called Sugar Loaf Hill, I saw it, and was within a pole of it, but could not learn why

it was so called Nahigansct." See R. I. His. Col. Vol. III., page 4.

Mr. Trumbull quotes Williams as above and says,—"To which I have nothing to add." Dexter Ch. page 1–13.

Narragansett is from Nanrantsouack and means a *carrying place.* Norridgewock is also a corruption of the same word. See Mem. Ames Acad., New Series, Vol. I., pages 372–3.

See Potter's History of Manchester, N. H., page 23.

WHENCE CAME THE NAME OF QUAKER.

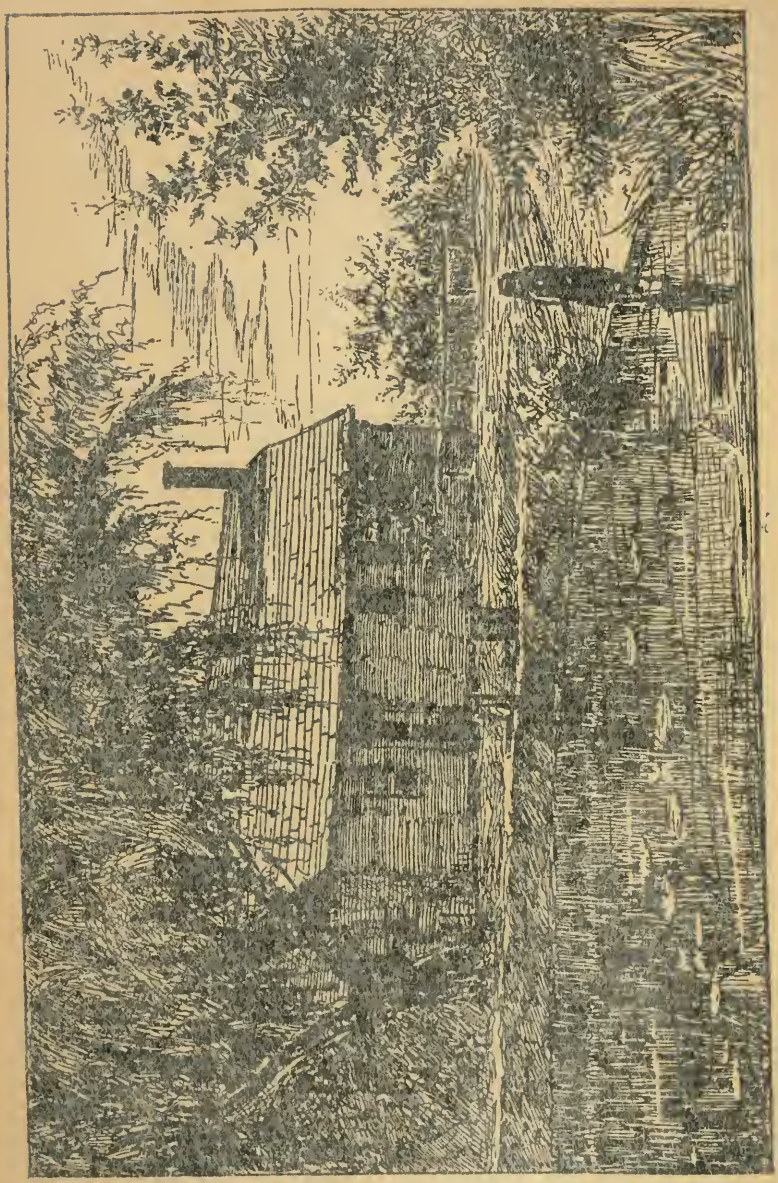
A "FRIEND" asking us the above question, and learning the origin of the word, suggested, that it would be a good idea to make it public for general information. It seems that when this religious creed was in its infancy they went by several names as "*New-lights*," "*Professors of the light*," "*Soul lovers*," "*Soul friends*," "*Friends of the soul*," etc. The word "*Friend*" they seemed to love the best and therefore more generally adopted it. In some of their religious tenets they adopted (in the opinion of the age) extreme views and so at variance with the generally received opinion as to call from the more established faiths all the ill words by which one religious creed could vent its hatred and scorn upon another. It is not too much to say that no one word in the English language that in any way conveys the idea of reproach, scorn, hate, infamy, vileness, lewdness, contempt, meanness, etc., etc., has been left out of the list by those who wished to express their abhorrence of this new creed. So common was it that even new words were invented to carry a double-distilled dose of venom. This religious frenzy ended in persecution as is well known, crossed the Atlantic and invaded our New England homes. The Justices of the Peace in England were charged to keep a vigilant eye on this sect, and persecution being popular with the masses, the authorities aided the fiendish pro-

pensity of those ignorant and priest deluded people. One of the most zealous of these persecutors was a Justice named Gervas Bennett, and on one of his persecuting raids (it was in the year 1650), he gave vent to his hatred by remarking that "They were nothing but a lot of *Quakers*, and so wicked that their souls trembled at their own blasphemy and *Quaked* with fear." This word seemed to catch a new inspiration from these persecuted people, and they have successfully made a name given in reproach, and meant to be used only as a by-word, respected and honored. It is thought that this word is older than we give it, but we have not found the word in use before that time, and the persecution of those people in Massachusetts designated as Quakers in history, and so written, were not so called at the time, as our earliest records fully prove, but the name was bestowed by later writers.

Roger Williams' Block-House.—The site of this house Mr. William G. Madison who lives on the premises, tells us, was on the site of his house, and that in digging the cellar larger he came upon an ancient hiding, for what use it was put to he knew not, but was probably used as a place of refuge for the women and children, when in fear of an attack by the Indians.

Mr. P. J. Thomas tells us on the authority of Mr. J. G. Chadsey, an old gentleman who has recently deceased at the great age of over ninety years, that the site of the old block-house was on the brow of the hill nearly opposite Mr. Madison's barn, and on the north side of the road leading east into Quidnessett Neck.

Mr. D. G. Allen, an authority on matters relating to the history of this part of the town of North Kingstown, concurs in the opinion of Mr. Chadsey. The fact that Mr. Chadsey's father and grandfather, who both died at great age, delighted in traditionary history, leads us to the opinion that this site is as firmly located as can be at this time.



THE GILBERT STEWART HOUSE.

THE GILBERT STEWART HOUSE.

MR. UPDIKE, in his "History of the Narragansett Church," has a long note upon the Stewart family, which we print here as he wrote it. To this account we append a few notes. The illustration in Mr. Updike's work views the south side. Our picture shows the north side and a portion of the mill dam and pond. This etching was done by Otto Heinigke of New York. We are indebted to Dr. S. Oscar Myers of Wickford, R. I., for his kindness in allowing us to have an engraving made from it.

"*April 11th, 1756, being Palm Sunday, Doctor McSparran read prayers, preached, and baptized a child named Gilbert Stewart, son of Gilbert Stewart the snuff grinder. Sureties, The Doctor, Mr. Benjamin Mumford, and Mrs. Hannah Mumford.*"

"The venerable Dr. Waterhouse, in the American Portrait Gallery observes that 'between the years 1746 and 1750 there came over from Great Britain to these English Colonies, a number of Scotch Gentlemen.' 'Some settled at Philadelphia, some at Perth Amboy, some in New York, but the greater portion sat down on that pleasant and healthy spot, Rhode Island, called by its first historiographer Callender the 'Garden of America.' Several of the emigrants were professional men, among these was Dr. Thomas Moffat, a learned physician of the Boerhaavean school; but however learned, his dress and manners were so ill suited to the plainness of the inhabitants of Rhode Island, who were principally Quakers, that he could not make his way among them as a practitioner, and he looked round for some other mode of genteel subsistence; and he hit upon that of cultivating tobacco and making snuff, to supply the place of the great quantity that was every year imported from Glasgow; but he could find no man in the country, who he thought was able to make him a snuff mill. He therefore wrote to Scotland and obtained a competent millwright, by the name of Gilbert Stewart.

Dr. Moffat selected for his mill seat a proper stream in that part of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations which bore and still bears the Indian name of Narragansett.

There Gilbert Stewart the father of the Great Painter erected the first snuff mill in New England, and there he manufactured that strange article of luxury. He soon after built a house, and married a very handsome woman, daughter of a Mr. Anthony, a substantial farmer; and of this handsome couple, at Narragansett, was born Gilbert Charles Stewart, so *christened*, but the middle name, which betokens the Jacobite principles of his father, was early dropped by the son, and never used in his days of notoriety; indeed, but for the signature of letters addressed to his friend Waterhouse in youth, we should have no evidence, that he ever bore more than the famous name of Gilbert Stewart.

He was about thirteen years old when he began to copy pictures, and at length attempted likenesses in black lead. There came to Newport about the year 1722, a Scotch Gentleman named Cosmo Alexander; he was between fifty and sixty years of age, of delicate health, and possessing manners, apparently independent of the profession of painting, which ostensibly was his occupation, though it is believed that he, and several other gentlemen of leisure and observation from Britain, were travelling in this country for political purposes. From Mr. Alexander, young Stewart first received lessons in the grammar of the art of painting, and after the summer spent in Rhode Island, he accompanied him to the South, and afterwards to Scotland. Mr. Alexander died not long after his arrival in Edinburgh, leaving his pupil to the care of Sir George Chambers, who did not long survive him. Into whose hands the young artist fell after these disappointments we know not, nor is it to be regretted, for the treatment he received was harsh, such as Gilbert or his father ever mentioned. The young man returned to Newport, and after a time resumed his pencil.'"

"In March, 1775, Dr. Waterhouse went to England. Stew-

art arrived in London November, 1775, and returned in 1793. He died in Boston, July 28, 1828, aged 72."

"The following is extracted from a letter of Miss Annie Stewart, the daughter of the late Gilbert Stewart: 'There are two very excellent sketches of my father which I regret not being able to find; one by Washington Alston the Painter, the other by the late Samuel L. Knapp of Boston. I feel all the disposition in the world to give you the information you desire, but my means are limited as most of our relatives are dead, and also all the elder branches of our immediate family. My mother is living but quite advanced, and I find of late she is rather disinclined to talk of days gone by. When she is at all in the mood I try to extract from her what I can. She sometimes relates very amusing incidents, such as would figure in biography, but would be of no importance for the purpose you wish. You wish to know of what Anthony family my grandmother was. All that I have been able to trace is, that she was the daughter of a Captain John Anthony[1] who was from Wales, and had a farm on the Island near Newport, which he sold to Bishop Berkeley, and called by him Whitehall. It was on this farm my grandmother was born, and was married in Narragansett to my grandfather Gilbert Stewart, who was from Perth, in Scotland. They had but three children, James, Annie, and Gilbert. As to their birthplace you are much better informed than myself. James died in infancy. My father was educated in the grammar school in Newport, and then sent to Scotland to Sir George Chambers, for the purpose of finishing his education at Glasgow, after which he returned to Newport, where he remained for a time and was then sent to England to study with Benjamin West, the great historical painter of that day. Our grandparents were attached to the British government; all their property was confiscated, and they left Rhode Island, and took up their residence in Nova Scotia, where Anne Stewart, my father's only sister, married Henry Newton, Collector of the Customs at Halifax, by whom she had a numerous family. Her youngest son died about six years since in England,

where he had arrived at great celebrity as an artist. The name of Gilbert Stewart Newton is quite distinguished — he was truly an accomplished man; he has one brother now living who is the most zealous supporter of the Episcopal Church in the country; he resides at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the President of a bank there.

After my father had struggled through a good deal, his pictures attracted the attention of some noblemen at the Royal Academy, and he was employed by all the most distinguished. He then married Charlotte Coats, in the town of Reading, in the County of Berkshire in England.

Shortly after, he went over to Ireland, for the purpose of painting the Duke of Rutland then Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom. Unfortunately he arrived on the very day on which the Duke was buried; but he was soon sought by the nobility there, and was very fully employed by them, and lived in great splendor. But his great ambition was to paint Washington; it overcame all other entreaties, and seems to have been the great object of his mind. Instead of returning to England, as he had engaged, he came to his native land and painted Washington, a picture which has benefitted everyone more than himself or family.[2]

About this time his brother-in-law, Mr. Newton, wrote to him, requesting him to come to Halifax for the purpose of painting the Duke of Kent, who offered to send a ship-of-war for him if he would come, but he declined the offer, so absorbing was his subject of Washington's portrait.

Few painters have received more honors; but I think he did not set a just value upon them. I am proud to see that they have made choice of his portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds to engrave with his lectures. It is considered the finest ever painted of him, though my father was quite young when he painted it. A few years previous to his death, he was requested to paint a head of himself for the Academy of Florence, the greatest compliment ever paid to an American artist; but as usual he did not even answer the letter. I am

fearful I am going too much in detail, but I am indolently drawn into it from feeling. I am writing to his townsman who may possibly feel more interest in these matters on that account.

You ask how many children there are? There were twelve, of which all that remain are four. My second brother Charles, was a very fine landscape painter, but died at the age of twenty-six. My sister Jane, who is the youngest of the twelve is still living, and I think inherits a great deal of her father's genius.' "

"The house in which Gilbert Stewart was born, is still standing in North Kingtown, in the same form it was built by his father. It is two stories high on the south side, and one on the north side, the north sill resting on the mill dam. The lower story was used as the snuff mill. It has a gambrel roof. It is situated at the head of Petasquamscutt or Narrow River, about fifty rods above where the river empties into the pond. The snuff mill has gone down, and a grist mill has been erected opposite. The writer has argued several causes in the same house before Benjamin Hammond, who was then proprietor of the estate, and a Justice of the Peace in North Kingstown.

On Mr. Stewart's last visit to Newport, he crossed the ferries, and procured Mr. Amos Gardiner to take him in his carriage to this house of his nativity, and desired liberty of Mr. Hammond to look over it. He, on going into the north-east bedroom said: 'In this bedroom my mother always told me I was born.' He died shortly after his return to Boston.

As the place of Mr. Stewart's nativity has been a subject of some dispute, in addition to the entry of his baptism by Dr. McSparran, the following letter from Mr. Hammond who now lives in the same house that old Gilbert Stewart built, and in which young Gilbert was born is given.

'MR. UPDIKE:—

You have requested me to state to you the circumstance of the visit of the late Gilbert Stewart, of Boston, the Painter,

to our house. In the lifetime of my father, Mr. Stewart came there (a young gentleman accompanied him,) and staid about one hour. He viewed the premises with particularity, and observed that the willow tree below the house, now old and in a state of decay, was quite small when he was a boy. He then requested liberty to view the house, if we had no objection. He viewed it inside, and particularly desired to enter and look at the northeast bedroom; and when in that room he stated, 'In this room my mother always told me that I was born.' He returned to Boston through Newport, and about two years afterwards we heard he had deceased.

Yours, &c.,

WILBOUR HAMMOND.

North Kingstown, Feb'y 19th, 1846.'"

"Being attached to the Royal cause,[3] Mr. Stewart the elder, emigrated to Nova Scotia at the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle leaving his family to follow him. All intercourse having been interrupted, it became hazardous to remove without authority. Mrs. Stewart, at the February Session of the General Assembly of this State preferred her petition for liberty to join her husband, upon which the following vote was passed:

'Whereas, upon the petition of Elizabeth Stewart, wife of Gilbert Stewart, late of Newport, in the Colony of Rhode Island, setting forth that her said husband is possessed of a tract of land in the township of Newport, in Nova Scotia, under improvement, and upon which he hath some stock that he finds it impossible to maintain his family in said town of Newport in this Colony, did some time last summer remove to his said farm, where he now is and proposes to remain: And that exclusive of the impracticability of supporting herself and family in this Colony, which strongly impels her to follow her said husband, she is very desirous of joining him, which she is bound in duty to do if possible. And therefore besought this Assembly to permit the sloop Nova Scotia Packet, David Ross, master, to proceed to said town of Nova

Scotia with herself and family—she being willing to give the amplest security, that nothing but the wearing apparel, and household furniture of the family, and necessary provisions for the voyage shall be carried in said sloop. The Assembly taking the same into consideration,—

It is voted and resolved, That the prayer of this petition be granted, and that the sloop aforesaid be permitted to sail under the inspection of Messrs. John Collins and David Sears, of Newport, in this Colony, or either of them.'

The family of Mr. Gilbert Stewart have for some years resided in Newport. Miss Jane Stewart, the youngest daughter, is a portrait and landscape painter of deserved celebrity. Her copies of her father's Washington[4] (the originals were taken by him at the request of the Legislature of Rhode Island, and conspicuously placed in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Newport,) are executed with truthful fidelity.'"

[1] John Anthony or Anthonie, as he wrote it was the founder of the Anthony family in New England He came to America in the barque Hercules, John Kidder, master, April 16, 1634. He had lived previously in the beautiful village of Hamstead near London. Tradition says with his wife, but we find her name nowhere. The first mention of Anthony in the R. I. Colonial Records is John, 14th of 7th mo., 1640, when he was admitted freeman of Portsmouth. He was soon after chosen Captain of a military company the 14th of 9th mo., 1644. Land was given him at Wading river. May 25, 1665, he was licensed one of the two to keep a house of entertainment by the General Court. He died July 28, 1675, aged 68 years. His children were

1. John; 2. Joseph; 3. Abraham; 4. Susan; 5. Elizabeth.

John, jun., married twice. 1st, Frances Wordell or Wardell, dau. of William, one of the original settlers of Warwick with Gorton. She died Oct. 12, 1692. Had by her 4 sons and 5 daughters. Married 2d, Jan. 3, 1694, Susannah, dau. of John Albro. She died Oct. 20, 1715. By her he had 2 sons and one daughter. Her oldest son —— Albro, Sept. 25, 1694; died —— 1746. He married Susan Heffernan who was born 1697; died 1771. These children were,—

1. Elizabeth, b. 1728; d. 1816; who married Gilbert Stewart of Perthshire, Scotland. Their children were,—

a. James, baptized Sept. 18, 1752, aged 5 months. Died in infancy.

b. Anna, b. Nov. 19, 1753; m. Henry Newton.

c. Gilbert (Charles), b. Dec. 3, 1755; died July 28, 1825.
2. Sarah, b. 1730.
3. John, b. Oct. 13, 1732, died Feb. 26, 1814.
4. William, b. 1734.
5. Samuel, b. 1736.
6. Joseph, b. 1738; died 1798.
7. Mary, b. 1743; died 1822.

It is stated that Mr. Stewart's mother's family is from Wales and his grandfather was Capt. John Anthony, whereas his name was Albro, and are of English descent, as the early records most conclusively prove.

[2] Gilbert Stewart very early showed a fondness for sketching. He covered every piece of paper he could find with crude pictures. A few years ago these drawings were burnt up along with a lot of old papers and other rubbish (?) of the garret. We have always regretted this great loss. As the people of Narragansett and Newport were intimate, Gilbert was early made acquainted with Newport people. It is said on his first visit to Newport he wanted to sketch a scene that attracted his attention. While at school at Newport he used frequently to sketch, and it is claimed although done by a child, yet showed his controlling genius. It was these efforts that first called attention to him, and was the means of sending him to Europe to study. This Mr. Alexander whom Mr. Updike mentions was so firmly impressed with the youthful genius that he interested others in him, and persuaded his parents to let him go to Europe to study. It was undoubtedly a part more or less of these youthful sketches that were so carelessly destroyed a few years ago.

[3] Gilbert Stewart was at heart a patriot. He was politic enough to keep his sentiments to himself more or less as his business was dependent upon those who zealously supported the Royal claims. Frequently, it is said, when news were told in his presence of the prosperity of the cause he would seem well pleased. When Burgoyne surrendered, the effect of the intelligence in England was decided and Stewart, it was said, so expressed himself that it hurt his business sadly. From what we can learn, most of the early efforts of Stewart failed for patronage, not so much from the lack of genius as from the fear of aiding an enemy to the King. It is seen in Stewart's after life that he was a patriot for he came back here and lived and died. It is seen too in his controlling idea to paint Washington the Patriot Chief. It is undeniable that he could have done far better to remain in England than in America where such things, though appreciated, were beyond the reach of the people. The fact that the Duke of Kent offered him such flattering inducements to paint him, and where Mr. Stewart had a fortune at his hand, to reject it for his chosen chief points clearly that his political and heartfelt sympathies were American.

[4] Edward Everett was a man who interested himself in the purchase of "Mount Vernon," and lectured and wrote much upon Washington.

He made a very careful study of Stewart's Washington and came to Providence to study the one in the office of the Secretary of State. He remarked to Mr. Bartlett the Secretary at that time that in his opinion this was the best portrait that he painted, and remarked further that it was right his native State should have the best one. It seems here that Mr. Stewart himself so regarded it and that from this picture he drew his copy. It is a great honor, we consider, to have so marked a compliment paid us by such a distinguished son, and to have that compliment confirmed by one who was so able to judge as Mr. Everett. But beyond all this it is gratifying to know he never lost his love for his native State. That he always venerated her, and as a native of Narragansett wrote himself a name at which his countrymen will ever look to with pride.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF HON. JONATHAN J. HAZARD.

JAMESTOWN, June ye 25th, 1801.

DEAR KINSMAN:

I have thought of your disappointment in not being appointed a judge. You may be assured it is for your advantage that you are not chosen. It would have led you further into political matters than you now are and you have already, as well as myself, gone too far on that road. It is a pleasing thing while everything moves with success and we are flying away before the wind and the tide in prosperity, and everyone that meets you will greet you with submission and reverence, but let it only be in the power of these very men that you have served most to sacrifice you to their own advantage, and you will find there is not one in one thousand but would embrace the opportunity. I speak from experience. The people that I have taken the most pains to serve have sacrificed me as far as lay in their power. This is nothing new. It ever was so, and ever will be so. It is the greatest misfortune that is resident to man, that lack of resolution, stability, and integrity. Look back and read the history of the world, and you will find the greatest, and some of the best men in the world have been brought to the block by traitorous compan-

ions, and I hope you will profit by this little disappointment, and avoid thereby a greater mischief. All these disappointments are bitter and of course disagreeable, but as they are suffered for our good we ought to bear them with that manly fortitude that becomes great minds. I have been principal actor in three state revolutions, and if I was to show you the history you would not believe it until you paused, for I have been thrice sacrificed, once in the year 1790 and twice since, and although the authors have no thought that I am possessed to the means and instruments I have them. I have not only the men's names, but the rooms in the houses that it was agreed upon. Two were in the dead scenes of the night and not in the day time, and notwithstanding I have ever been the slave to my friends, I find when they think there is a prospect of selling an old true friend for a new one they embrace the opportunity. Look back on time, and point out the man that has been deep in politics in this state and you will find he died poor, if not in distress, and at the close of life I imagine miserable. Reflect on this and write me an answer! In haste, from your well wisher, friend and kinsman.

JON'N J. HAZARD.

THOS. B. HAZARD.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF WAKEFIELD.—The name old people have a habit of bestowing upon this place is the "Old Mill." Mr. Coon Williams' Grist Mill was an institution that was known here for a long term of years, being the first mill of its kind in this part of the town. It got its title of "Old," when newer mills were erected around it. William A. and Edward Robinson started a woolen mill at this site; and they showed great sagacity in their management of the business. So much so that the place seemed to change decidedly for the better. James Robinson, the father of the above named gentlemen noted the change, and said the place had really waked up, and therefore he should call the place hereafter "Wakefield."

A LIST OF THE MARRIAGES OF THE TOWN OF CHARLESTOWN.

(FROM RECORDS IN THE TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE.)

Arranged by the Editor from MSS. notes furnished by the Hon. George C. Cross, Town Clerk of Charlestown.

A.

Adams Ebenezer, and Martha Tayler, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Parks, Sept. 14, 1763.
" Mary, and John Johnson; Mar. 4, 1788.
Allen Sarah, and John Earle; Mar. 11, 1744.
" John, and Tacy Saunders; both of Charlestown; m. by Nathan Tefft, J. P., May 19, 1763.
Ammons Gideon, and Caroline Rodman; m. by John Colwell, Minister of the Gospel, Nov. 10, 1746.
Ares Jos., and Mary Harvey, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 16, 1773.
Auchmady Mary, and Abijah Crandall; Mar. 28, 1754.
" Isabel, and Stephen Crandall; Dec. 16, 1762.
Austin Mrs. Abigail, and John Ball; May 22, 1750.
" Jediah, of Westerly, and Ann King, of Richmond; dau. of Ann King, widow; m. by Benj'm Hoxie, J. P., Feb. 3, 1756.

B.

Babcock Ichabod, of Westerly, and Esther Stanton, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Mar. 17, 1756.
" David, of David, of South Kingstown, and Sarah Perry, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 30, 1757.
" Jonathan, of David, of South Kingstown, and Susannah Perry, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., Feb. 10, 1759.
" Thankful, and Jos. Stanton, Jun.; July 14, 1762.

Babcock Lucy, and Peleg Hoxsie; June 1, 1777.
" Benj'n, of Westerly, and Ann Wilson, of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Jan. 26, 1806.
" Elizabeth, and Daniel Miner; Nov. 23, 1807.
" Jared, and Annie Lewis; m. by Nathan Stillman, June 25, 1830.
Bailey Richard, and Abigail Woodmansee: both of Westerly: m. by George Babcock, J. P., Apr. 25, 1729.
" Cloe, and Capt. Hazard Hoxsie; Dec. 25, 1806
Ball John, of Charlestown, and Mrs. Abigail Austin, of do.; m. by Jeffrey Watson, Ass't, May 22, 1750.
Barber Sarah, and Jonathan Lewis, Jun.; July 27, 1744.
Barker Abigail, and Consider Hall; Apr. 23, 1750.
Bassett Mary, and John Davis; July 12, 1762.
Bliven John, of Daniel, of Westerly, and Barbara Davis, of Jos., of Charlestown; m. by Samuel Bliven, J. P., Jan. 16, 1791.
" Maria, and Jos. Wilcox, 2d; Jan. 30, 1814.
Braman Benj'n, and Martha Hall: both of Charlestown; m. by George Babcock, J. P., Apr. 28, 1729
" Freelove, and John Millard: Jan. 23, 1751.
" Benj'n, and Rebecca Johnston: both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Mar. 17, 1754.
" John, Jun., of Westerly, and Mary Wallace, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Saunders, J. P., Nov. 9, 1756.
" Elizabeth, and Thomas Harvey; Dec. 29, 1782.
Browning Annie, and Gideon Hoxsie: Oct. 20, 1774.
" Mary, and Thomas Hoxsie: Dec. 28, 1777.
" Annie, and Samuel Sheffield; Dec. 3, 1778.
" Dorcas, and William Mumford; Jan. 3, 1843.
Brown Bridget, and James Cornell; Sept. 14, 1774.
Burdick Mary, and Jos. Wilcox; July 28, 1748.
" Robert, 3d, and Hannah Hall, of John, Jun., of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Saunders, J. P., Mar. —, 1759.

Burdick Lydia, and John Welch; Aug. 27, 1774.
" Tacy, and Jonathan Hazard, Jun.; Dec. 29, 1781.
" Anna, and Jonathan Burdick; Feb. 2, 1786.
" Jonathan, son of Jonathan, of Charlestown, and Anna Burdick, of Ephraim, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Feb. 2, 1786.
" Annie, and Mathias Enos; Mar. 2, 1788.
" Hannah, and Lodowick Thompson; Aug. 29, 1788.
" Samuel, of Gideon, and Sally Sheffield, of Stanton; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Jan. 21, 1808.
" Martha, and Jos. Cross; Oct. 16, 1808.

C.

Card Martha, and Thomas Potter; Apr. 20, 1746.
" Pardon, and Martha Clarke; m. by Joshua Card, Jun., J. P., Sept. 4, 1817.
Champlain John, of William, of New London, and Rebecca Stanton, of Daniel, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 14, 1756.
" Ann, and James Peckham; Aug. 19, 1757.
" Jesse, of Charlestown, and Hannah Potter, of South Kingstown; m. by David Sprague, Clerg., Apr. 17, 1774.
" Sarah, and William Rhodes; Jan. 31, 1779.
" Jonathan, and Mary Moon; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Apr. 2, 1780.
" John, of Charlestown, and Hannah Congdon, of Samuel, of South Kingstown; m. by Freeman Perry, J. P., June 14, 1781.
" Nancy, and Jos. Rhodes; Dec. 9, 1781.
" Annie, and Job Taylor; Nov. 9, 1809.
Chapman Abigail, and John Park; Nov. 4, 1772.
Chappell Scranton, and Zilpha Perkins; m. by Rev. George K. Clarke, Nov. 18, 1849.
Church Charles, and Mary Cross; both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 23, 1794.

Church Caleb, of Isaac, and Lucy Potter, of William; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 13, 1795.
Clarke William, and Hannah Knight; Apr. 15, 1700.
" Sarah, and Edward Greenman, Jun.; May 11, 1721.
" Elisha, of Charlestown, and Judith Seager, of South Kingstown; m. by Rouse Helme, Asst., Dec. 18, 1739.
" Jonathan, of Charlestown, and Tabitha Wescott, of South Kingstown; m. by Eld. Daniel Evritt, Feb. 8, 1739.
" Bertha, and William Clarke; May 26, 1754.
" William, and Bertha Clarke; both of Charlestown: m. by Elisha Babcock, J. P., May 26, 1754.
" Hannah, and William S. Peckham; Jan. 6, 1773.
" Ichabod, of Ephraim, of Westerly, and Mary Crandall, of Edward, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 10, 1773.
" Edward, of Westerly, and Tamar Crandall, of Charlestown: m. by Eld. Thomas C. Ross, May 31, 1773.
" Tacy, and Benedict Crandall; Dec. 7, 1780.
" Judea, and Gideon Crandall; Dec. 12, 1782.
" Simeon, of Joshua, and Silvia Hall, of Peter; both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., May 10, 1786.
" Mary, and Newman Tucker; Nov. 27, 1788.
" Martha, and Pardon Card: Sept. 4, 1817.
" Sarah, and Thomas Johnson; Mar. 10, 1842.
Collins Hezekiah, of Jas., and Mary Hoxsie, of Stephen, Jun.: m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 20, 1787.
Congdon John, of South Kingstown, and Sarah Hoxsie, of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Oct. 6, 1745.
" James, Jun., and Elizabeth Pike; both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Jan. 30, 1745.
" James, of James, and Deborah ———; both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Hoxsie, J. P., Nov. 23, 1757.

Congdon Susannah, and Timothy Peckham; Mar. 11, 1759.
" Margaret, and Cahoone Williams; Mar. 25, 1759.
" James, of John, and Elizabeth Sherman, of Hopkinton: m. by Eld. Joshua Clarke, January 23, 1773.
" Hannah, and John Champlain; June 14, 1781.
" Catey, and Peleg Cross, Jun.: June 28, 1781.
" Ceasar, and Eunice Niles; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 26, 1797.

Cornell James, of Newport, and Bridget Brown, of Charlestown, dau. of William; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Sept. 14, 1774.

Cogswell Wilson, and Abbie Kenyon, of James; all of Charlestown; m. by Eld. John H. Baker, Feb. 11, 1841.

Crary Oliver, of Westerly, and Hopestill York, of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Joseph Park, Mar. 16, 1756.

Crandall Joshua, of Westerly, and Eunice Kenyon, of Charlestown; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Sept. 18, 1750.
" Nathan, of Westerly, and Bathsheba Pierce, of Edward, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., April 5, 1753.
" Abijah, and Mary Auchmady; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., March 28, 1754.
" Benj'n, and Alice Kenyon, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., June 26, 1758.
" Stephen, of Hopkinton, and Isabel Auchmady, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 16, 1762.
" Jos., Jun., of Westerly, and Martha Crandall, of John, of Hopkinton; m. by Job Taylor, J. P., Sept. 17, 1772.
" Martha, and Jos. Crandall, Jun.; m. Sept. 17, 1772.
" Mary, and Ichabod Clarke; m. Jan. 10, 1773.

Crandall Tamar, and Edward Clarke; m. May 31, 1773.
" Jared, of Simeon, of Charlestown, and Zilpha Potter, of Benj'n, of Dartmouth, Mass.; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., July 2, 1776.
" Benedict, of James, of Westerly, and Tacy Clarke, of Ephraim, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 7, 1780.
" Asa, of Simeon, and Phebe Taylor, of Job, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 28, 1780.
" Simeon, and Katherine Welch, both of Charlestown: m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Feb. 22, 1781.
" Asa, of Simeon, and Sarah Tefft, of Nathan, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Sept. 12, 1782.
" Gideon, of Edward, and Judea Clarke, of Ephraim, both of Charlestown; m. by Joshua Vose, J. P., Dec. 12, 1782.
" Clement, of Joshua, of Westerly, and Susannah Davis, of Jos., of Charlestown; m. by Samuel Bliven, J. P., Jan. 16, 1791.

Cross Jos., and Abigail Gould, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., Nov. 14, 1746.
" Peleg, and Mary ——; m. by Capt. John Hill, Dec. 30, 1753.
" William, and Abigail Darling, both of Charlestown; m. by Robert Potter, J. P., Jan. —, 1754.
" Edward, and Elizabeth Moon, both of Charlestown; m. by Christopher Champlain, J. P., Aug. 7, 1763.
" Annie, and Simeon Lewis; m. Jan. 13, 1780.
" Peleg, Jun., and Catey Congdon, of John, both of Charlestown; m. by Edward Perry, J. C. C. P., June 28, 1781.
" Jos., of Jos., and Abigail Warden, of Christopher; m. by Eld. John Gardiner; April 25, 1785.
" Mary, and Charles Church; m. Nov. 23, 1794.

Cross Jos., of Gideon, and Martha Burdick, of Isaiah, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, Jun., J. P., Oct. 16, 1808.

D.

Davis John, of Hopkinton, and Mary Bassett, of Charlestown; m. by John Witter, J. P., July 12, 1762.
" Barbara, and John Bliven; m. Jan. 16, 1791.
" Susannah, and Clement Crandall; m. Jan. 16, 1791.
Dealing Abigail, and William Cross; m. Jan. —, 1754.
Deck Isaac, of Jamestown, and Hannah Sash, of Charlestown: m. by Robert Potter, J. P., Oct. 25, 1753.

E.

Eames Mary, and John Lillibridge; m. Oct. 12, 1743.
Eanos Jos., and Margaret Webster; m. in Westerly by Thomas Hiscox, J. P., Sept. 20, 1716.
" Jos., Jun., and Keziah Woodmansee, both of Charlestown; m. by Samuel Wilbur, J. P., Dec. 21, 1738.
" Matthias, of Stephen, of South Kingstown, and Nancy Burdick, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., March 2, 1788.
Earle John, and Sarah Allen, of William, both of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., March 11, 1744.
Edwards Daniel, of Charlestown, and Lois Stillman, of Westerly; m. by Eld. Asa Coon, Sept. 16, 1797.
" Jos., and Bathsheba Hiscox; m. by Eld. Abram Coon; Jan. 12, 1809.
Ellis Jonathan, of Providence, and Phebe Taylor, of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Thomas Ross, May 17, 1778.

F. G.

Gardner Luci, and William Greene; m. Aug. 20, 1767.
Greenman Edward, Jun., of Westerly, and Sarah Clarke, of South Kingstown; m. in S. K. by Christopher Allen, J. P., May 11, 1721.

Greenman Silas, and Sarah Peckham, both of Charlestown: m. by Joseph Crandall, J. P., Oct. 27. 1751.
Greene Amos, and Amie Knowles, both of Charlestown ; m. by William Clarke, J. P., June 19. 1740.
" William, and Judith Rathbone ; m. by Nathan Sheffield, J. P., Jan. 25, 1756.
" Mary, and Nathan Kenyon ; m. April 18, 1757.
" Amos, Jun., and Dorcas Hall, both of Charlestown ; m. by Edward Perry, J. P., June 9, 1763.
" William, of Charlestown, and Luci Gardiner, of Hopkinton : m. by Nathan Burdick, J. P., Aug. 20, 1767.
" Amos, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Thompson, of Westerly ; m. by Eld. E. Babcock, Dec. 25, 1793.
" Robert, and Abigail Tefft ; m. by James Potter, J. P., Dec. 27, 1795.
" Alvin, and Esther Holburton ; m. by Asa Church, J. P. July 18. 1822.
" Edward L., and Elizabeth ——— ; m. Jan. 6, 1823.
" Jason B., and Hannah Saunders : m. March 18, 1839.
" Nancy C., and Braddock Kenyon ; m. July 5, 1846.
Griffin Phillip, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Reynolds of Westerly ; m. by William Clarke, J. P., June 17. 1740.
" John, and Abigail Ladd, both of Charlestown ; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Oct. 16, 1743.
" Stephen, and Hannah Hazard, both of Charlestown ; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 26, 1807.
Gould Abigail, and Jas. Cross ; m. Nov. 14. 1746.

H.

Hall Martha, and Benj'n Braman ; m. April 28, 1729.
" William, of Westerly, and Sarah Kenyon, of Charlestown ; m. by William Clarke, J. P., July 14, 1744.
" Consider, of John, Jun., and Abigail Barker, of Thomas, all of Charlestown ; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., April 23, 1750.

Martha, and Tobias Saunders; m. April 9, 1752.
Potter, and Hannah Lovatt; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Feb. 5, 1753.
Jonathan, of Westerly, and Jane Harvey, of Charlestown; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., March 8, 1756.
Ephraim, of Benj'n, and Penelope Hall, widow, both of Hopkinton; m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 11, 1757.
Penelope, widow, and Ephraim Hall; m. Dec. 11, 1757.
Hannah, and Robert Burdick; m. March —, 1759.
Dorcas, and Amos Greene, Jun.; m. June 9, 1763.
Silvia, and Simeon Clarke; m. May 10, 1786.
cock Freelove, and Nathaniel Sheffield; m. Jan. 13, 1805.
vey Jane, and Jonathan Hall; m. March 8, 1756.
" Mary, and Jos. Ares; m. Nov. 16, 1773.
" Thomas, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Braman, of South Kingstown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 29, 1782.
" Harriet, and Jos. Thompson; m. Feb. 9, 1840.
wkins Hannah, and Daniel Sevan; m. April 3, 1804.
ard Jonathan, Jun., and Tacy Burdick, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Thomas Ross, Dec. 29, 1781.
" Hannah, and Stephen Griffin; m. Nov. 26, 1807.
" Arnold W., of South Kingstown, and Sarah S. Hoxsie, of Charlestown; m. by Rev. Charles P. Grosvenor, Jan. 8, 1837.
" William H., and Sarah M. Thomas, both of the Narragansett Tribe; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, Dec. 30, 1844.
scox Bathsheba, and Jos. Edwards; m. Jan. 12, 1809.
" Arnold, Jun., and Martha B. Macomber, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. Daniel Coon, April 12, 1842.
lburton Esther, and Alvin Greene; m. July 18, 1822.
xsie Sarah, and John Congdon; m. Oct. 6, 1745.

Hoxsie Jos., of Joseph, of Charlestown, and Mary Peckh
of Benj'n, of South Kingstown; m. by John H
J. P., Feb. 5, 1754.
" Mary, and Amos Lewis: m. April 20, 1755.
" Gideon, Jun., of Charlestown, and Amie Brown
of William, of South Kingstown; m. by Sylve
Robinson, J. P., Oct. 20, 1774.
" Peleg, of Gideon, and Lucy Babcock, of Ichabod
Westerly; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., June 1, 17
" Thomas, of Benjamin, and Mary Browning, of V
kerson; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Dec. 28, 177
" Mary, and Hezekiah Collins; m. Dec. 20, 1787.
" Elizabeth, and Peter Perry: m. June 8, 1794.
" Lodowick, and Ruth Taylor, both of Charlestown;
by Peleg Cross, J. P., Jan. 4, 1795.
" Capt. Hazard, and Cloe Bailey: m. at Lebanon, Co
by Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, Dec. 25, 1806.
" Sarah S., and Arnold W. Hazard; m. Jan. 8, 183
" Samuel B., of Hazard, and Maria Wilcox, of J
Jun.; m. by Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Jan. 8, 184

I. J.

James Hannah, and Robert Moore; m. Nov. 30, 1741.
" Jonathan, and Mehitable Webb, both of Charlesto
m. by John Hicks, J. P., Jan. 17, 1744.
" Mary, and David Moore; m. Nov. 24, 1745.
Joshua, son of Negro Will, of Charlestown, and Phebe, a
latto woman of Westerly; m. by Jos. Crandall
P., Nov. 5, 1753.
Johnson Rebecca, and Benj'n Braman; m. March 17, 175
" Lucy, and John Stiles; m. Feb. 11, 1760.
" Mary, and Benj'n Tucker; m. April 15, 1777.
" John, of Reuben, and Mary Adams, of Thomas, b
of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, Jun., Ma
4, 1788.
" Sarah and Pardon Perry; m. March 13, 1803.

Johnson Thomas, and Sarah Clarke; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, March 10, 1842.

K.

Kenyon Ebenezer, and Amie ——; m. Nov. 14, 1711.
" Mary, and Stephen Larkin; m. March 9, 1740.
" Sarah, and Nicholas Larkin; m. Dec. 18, 1740.
" Sarah, and Nathaniel Pullman, Jun.; m. Jan. 14, 1741.
" Mary, and Enoch Lewis; m. Feb. 27, 1742.
" Elizabeth, and James Lewis; m. Feb. 27, 1742.
" Sarah, and William Hall; July 14, 1744.
" Hannah, and Thomas Kenyon; m. April 13, 1746.
" Thomas, of John, and Hannah Kenyon, of David, both of Charlestown; m. by Robert Lillibridge, J. P., April 13, 1746.
" Eunice, and Joshua Crandall; m. Sept. 18, 1750.
" Nathan, and Mary Greene, both of Charlestown; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., April 18, 1757.
" Alice, and Benjamin Crandall; m. June 26, 1758.
" Sarah, and William Potter, Jun.; m. July 24, 1763.
" James, of Daniel, and Lydia Sheffield, of Elisha, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., April 22, 1786.
" Nathan, Jun., of Richmond, and Sarah Tefft, of South Kingstown; m. by Eld. Henry Joslin, April 12, 1789.
" Sarah, and Robert Potter; m, Sept. 30, 1797.
" James N., and Mary Stanton, both of Charlestown; m. by Rev. John H. Baker, March 23, 1840.
" Abbie, and Wilson Cogswell; m. Feb. 11, 1841.
" Bradford, of Richmond, and Nancy C. Greene, of Charlestown; m. by Rev. John W. Colwell, July 5, 1846.
" James A., and Frances Rathbone, both of Charlestown; m. by Jos. H. Griffin, J. P., July 27, 1847.

King Ann. and Jediah Austin; m. Feb. 3, 1756.
Knight Hannah, and William Clarke; m. April 15, 1700.
Knowles Amie, and Amos Greene; m. June 19, 1740.
" Robert, of Daniel, and Abigail Smith: m. by John Congdon, J. P., April 22, 1750.
" Celia, and John Stanton; m. May 26, 1833.

L.

Ladd Abigail, and John Griffin; m. Oct. 16, 1743.
Lanphere Susannah, and John Stanton; m. Oct. 16, 1734.
Larkin Nicholas, of Edward, of Westerly, and Sarah Kenyon, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Dec. 18, 1740.
" Stephen, of Edward, of Westerly, and Mary Kenyon, of Ebenezer, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., March 9, 1740.
Lewis Mary, and Nathaniel Lewis; m. Nov. 13, 1729.
" Nathaniel, and Mary Lewis; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., Nov. 13, 1729.
" Jacob, and Prudence Lewis; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Sept. 9, 1739.
" Prudence, and Jacob Lewis; m. Sept. 9, 1739.
" Mary, and Jos. Rogers; m. Jan. 17, 1739.
" Enoch, and Mary Kenyon, of John, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Feb. 27, 1742.
" James, of North Kingstown, and Elizabeth Kenyon, of Jonathan, of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Feb. 27, 1742.
" Jonathan, Jun., of Exeter, and Sarah Barber, of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., July 27, 1744.
" A muster man, son of Negro Will, of Charlestown, and Mary Matthews, of same town; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Feb. 7, 1753.
" Amos, and Mary Hoxsie, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., April 20, 1755.

Lewis Simeon, of Capt. John, of Westerly, and Annie Cross, of Peleg, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 13, 1780.

" Amie, and Jared Babcock; m. June 25, 1830.

Lilibridge Thomas, and Mary Woodmansee; m. by Theo. Rhodes, J. P., June 12, 1726.

" John, and Marcy Eames, both of Charlestown; m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., Oct. 12, 1743.

Lovatt Hannah, and Potter Hall; m. Feb. 5, 1753.

Lyster Hannah, and Jos. Woodmansee; July 7, 1719.

M.

Macomber Nancy A., and William Ney; m. Jan. 13, 1840.

" Martha B., and Arnold Hiscox, Jun.; m. April 12, 1842.

Matthews Mary, and son of Negro Will Lewis; m. Feb. 7, 1753.

Millard John, and Freelove Braman, both of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Crandall, J. P., Jan. 23, 1751.

Miner Daniel, of Stonington, and Elizabeth Babcock, of Ephriam, of South Kingstown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 23, 1807.

Moon Elizabeth, and Edward Cross; m. Aug. 7, 1763.

" Mary, and Jonathan Champlin; m. April 2, 1780.

Moore Robert, of John, of Charlestown, and Hannah James, of William, of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Nov. 30, 1741.

" David, and Mary James, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Nov. 24, 1745.

" Deliverance, and Edward Perry; m. Jan. 7, 1759.

Mumford William, and Dorcas Browning; m. by Joseph H. Griffin, J. P., Jan. 3, 1843.

N.

Ney William, and Nancy A. Macomber; m. by Daniel King, J. P., Jan. 13, 1840.

Niler Eunice, and Ceaser Congdon ; m. Dec. 26, 1797.

O. P.

Park Benjamin, and Hannah Stanton York ; m. by Rev. Jos. Park, Dec. 4, (prob.) 1757.

" John, of Jos., of Charlestown, and Abigail Chapman, of William, of Westerly ; m. by Rev. Jos. Park, Nov. 4, 1772.

Peckham Sarah, and Silas Greenman ; m. Oct. 27, 1751.

" Mary, and Jos. Hoxsie ; m. Feb. 5, 1754.

" James, of Daniel, and Ann Champlin, of Jeffrey, both of Charlestown : m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Aug. 19, 1757.

" Timothy, of South Kingstown, and Susannah Congdon, of Charlestown ; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., March 11, 1759.

" William S., of John, of Westerly, and Hannah Clark, of Jos. of Charlestown ; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 6, 1773.

" Isaac, of Westerly, and Susannah Sunderland, of Charlestown ; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., July 27, 1786.

" Charles, of Charlestown, and Mary Ann Saunders, of Westerly ; m by Eld. Weeden Barber, Jun., Oct. 17, 1841.

Perkins Zilpha, and Scranton Chappell : m. Nov. 18, 1849.

Perry Sarah, and David Babcock : m. March 30, 1757.

" Edward, of Charlestown, and Deliverance Moore, of Exeter ; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., Jan. 7, 1759.

" Susannah, and Jonathan Babcock ; m. Feb. 10, 1759.

" Edward, of Benj'n, of Richmond, and Ruth Perry, of Samuel ; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Oct. 7, 1770.

" Ruth, and Edward Perry ; m. Oct. 7, 1770.

" Merebah, and Jeremiah Pierce ; m. Jan. 27, 1773.

Perry Peter, a mustee man, of Charlestown, and Elizabeth Hoxsie, mustee, of same town; m. by John Collins, J. P., June 8, 1794.
" Pardon, and Susannah Johnson; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., March 13, 1803.
" Mary, and Samuel Waud; m. Jan. 12, 1826.
" Mary, and Jonathan Tucker; m. Sept. 30, 1840.
Phebe, a mulatto, and Joshua, son of Negro Will; m. Nov. 5, 1753.
Pierce Bathsheba, and Nathan Crandall; m. April 5, 1753.
" Jeremiah, of East Greenwich, son of John, and Merebah Perry, of Samuel, of Charlestown; m. by Sylvester Robinson, J. P., Jan. 27, 1773.
Pike Elizabeth, and James Congdon, Jun.: m. Jan. 30, 1745.
Potter Thomas, of Ichabod, and Martha Card, of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., April 20, 1746.
" William, Jun., of South Kingstown, and Sarah Kenyon, of Charlestown; m. by Christopher Champlin, J. P., July 24, 1763.
" Hannah, and Jesse Champlin; m. April 17, 1774.
" Zilpha, and Jesse Crandall; m. July 2, 1776.
" Lucy, and Caleb Church; m. Dec. 13, 1795.
" Robert, and Sarah Kenyon; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Sept. 30, 1797.
Pullman Nathaniel, Jun., and Sarah Kenyon, of Jonathan, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., Jan. 14, 1741.

Q. R.

Rathbone Joshua, and Dorcas Wells, both of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., May 4, 1742.
" Judeth, and William Greene; m. Jan. 25, 1756.
" Frances, and James A. Kenyon; m. July 27, 1847.
Reynolds Elizabeth, and Phillip Griffin; m. June 17, 1740.
" Elizabeth, and Samuel Stanton; m. April 11, 1799.

Rhodes William, of James, of Stonington, and Sarah Champlin, of Christopher, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Jan. 31, 1779.

" Jos., of Col. James, of Stonington, and Nancy Champlin, of Col. Christopher, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 9, 1781.

Rodman Caroline, and Gideon Ammons; m. Nov. 10, 1846.

Rogers Jos., and Mary Lewis; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Jan. 17, 1739.

" Jos., of James, and Margaret Webb, of Charlestown; m. by Joseph Hoxsie, J. P., April 22, 1742.

" Isaac, and Sarah Ross, both of Charlestown; m. by John Hicks, J. P., March 31, 1745.

Ross Sarah, and Isaac Rogers; m. March 31, 1745.

" Anna, and Job Taylor, Jun.; m. Dec. 10, 1772.

" Annie, and Samuel Stanton; m. Oct. 1, 1788.

" Katherine, and Moses Stanton; m. June 9, 1844.

S.

Sands Hannah T., and Peleg S. Thompson; m. March 18, 1805.

Sash Hannah, and Isaac Deck; m. Oct. 25, 1753.

Saunders Tobias, of Westerly, and Martha Hall, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., April 9, 1752.

" Tacy, and John Allen; m. May 19, 1763.

" Mary, and William Scribens; m. May 31, 1781.

" Hannah, and Jason B. Greene; m. March 18, 1839.

" Mary Ann, and Charles Peckham; m. Oct. 17, 1841.

Scribens William, and Mary Saunders, of Isaac, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. John Burdick, May 31, 1781.

Seager Judeth, and Elisha Clarke; m. Dec. 18, 1739.

Swan Daniel, of Stonington, and Hannah Hawkins, of Charlestown; m. by Senator Thomas Hoxsie, Apr. 3, 1804.

Shaw Mrs. Jemima, and Stanton York; Apr. 30, 1730.

Sheffield Nathaniel, and Rebecca Stanton, both of Charlestown: m. Feb. 6, 1740.

" Martha, and Thomas Spencer, Jun.: m. June 18, 1741.

" Abigail, and Jos. Stanton: m. Mar. 6, 1748.

" Samuel, of George, of Westerly, and Annie Browning, of John, of Charlestown; m. by Jos. Crandall, J. P., Dec. 3, 1778.

" Lydia, and James Kenyon; m. April 22, 1786.

" Nathaniel, of Charlestown, and Freelove Hancock, of Stonington, Conn.: m. by Nathaniel Miner, J. P., Jan. 13, 1805.

" Sally, and Samuel Burdick; m. Jan. 21, 1808.

Sheldon John, of South Kingstown, and Elizabeth Wells, of Charlestown: m. by Nathaniel Lewis, J. P., May 29, 1744.

" Abigail, and Thomas Vars; m Feb. 10, 1785.

Sherman Elizabeth, and James Congdon: m. Jan. 23, 1773.

Smith Abigail, and Robert Knowles; m. April 22, 1750.

Spencer Thomas, Jun., of East Greenwich, and Martha Sheffield, of Charlestown; m. by William Clarke, J. P., June 18, 1741.

Stanton, John, and Susannah Lanphere; m. by John Babcock, J. P., Oct. 16, 1734.

" Jos., Jun., and Mary ——: m. by Eld. John Maxson, Aug. 9, 1738.

" Rebecca, and Nathaniel Sheffield: m. Feb. 6, 1740.

" Jos., of Daniel, and Abigail Sheffield: m. by Benj'n Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 6, 1748.

" Esther, and Ichabod Babcock: m. Mar. 17, 1756.

" Rebecca, and John Champlain; m. Dec. 14, 1756.

" Jos., Jun., of Charlestown, and Thankful Babcock, of Westerly; m. by Joseph Park, Clerg., July 14, 1762.

" Samuel, of Daniel, and Annie Ross, of Peleg, both of Charlestown; m. by Eld. John Gardiner, Oct. 1, 1788.

Stanton Samuel, of this town, and Elizabeth Reynolds, of South Kingstown ; m. by Thomas Hoxsie, Senator, April 11, 1799.
" John, son of Samuel, and Celia Knowles, of Jos. ; m. by Eld. Thomas Tillinghast, May 26, 1833.
" Mary, and James N. Kenyon ; m. Mar. 23, 1840.
" Moses, and Katherine Ross, both of the Narragansett Tribe ; m. by Eld. Weeden Barber, June 9, 1844.
" Mary, and Job Taylor, of : m. Mar. 24, 1849.
Stiles John, and Lucy Johnson ; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Feb. 11, 1760.
Stillman Lois, and Daniel Edwards ; m. Sept. 16, 1797.
Sunderland Susannah, and Isaac Peckham ; m. July 27, 1786.
Swan Daniel, of Stonington, and Hannah Hawkins, of Charlestown ; m. by Senator Thomas Hoxsie, Apr. 3, 1804.

T.

Taylor Martha, and Ebenezer Adams ; m. Sept. 14, 1763.
" Job, Jun., of Charlestown, and Anna Ross, of Isaac, of Westerly ; m. by Jos. Park, Clerg., Dec. 10, 1772.
" Phebe, and Jonathan Ellis ; m. May 17, 1778.
" Phebe, and Asa Crandall ; m. Dec. 28, 1780.
" Ruth, and Lodowick Hoxsie ; m. Jan. 4, 1795.
" Job, of Nathan, and Amie Champlain, of Samuel, of Westerly ; m. by Rev. Jesse Babcock, Nov. 9, 1809.
" Joseph W., and Lucinda ——— ; m. at Manville, Conn., July 4, 1813.
" Job, and Mary Stanton, both of Charlestown ; m. by Rev. Joseph P. Brown, Mar. 24, 1849.
Tefft Sarah, and Asa Crandall ; m. Sept. 12, 1782.
" Sarah, and Nathan Kenyon, Jun. ; m. April 12, 1789.
" Abigail, and Robert Greene ; m. Dec. 27, 1795.
Thomas Sarah M., and William H. Hazard ; m. Dec. 30, 1844.
Thompson Lodowick, of Westerly, of Elias, Jun., and Hannah Burdick, of Samuel, of Charlestown ; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Aug. 29, 1788.
" Elizabeth, and Amos Greene ; m. Dec. 25, 1793.

Thompson Peleg S., of Charlestown, and Hannah T. Sands, of New Shoreham; m. by John Gorton, Warden, Mar. 18, 1805.
" Joseph, and Harriet Harvey; m. by Dan. King, J. P., Feb. 9, 1840.
Tucker Benj'n, and Mary Johnson, of Gideon, both of Charlestown: m. April 15, 1777.
" Newman, and Mary Clarke, both of Charlestown; m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Nov. 27, 1788.
" Jonathan, of South Kingstown, and Mary Perry, of this town: m. by Rev. John H. Baker, Sept. 30, 1840.
" Hannah, and Thomas M. Webster; m. Mar. 3, 1850.

U. V.

Vars Thomas, of Isaac, of Westerly, and Abigail Sheldon, of Isaac, of South Kingstown: m. by Joseph Crandall, J. P., Feb. 10, 1785.

W.

Wallace Mary, and John Braman; m. Nov. 9, 1756.
Wand Samuel, of New Shoreham, and Mary Perry, of Charlestown; m. at Stonington, Conn., by Coddington Billings, J. P., Jan. 12, 1826.
Webb Margaret, and Jos. Rogers; m. April 22, 1742.
" Mehitable, and Jonathan James; m. Jan. 17, 1744.
Webster Margaret, and Jos. Eanos; m. Sept. 20, 1716.
" Mary, and Jos. Woodmansee: m. Aug. 17, 1741.
" James, and Hannah Woodmansee; m. by John Hicks, J. P., Sept. 12, 1742.
" Thomas M., and Hannah Tucker; m. by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mar. 3, 1850.
Welch John, of Charlestown, and Lydia Burdick, of Hopkinton: m. by Peleg Cross, J. P., Aug. 27, 1774.
" Katherine, and Simeon Crandall; m. Feb. 22, 1781.
Wells Dorcas, and Joshua Rathbone; m. May 4, 1742.
" Elizabeth and John Sheldon; m. May 29, 1744.

Wescott Tabitha, and Jonathan Clarke; m. Feb. 8, 1739.
Wilcox Jos., and Mary Burdick, both of Charlestown: m. by William Hern, J. P., July 28, 1748.
" Jos., 2d, and Mariah Bliven: m. by Eld. Jesse Babcock, Jan. 20, 1814.
" Maria, and Samuel B. Hoxsie: m. Jan. 8, 1846.
Williams Cahoone, of Thomas, of South Kingstown, and Margaret Congdon, of James, of Charlestown; m. by Gideon Hoxsie, J. P., Mar. 25, 1759.
Wilson Ann, and Benjamin Babcock: m. Jan. 26, 1806.
Woodmansee Jos., and Hannah Lyster, both of Westerly; m. by Christopher Allen, J. P., July 7, 1719.
" Mary, and Thomas Lillibridge: m. June 12, 1726.
" Abigail, and Richard Bailey: m. April 25, 1729.
" Keziah, and Jos. Eanos, Jun.: m. Dec. 21, 1738.
" Jos., of Jos., and Mary Webster, of John, both of Charlestown; m. by Stephen Hoxsie, J. P., Aug. 17, 1741.
" Hannah, and James Webster: m. Sept. 12, 1742.
Worden Abigail, and Jos. Cross; m. April 25, 1786.
" Gardiner, of Christopher, and Nancy Worden, of William; m. Mar. 18, 1793.
" Nancy, and Gardiner Worden; m. Mar. 18, 1793.

X. Y. Z.

York Stanton, of Charlestown, and Mrs. Jemima Shaw, of Stonington, Conn.; m. at Stonington by Rev. Ebenezer Rosseter, April 30, 1730.
" Hopestill, and Oliver Crary; m. Mar. 16, 1756.
" Hannah Stanton, and Benj'n Park; m. (Prob.) Dec. 4, 1757.

THOMAS B. HAZARD'S ("NAILER TOM") JOURNAL,

FROM JUNE 21, 1778

From the original MSS. Printed by permission of the Redwood Library at Newport.

NOTE.- The reader of this will observe letters and contractions following each day's entry. These refer to the weather, and read, *c*, clear. *C*, cloudy. *f*, foggy. *F*, forenoon, *Aft*, afternoon. *h*, hazy *r*, rain. *lt*, thunder and lightning. *t*, thunder. *l*, lightning. *&*, and. *D*, day. *W*, wind. *s*, *n*, *e*, *w*, south, north, east, west. *sl*, *el*, *wl*, *nl*, southerly-easterly, westerly and northerly. *nw*, *ne*, *sw*, *se*, northwest, northeast southwest, southeast. *v*, variable *m*, morning. Figures before day of month, denote day of the week.

(*Continued from page 179.*)

4TH MONTH. APRIL, 1781.

1. 1st. C. W, e. Went to Boston Neck.

2. 2d. r. W, n. Worked for George.

3. 3d. C. W, n. Made skates. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner, and aunt Clarke.

4. 4th. C. W, nw. Made nails. Thomas moved to Cranston.

5. 5th. c. W, n. Made nails. Went to Tower Hill and got leather of George Willson.

6. 6th. c. W, sw. Made nails. Went to Little Neck to carry uncle Stephen Collins who came here.

7. 7th. C. W, w. Went to Boston Neck. Made nails.

1. 8th. r. W, w. Went to meeting.

2. 9th. c. W, nw. Made nails.

3. 10th. C. W, sw. Made nails. Went to Boston Neck and returned. Read out the theory of the earth this day.

4. 11th. r. F. Aft, c. W, w. Made nails. George and Robert went to Providence.

5. 12th. C. W, w. Made nails.

6. 13th. C. W, w. Made nails. Marian went home. A ship went into Newport.

7. 14th. c. W, nw. Made nails. A brig went into Newport.

1. 15th. c. W, w. Staid at home. Began "John Churchman's Journal of his life." Took a potion of salt.

2. 16th. C. W, nw. Made horse shoes. George came from Providence.

3. 17th. C. W, n. Sent Hannah a letter. Stephen's mother went home. Made nails.

4. 18th. c. W, n. Wrote Hannah a letter. George went to Newport. The French fleet went out. Made nails.

5. 19th r. W, s. Made nails. Went to meeting.

6. 20th. W, se. Received a letter from sister Tanner by George. Made nails.

7. 21st. c. W, nw. Made nails. Ship went out of Newport.

1. 22d. c. W, n. Went to meeting. John Tolman was there and in the Aft had a meeting at cousin Hazard's. Three ships went out of Newport.

2. 23d. C. W, s. Made nails. Hannah went to Little Neck.

3. 24th. F. W, e. Made scales.

4. 25th. F. W, n. Made weights. Stephen is sick.

5. 26th. C. W, ne. Made pair bridle bits.

6. 27th. c. W, n. Made nails. Benj. went to Newport and returned.

7. 28th. c. W, e. Made nails. Nabby Watson and Eunice Hazard came here.

1. 29th. c. W, se. Went to meeting. Aft went to Little Neck. Hannah went to Great Island.

2. 30. f. W, s. Went to Little Neck. Sent home clothes to sister Tanner, also a letter.

5th Month. May, 1781.

3. 1st. c. W, w. George and Rowland went to Providence. Stephen went to mill.

4. 2d. F. W, sw. Stephen went to Great island after Hannah. Mended the meeting house fence. Made nails.

5. 3d. c. W, s. Morning went to meeting. Made a melting ladle for Jeffrey Champlain. Stephen and Hannah came home. Made nails.

6. 4th. c. W, nw. Made nails. Stephen went to Cranston.

7. 5th. c. W, e. Made two eel speers. Stephen returned home.

1. 6th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Read out "John Churchman's Journal."

2. 7th. C. W, se. Made clinch nails. Begun to plow in back pasture.

3. 8th. r. W, e. Made clinch nails for Wheeler.

4. 9th. r. W, w. Made nails.

5. 10th. C. W, w. r. Drawed rods with Stephen.

6. 11th. c. W, ne. Drawed rods. Went to Little Neck. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner. Rowland and George returned from Providence. Heard that Benjamin is taken. Began to read out "No cross no crown," W. Penn's morals.

7. 12th. C. W, n. Planted corn for cousin Hazard.

1. 13th. C. W, n. Went to Little Neck in the morning.

2. 14th. c. W, n. Made a key for Little Neck George's chest.

3. 15th. c. W, w. Carted the stones off my yard where I planted corn last year.

4. 16th. c. W, se. Made an eel speer. Went to Little Neck with Lock. Received a letter from sister Tanner.

5. 17th. C. W, w. Showers. Went to Little Neck for my clothes that sister Tanner sent by Palmer. Benj. went to Great island.

6. 18th. c. W, w. F. Aft r. George and Stephen helped cousin Hazard plant. New laid a shoe. A fleet off by Block island.

7. 19th. c. W, w. Helped cousin Hazard dig stones and plant. Benj. returned from Great island. Planting.

1. 20th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner.

2. 21st. C. W, sw. Watched with Dr. Willard last night.

3. 22d. C. F. Aft, W, nc. New laid a shoe for George.

4. 23d. c. F. Aft, C. W, se. Began to plant corn.

5. 24th. C, F. Aft r. Planted corn. George went to Penn's meeting.

6. 25th. r F. Aft C. W, n. Went to meeting. Planted corn. James Thurston was here.

7. 26th. C. W, se. Finished planting my acre of corn.

1. 27th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Tommy came from Cranston.

2. 28th. c. W, sw. Made buckles. Went to Little Neck to carry some things sent to sister Tanner, also sent her a letter. George and Stephen went to Pennsylvania to general meeting.

3. 29th. c. W, sw. Shod Tommy's horse all round. Tommy went home. Planted the turnip yard.

4. 30th. r. W, w. Planted turnip yard. Hannah returned from Great island. Aft, washed sheep for cousin Hazard. Mary Brown died about noon.

5. 31st. c. W, c. Went to meeting. Aft, fixed cousin Hazard's chaise.

6th Month. June, 1781.

6. 1st. c. W, s. Mended the axletree of chaise for cousin Hazard. Mary Brown was buried this day.

7. 2d. C. W, nc. Went to Newport. Yesterday was executed a French soldier for murder.

1. 3d. c. W, n. Went to meeting. Aft, went to Nicholas Easton's with sister Tanner.

2. 4th. c. W, c. Returned home. John Hopkins went to Providence with a prize. Charlotte Tennant came here to live.

3. 5th. c. W, s. Sheared sheep for cousin Hazard.

4. 6th. F. W, s. Made buckles. George went to Providence to quarterly meeting.

5. 7th. r. W, c. Sent buckles to Walden by Rowland. Made nails.

6. 8th. C. W, w. Drawed rods. Rowland returned.

7. 9th. C. W, w. Made buckles.

1. 10th. c. W, s. Cousin Hazard's bees swarmed. Staid at home. Susannah Champlain came here with Thomas.

2. 11th. c. W, s. Made two keys.

3. 12th. c. W, sw. Weeded corn. Cousin Hazard's bees swarmed.

4. 13th. c. W, sw. Went to Boston Neck. Hoed corn. Went to Little Neck. Killed a ground squirrel.

5. 14th. c. W, sw. Went to little Neck with Rowland to carry mule. Sent a letter to sister Tanner.

6. 15th. r. W, w. Made buckles. Charlotte had fits in the night.

7. 16th. c. W, w. Went to Tower Hill after Dr. Willard. Charlotte had upwards of 20 fits last night.

1. 17th. c. W, nw. Received a letter from sister Tanner. Heard that brother Benjamin died in the New York prison ship.

2. 18th. c. W, sw. Worked in the shop.

3. 19th. c. W, w. Went to Little Neck in Boston Neck.

4. 20th. c. W, w. Went to Newport. Received a letter from sister Tanner, which gave an account of the death of brother Benjamin.

5. 21st. c. W, sw. Took an inventory of brother Benjamin's things.

6. 22d. c. W, sw. Returned home.

7. 23d. c. W, nw. Made buckles. Cousin Simeon Hazard and wife came here. Went in swimming at Robert's wadeing place. George brought a load of coal.

1. 24th. c. W, c. Went to meeting.

2. 25th. t, r. W, w. Made nails. George and Stephen went to monthly meeting.

3. 26th. C. W, s. Made nails. Tommy Hazard and wife came from Cranston.

4. 27th. r. W, ne. Set out French turnips. Began to hoe my corn.

5. 28th. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Aft went to Nancy Hazard's.

6. 29th. f. W, sw. Harrowed my corn.

7. 30th. f. W, se. Hoed my corn. Phillip Camp helped George hoe corn.

7th Month. July, 1781.

1. 1st. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to cousin Hazard's. Nancy came here. A fleet went into Newport.

2. 2d. c. W, w. Finished hoeing corn.

3. 3d. c. W, sw. Hoed out my potatoes. Fired at king birds.

4. 4th. c. W, sw. Made pair bits. Went to Boston Neck. Went in swimming.

5. 5th. c. W, sw. Made buckles. Worked for cousin Hazard at haying. Cousin Hazard began to mow.

6. 6th. c. W, e. Raked hay for cousin Hazard.

7. 7th. c. W, sw. Went to Great island after my saddle. Killed a woodchuck with a stone. Rode Robert's horse.

1. 8th. c. W, s. Went to meeting. Made a place for fowls to roost.

2. 9th. c. W, nw. Went to Christopher Robinson's after corn, and John Hawkins' after wool.

3. 10th. r. W, ne. Went to Newport.

4. 11th. c. W, e. Went about town.

5. 12th. c. W, ne. Returned home.

6. 13th. c. W, sw. Made nails.

7. 14th. f. W, sw. Made nails. Fetched up the molasses from Great island and my iron. The French ships that went to Block Island returned.

1. 15th. C. W, nw. Staid from meeting. Went in swimming. Went to Little Neck.

2. 16th. C. W, nw. Went for Dr. Willard. Last night Charlotte was sick and had 26 fits. Went to Tower Hill after Dr. Willard. Charlotte had fits this morning.

7. 14th note. Christopher Robinson's negro man Joseph died and was buried too.

3. 17th. f, T. Aft, W, sw. Went to Boston Neck and Little Neck. Wrote a letter to sister Tanner. A ship went into Newport. Aft, helped cousin Hazard make hay. George returned home from Providence.

4. 18th. c. W, sw. Helped cousin Hazard make hay.

5. 19th. r. W, ne. Helped cousin Hazard make hay. Lodged with cousin Hazard. Franklin's daughter came here and lodged.

4. 18th. Cousin Hazard's bees swarmed and flew away in Knowles' garden.

6. 20th. c. W, nw. Helped Hazard make hay. Franklin's daughter went home.

7. 21st. c. W, sw. Helped cousin Hazard bring home his wheat and rye.

1. 22d. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Went in swimming. The chimney over set. Aft, went to Little Neck.

2. 23d. c. W, sw. Helped cousin Hazard make hay. Pitched hay.

3. 24th. c. W, sw. Went down to the Harbor mouth and caught a flounder, weighed 9 lb. 6 oz. Aft, helped cousin Hazard make hay.

4. 25th. C. W, sw. Helped make hay for cousin Hazard.

5. 26th. Made pair sturrups. Went to Little Neck and received a letter from sister Tanner and suit of tow cloth. c. W, sw. Dr. Waite was ordained.

6. 27th. c. W, sw. Made buckles. Went to Tower Hill. Stephen's sister came here. Hannah came home from her father's. She went to see Waite ordained.

7. 28th. c. W, sw, F. Went to Tower Hill to settle with Willard. Aft, hoed corn in my field.

1. 29th. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Went in swimming. Stephen's sisters came here. Hannah went to Great island.

2. 30th. c. W, sw. Went to monthly meeting at Perry's meeting house. Stephen's sister returned home. Hannah returned from Great island.

3. 31st. c. W, sw. Hoed corn.

8th Month. August, 1781.

4. 1st. c. W, sw. Hoed my corn. Hannah and Lotty went huckleberrying.

5. 2d. c. W, e. Hoed corn. Went to meeting. Aft, Hannah went huckleberrying.

6. 3d. c. W, se. Finished hoeing my corn and began my potatoes. Received letter from sister Tanner. Neighbor May came here and friend Oatley.

7. 4th. f. W, s. Finished hoeing my potatoes. Hannah's sister Polly and Simeon came here and staid all night.

1. 5th. F, h Wind warm. W, sw. Staid at home. All the rest went huckleberrying. Tapped a pair of shoes. Hannah's sister Polly went home.

2. 6th. c. W, sw. George and Stephen worked for me making deck nails. I put irons on the toes of my shoes.

3. 7th. c. W, sw. Stephen helped me make do. I raked hay. George brought home a load of wood. Raked hay on George's account.

4. 8th. c. W, sw. Made deck nails. Cut a door out of the shop.

5. 9th. c. W, sw. Mended Benjamin's scythe.

6. 10th. C. W, e. Hannah went to her father's. I took a potion of Glauber's salts. Mended Benjamin's scythe.

7. 11th. c. W, sw. Hannah came home from her father's. Made nails. Cousin Hazard finished mowing. Shod Watson's young mare. She hurt my hand. Charlotte went home.

1. 12th. C. W, s. Went to meeting. Richard stayed here this day.

2. 13th. r. W, sw. Drawed rods. George went to Worden's pond.

3. 14th. c. W, se. Made nails. Benj. and George settled accounts.

4. 15. c. W, se. Made nails. Hannah's sister Betsey came here.

5. 16th. c. W, sw. Went to meeting. Aft went to Randall's.

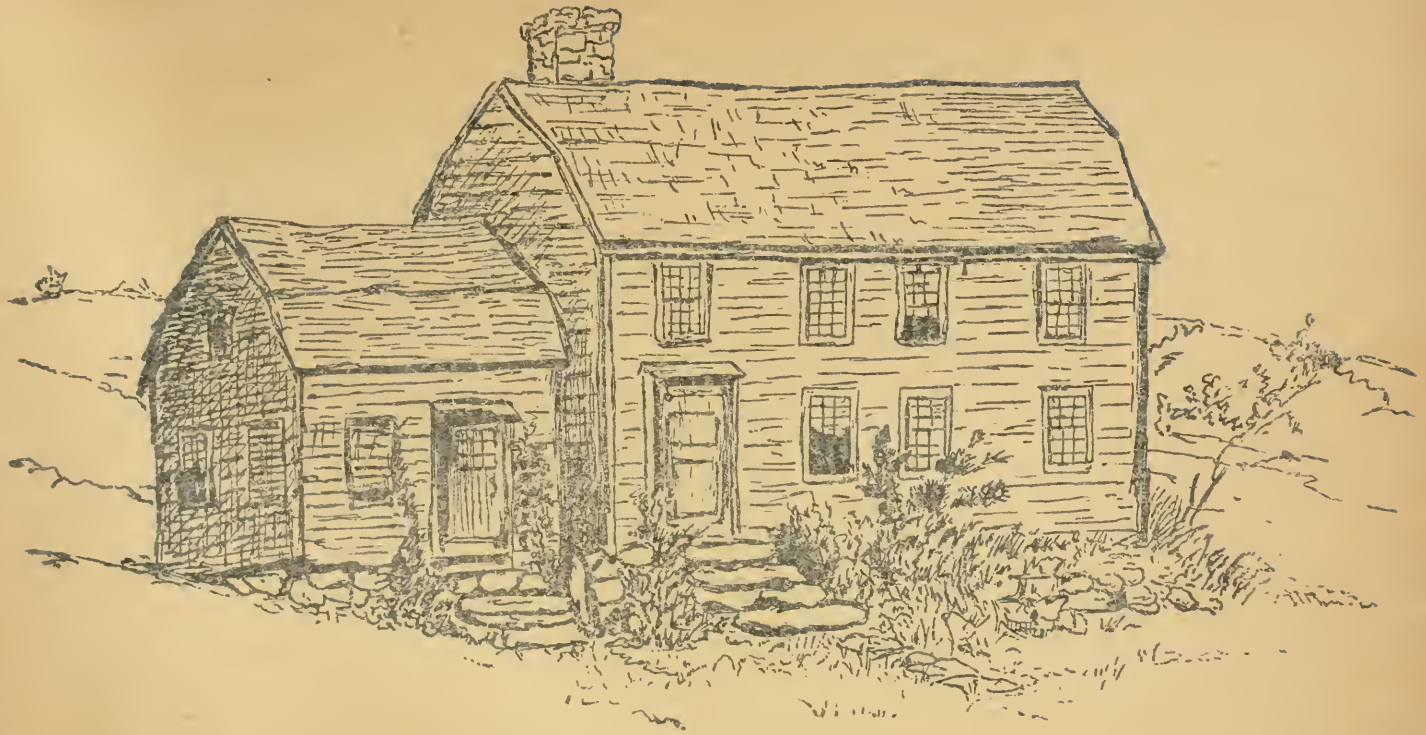
6. 17th. c. W. sw. Went to Little Neck and Sylvester's.

7. 18th. c. W, se. Mended my shingle nail tool. A ship off sailing about.

GLENROCK.—This is a delightful little village in the extreme southwestern corner of South Kingstown. The place has been noted for its grist and saw mills. The power comes from a little stream that takes its rise in the cedar swamp a little southwest from here. In flowing through this village it flows through a rocky glen which nature partly dammed, and the art of man greatly improved. The scenery here is truly beautiful and its name is just and appropriate.

The Barber family owned the land here first, and very early set up a saw mill on the site where the woolen mill now stands. . . grist mill was added years afterwards. This was destroyed during the gale of Sept. 23, 1815. It was replaced and finally torn away in 1867, when Mr. Daniel Rodman built the woolen mill here. Mr. Gardiner S. Barber, has since erected a new grist and saw mill a little below this site which he now operates. Mr. Daniel Rodman and his sons have operated the woolen mill most of the time since its erection, making coarse woolen goods.

A little above this woolen mill Gardiner Smith carried on carding, and after him Ezekiel James continued the business until his death. Mr. James had a grist mill in connection with his carding which has lately passed into the hands of Mr. Rodman. The carding machinery has not been in use for some years.



The Old Narragansett Glebe.

THE OLD NARRAGANSETT GLEBE.

(Contributed by Esther B Carpenter, South Kingstown, R I.)

IN the records of St. Paul's Church may be found occasional references to the Glebe, beginning with the date of its purchase, by the gentlemen of the parish, from the heirs of their late rector, who inherited under the will which he made previous to his last European journey, during which his wife died in London. By this instrument, Dr. McSparran, after giving Mrs. McSparran a life interest in his real estate, provided that it should eventually become the residence of the first missionary bishop of the English church, whose jurisdiction should include the Narragansett country, reserving an appropriate spot, commanding a wide and varied view, as the site of a new church and burial ground. But should no bishop arrive within seven years after the death of Mrs. McSparran the house and farms should pass to the doctor's nephew and namesake, and to his wife's brother, Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, of Boston; the devisees who, in 1758 (the will having been proved the previous year,) sold to the parish the estate which was henceforth to be held "as a glebe and parsonage for the advancement and behoovement of the present and all succeeding ministers of St. Paul's Church in Narragansett, for time immemorial." That the property had long been held by Dr. McSparran appears from the fact of his application to secure the privileges of a freeman at a very early period of his residence in Rhode Island —that is, soon after 1720. It seems probable that the house was built, or at least remodeled by him, as it was planned for occasional use by the congregation, in household services. The principal purchasers of the estate, which for more than a century has retained the name of the Glebe, were (as enumerated by an incumbent of the parish,) "John Case, Francis Willett, Thomas Browne, Matthew Robinson, Lodowick Up-

dike, Esquires: and Capt. John Brown, of Newport, and Col. Thomas Hazard, of Boston Neck." The sum of the purchase money was three hundred pounds sterling "of which Dr. Gardiner, to his honor be it here recorded, gave out of his share, or amount of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, *one hundred dollars*, to help forward the purchase, or rather to lessen the cost thereof to the parish of St. Paul's. The other heir, Mr. James McSparran, received the full amount of his share; he consenting to sell his title to the representatives of the parish soon after his arrival in Narragansett from White Clay Creek, in Pennsylvania. He was the son of Archibald McSparran, who came from the North of Ireland to New Castle, Del., and of whom the Doctor says, "I assisted him to the amount of much more than he brought with him, enabling him to make a good purchase, though I was against his coming." To resume the church record: "As to the three first named purchasers, viz.: Case, Willett, and Thomas Browne, Esquires, each of them gave most liberally and generously, and their names are again recorded to their honor; for they signalized themselves in the distinct purchases of said farms, and their donations did not amount to less than *two hundred and thirty dollars* each."

The wardens of the parish, viz.: John Case, and John Gardiner, desiring to have a missionary sent to them, informed the S. P. G. of the successful arrangement made with the late Doctor's heirs; and the Secretary of the Society soon gave the Rev. Samuel Fayerweather, Rector of Wimyaw, S. C., notice of his appointment to "the church of Narragansett in New England," with a salary of fifty pounds a year, the highest then allowed by the rules of the Society to any missionary. "And the church of Narragansett hath provided what they call a good house and glebe, and obliged themselves by a writing to pay twenty pounds per annum to the rector of their church."

Mr. Fayweather soon found it expedient to notify the Secretary that his congregations were small in winter, owing to

the extreme cold, and to ask permission to officiate in his own house, in severe weather, after the manner of his predecessors. In reply, he was advised that if his church could not be made comfortable, and if his house was large enough for the reception of all who were willing to attend, the poor as well as those of better rank, he might officiate there when necessary.

It was still customary, down to 1820, for the rector's of St. Paul's to hold occasional services at the Glebe, but since 1842 it has no longer been retained as church property. The latest clerical occupant of the Glebe was the Rev. Lemuel Burge.

The succeeding years have not materially altered the aspect of the old estate. The visitor of to-day treads the worn flaggings, and climbs the terraces by the rude irregular flights of stone steps, within the gate close by which stands the mounting block. He finds the lilac hedge still in bloom; but the less hardy shrubs and flowers that once adorned the Glebe garden live only in tradition. The wide spreading orchards of peach, pear and plum trees, that clustered on the sunny and sheltered slope of the hill, have long since disappeared. Only the apple trees remain among the descendants of the original scions imported by Dr. McSparran from English nurseries, and are yet bright in bloom and jeweled with fruit, from year to year.

The interior of the house presents those rough hewn timbers, those massive beams, crossing the low ceilings, with the solid panelling, and the elaborate and inaccessible mantlepieces of the colonial period. Passing through these ample rooms, and noting the breadth of the cavernous fireplaces, or looking up to meet the frown of the grim black rafters supporting the gambrel roof, the observer feels very near to the life of the last century; and the impression is deepened by an examination of the principal room, with the windows by which it received light on three sides. This was the household chapel, where the congregation gathered for social services. The guest chamber above, of the same ample propor-

tions, was familiar to such guests as Smibert, the architect of Faneuil Hall, and painter of Dr. and Mrs. McSparran, to the good Dean Berkley, to Bishops Seabury, Parker, Bass, and other dignitaries of the early church. May the elements deal gently with the venerable structure that recalls so many of the most interesting associations of Narragansett history.

Authorities: R. I. Col. Rec. and Updike's Church History.

NOTE.—It may be interesting to trace the purchase of the Glebe from the early owners. We therefore find that John Gardiner deeded this trust to his brother Sylvester, of Boston, Mass., the 26th. of December, 1732, as he says in deed per instructions from his honored father Wm. Gardiner. As Wm. Gardiner purchased John Porter's right in company with his brother's we thus trace up to the first purchaser. Sylvester Gardiner deeded it Dec. 14, 1733, to James M. Sparran for £207, 10s. He specifies two tracts as follows: Tract first is bounded north by land of Samuel Watson, east by road, south by road leading up Pettesquamscutt hill, and west by Great road, containing 40 acres more or less, with dwelling-house and other buildings thereon standing. The house is mentioned as being occupied by Joseph Torrey.

Tract second is bounded by the road above mentioned at foot of hill north by 10 acre lot owned by Ephraim Gardiner, east by Pettesquamscutt river, and west by the small brook and land of Ephraim Gardiner. Lot is mentioned as under lease to the said Gardiner and as containing 40 acres more or less.

We see by these deeds that Dr. McSparran is spoken of as of North Kingstown. If so, he must have lived probably at the house on the Meeting-house lot, possibly in the house since occupied as the sexton's house, although we have no absolute proof in this matter as clear as we would wish.

We find also that the Doctor purchased a narrow strip of land of Wm. Gardiner Sept. 6, 1744, for £20 running up the hill alongside of the road and from the upper to the lower road, estimated to contain half acre more or less. This is all we find recorded in the Town Clerk's office.

From book 3, pages 540, 637, and book 4 page 716, Records of Town of South Kingstown.

THE GLASS HOUSE.—Mr. Jesse Oatley's house was on site of house now owned and occupied by Mr. George Walmesley, a little west of Mooresfield on road leading to Kingston Hill. It was so named by the boys because it had no glass in it at all, light being admitted by a slide door, or the great door itself being left open. He had a row of large auger holes on the south side to ventilate the room. Mr. Oatley had a clique who lived with him more or less of the time, and he used to follow the tides, and his method of digging clams was to plow them out. At length one of the oxen died and the public thought the nuisance had been abated, but it was not long before he was seen at his old tricks again plowing with the living ox, working him in crooked yoke. This method killed out the clams in many places for several years.

NOTES ON NARRAGANSETT. NO. 2.

CONTRIBUTED BY JOSEPH P. HAZARD, ESQ., OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

TOM MOUNT, (of Mount Holley, New Jersey,) had broken many jails, though it appears the weakly looking affair at Kingston, R. I., held him. It is, I have been told (at least some of the cells) cross-barred with bars of iron that must be removed before a prisoner can escape.[1]

I do not know if Captain Tom Carter was held in that jail[2] for the murder of Jackson on Chimney Hill in 1741, (1751, Ed.) but we all know that he was hung at the eastern foot of Tower Hill on the Training Lot.

At the base of the road wall on Chimney Hill is a stone bearing date 1741 that was probably so marked about the time of this murder. Carter caught his victim as he was fleeing over the wall from him.

In the year 1880, I had a square granite post planted by this foundation for the purpose of more conspicuously marking the spot, and also as a substitute for the old mark, should the stone bearing that happen to be removed.

The site that is known as "Chimney Hill" came from a chimney that stood there until as late as 1850. It was to the old deserted house that Jackson fled from his murderer which even at that time was deserted.

Thomas B. Hazard lived in a house the site of which is now occupied by one that was built by the late Thomas Armstrong, and is occupied by his widow. It stands about two hundred yards southerly from the stone Congregational Church at Peace Dale.

I have been utterly disappointed at the meagreness exhibited in "*Nailer Tom's Diary.*"[3] He was a man of great powers of observation, and ever delighted in speaking of his experiences. His powers of observation were such that the most trifling incident became interesting, and all—young and

old—cultivated or not—hung upon his words. Most people would set up all night to hear him, not excepting those who habitually mingled with the greatest and most fashionable society of our cities. He so forcibly presented his subject that even if it was a canard it seemed to look like the thing he described.

That such a man should have written such a miserable meagre diary as is presented in your two first numbers of the magazine is as great an amazement to me as a disappointment.

He never aspired to office himself, but he was one of Rhode Island's most active politicians in his way, and he knew the political leaven of Rhode Island generally. As might have been expected, he was a strong "Governor Fenner man," and rode the State in his behalf.

Jemima Wilkinson, of whom he speaks in his diary March 2d, 1779, as per page 36 of your Register, came to South Kingstown from Smithfield, (Cumberland,) R. I., where that name is a numerous one.

She was well remembered in South Kingstown when I was young, and was always spoken of as "Jemima," and ever as a most mysterious person. She was a maiden of large proportions, a commanding figure, and evidently a woman of unusual powers, and regarded herself as a sort of second Jesus; at least a messenger, or herald of another advent, and an appointed founder of a New Church.

She thought she performed miracles, and made appointment of a day upon which she would afford testimony of the genuineness of her claim by walking upon water.

On the appointed day, with many attendants, she proceeded to a pond near Kingston with evident expectation of her performing the promised miracle.

On reaching the water's edge, she paused a few minutes. Her confidence failing, she abandoned the attempt remarking that she only failed at fulfilment only for reason for want of faith on part of her followers. A statement that ought not to appear incredulous in the eye of Christians who have not

forgotten what Jesus said upon that subject. Mill ponds no less than mountains are within the folds of that mantle.

Jemima was no doubt sincere. She possessed gifts of mediumship (that are so common now-a-days,) and naturally overrated their importance and unduly misunderstood their significance.

Her most distinguished convert in South Kingstown was Judge William Potter who lived in a very large house that was situated on the "north road" and about a mile north of Kingston, and what is still standing,—at least a portion of it.

Jemima made her home in that house during her abidance in Narragansett. I think Judge William Potter added considerably to it for "Jemima" and her followers accommodation.

It was called the "Abbey," long after Judge Potter left it, which he did, when he, with others of her followers, left Narragansett for some place in the State of New York, where he remained until his death.[4]

The "Cousin Hazard" of whom Thomas B. Hazard frequently speaks in his diary was my grandfather Thomas Hazard, called "College Tom," having been educated at Yale College, New Haven, with the intention to practice law, but which he afterwards abandoned for conscience sake and became a farmer.

He lived on Tower Hill where he had an estate that extended from the shore of Pettesquamscutt or Narrow River westerly to Peace Dale, where on his west line were several English black cherry trees, and still standing, that he then planted, though a mile from his residence. His house being about one hundred and fifty yards west of Tower Hill Road and on the farm now owned by ——— Nichols. The broad lane leading to it from the highway is still extant, and the house was taken down only a few years ago leaving its chimney standing. This chimney was in the middle of the house and measured twenty-three feet in length at its base in front, at its first floor. I measured it myself.

I have often heard my father (Rowland Hazard, who died in 1835,) speak of the abundance of fruit at his father's place, (and doubtless others at that day had the same,) of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, etc., etc. Some of the trees in their season looking more like piles or pyramids of fruit than trees.

My grandfather was buried in Friend's burial yard that is on the west side of the Tower Hill Road, and not far north of the present "Tower Hill Heights House," that overlooks Narrow River and the sea from the slope of Chimney Hill.

In this same Old Friends' burial yard are ten very old tombs of the Allyn family, (I think so spelled on them,) that having become dilapidated I had them put in order on new and more deeply laid and cemented foundation a few years ago, by that most honest man and faithful workman, Nicholas Gould, of Rocky Brook, an old man, but yet living.

The oldest tombs that I know of in Narragansett are on the Mumford farm that now makes up a portion of the "Sprague Estate," on the south side of Pettesquamscutt Cove. These are on the west side of Mulnunk Brook, and just west of where the Narragansett Pier Railroad passes through the Mumford farm. Some of the stones were evidently imported from England.[5]

My grandfather, "College Tom," married Elizabeth Robinson, (she died at Newport and lies buried in the Friends' meeting-house yard there,) granddaughter of Gov. William Robinson. His son Rowland was the first Hazard that ever bore that name. It came from his mother's family, but strange to say, my brother Rowland Gibson Hazard, L.L.D., of Peace Dale, R. I., was not named for the Robinson branch of our family, but from that of my mother Mary Pease, whose grandfather was a sugar planter on the island of Barbadoes, named Rowland Gibson.

I used to hear that there were ten old-fashioned English Clocks in Narragansett, that came from Barbadoes. They were plenty, there being one in almost every Narragansett gentleman's house.

My grandmother Hazard had the first chaise that was ever used in Narragansett, but I think the then condition of the public roads was not such as could afford much advantage over the usual mode of horseback.

On page 99 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard's Journal says, 1st month (January), 1780. "Rowland Hazard's four fools went up the river and fired at some fowls."

This Rowland Hazard was my father. He died in 1836 at 72 years of age, and consequently was only a boy of sixteen years old at that time.

The cause of the expression is as ambiguous as its meaning is clear. But it is probable that he had spoken to T. B. H., or others, of these four gunners as having been fools for their useless or at least fruitless tramp.[6]

Speaking of my ancestors, I found so many cobble stone walls at my seaside farm in the year 1846, by digging and stoning cellar and foundation of a many angled house that is nearly five hundred feet in circumference, all of which was laid (or under his superintendence) by John Noca, a half-breed of the Narragansett Indians, a race that is so famous for its excellent masons.

I finished a portion of this house, including its hexagonal tower (that I dedicated as my mother's memorial,) in 1849.

The "Memorial Tower" that I dedicated to my ancestors Hazard, Robinson, Pease and Gibson, is now being built. It is twenty-four feet square and to be one hundred feet in height above its first floor, and to be finished next summer.

The establishment is all of granite that is obtained in the immediate vicinity, and then my original plan shall have been entirely carried out.

This establishment will be a "Castle," as it has been called by the public ever since 1849, but which name I had never given it, or at all encouraged although I intended it to be a castle though a simple and a moderate one.

The House and Tower cover more than 4500 square feet of land.

I planted thirty acres of trees, many of which I imported from Europe, commencing in the year 1842, as a desperate undertaking, and in defiance of a family opinion (that I largely share) that trees would not grow so near the sea, especially on such a height of land that is so exposed to sea winds to such a degree.

Success has been complete, and very fine evergreens are there, and some of them fifty feet in height and still extending upward.

The first entry of Thomas B. Hazard's Journal, on page 28 of the REGISTER, is June 21st 1778, mentions Tom Robinson.

This Thomas Robinson was an uncle of my father Rowland Hazard. He was a distinguished merchant of Newport and numerous officers of the British and French troops of the Revolution appeared to have been quartered upon him. At least he entertained many of them at his house.

He was a Quaker, but nevertheless made a voyage to the West Indies for the purpose of cowhiding a man who had slandered him and did not return to Newport until he had accomplished his purpose.

On page 28 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard's Journal mentions "George Coggeshall, a negro man died on board. We buried him on the beach. The son was in the cabin."

Hereby hangs a tale that Thomas B. Hazard has told me more than once.

"During the Revolution I took passage on board of a cartel from Newport to Providence. A man who was on board (probably a sailor) died on the passage and we took him ashore at Warwick Neck, and buried him on the beach there. Some thirty years or so after that, on one of my then frequent journey's from my house here (at Peace Dale) to Providence on horseback, I stopped for the night at the house of my friend (Greene, I think it was) on Warwick Neck. Next morning, while dressing, I looked out of my chamber window and saw the beach covered with people, who were digging in the sand along the beach in all directions. I could not imag-

ine what the matter was, but on going down stairs to breakfast my friend told me that about a week ago a box containing a human skeleton was worked out by the tide, and these people had been digging ever since for the money that Captain Kidd (who was often at Newport and was finally hung there on Gravelly Point say with about twenty-seven other pirates, but before the Revolution, and all upon one gallows, and were buried at the north end of Goat Island, below high water mark, where the lighthouse pier, that has since been built now covers them,) had buried there, as they believed, and for reason that the skeleton they had found was that of the man he had killed and buried there to watch it."[7]

Under date of 6th month, 30th, 1778, on the same page of the REGISTER (28th) T. B. H., says he went to Mendon to uncle Redwood's.

This Mr. Redwood was probably banished from Newport as a Tory or Royalist, as were many Newporters and others. Some of them to Narragansett.

Not a few Tories (some of them Narragansetter's) voluntarily left this country and settled in the Loyal British Province of Nova Scotia.

Near the bottom of page 30 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of having buried his brother at Newport.

This was doubtless his brother Benjamin, of whom I have often heard him speak as having died on board the famous "Prison Ship" that laid in the harbor of New York, and American prisoners of war were confined therein.

This Prison Ship was said to have been as horrible and as deadly as was the famous "Black Hole of Calcutta," in which British prisoners of war were confined at the time the English were seeking the conquest of India.

The Enock Hazard of whom T. B. H. speaks on page 31st of the REGISTER, owned and lived upon the south end of Boston Neck, and which is now the property of Thomas M. Potter, M. D., of Kingston.

This Enock Hazard was great uncle of Thomas G. Hazard,

who now owns and lives upon the farm that is next north of the farm that was owned by his great uncle Enoch in 1778.

I will here remind you that the Dollars of those Revolutionary days were of very uncertain value and were of paper.

On page 35 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of Regulars (British, of course,) "Took two boats off the river."

This was Narrow or Pettesquamscutt river, no doubt.

On page 36 of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of Godfrey Hazard.

This was also a great uncle (I think) of Thomas G. Hazard of Boston Neck of to-day.

Near top of page 37 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. speaks of Rodman's Mills.

This is the present Peace Dale Mills.

The George Hazard so frequently spoken of in T. B. H.'s Journal, and especially so on page 38 of the REGISTER, must have been "Shoe String George," a most excellent Quaker, who died at his farm on the Great Pond about the year 1825.

On page 40 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. mentions the carrying off of Samuel Congdon by British Regulars.

I well remember when this sounded like a fish story in Narragansett, so many persons were then living who knew him.

This Mr. Congdon was a very heavy man (as was his son and heir the late George Congdon.)

He lived on the Congdon farm that now belongs to my sister Miss Ann Hazard, of Newport, and at the east end of which is the South Pier that is the terminus of the Narragansett Pier Railroad.

On page 44 T. B. H. speaks of Dr. Benjamin Weight.

Was not this Waite?

(He spelled his name as T. B. H. gives it, though his name was called Waite. In old records we find both spellings.—ED.)

On page 95 of the REGISTER, under date of October 20th, 1779, "The old wooden light house that is on 'Beaver Tail,' at the south end of Conanicut was burnt."

This lighthouse was one of the first that was built on the coast of what now constitutes the United States.

It was replaced by a structure of stone that was removed some twenty years ago in favor of the new one of granite.

On page 97 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. says he "Began to work his ore coal."

Meaning thereby "Bituminous coal," that was imported from England, and continued to be imported in large quantities and for domestic use as well as smithing until as late as 1830.

On the same page of the REGISTER, Thomas B. Hazard speaks of "Going to meeting to hear Sands."

This was no doubt David Sands from somewhere up the North River, a great preacher and Quaker Prophet, and most pure and Godly man.

On page 98 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. speaks (11th of January, 1780,) of "George" and "Redwood."

This "George" is "Shoe String George Hazard," and "Redwood" is Thomas B. Hazard's brother "Redwood Hazard," who died at Newport, probably at old "Friend" Buffum's on the "Tammany Hill Farm," that is just north of Newport and where "Friend" Buffum lived. He was a Quaker though dubbed "Bishop Buffum." This farm was long owned by the Rotches (Quaker whale fishers) of New Bedford, and who, as well as the Quaker Rodman, were very wealthy and most excellent people.

On page 99 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. (January 30th,) speaks of the ice being extended two or three miles out from the Beaver Tail Light-house.

I well remember hearing old people in Newport speaking of the awfully cold winter of 1780 and saying that wood was sledded from Fall River to Newport all the way on the ice, landing at Coddington's Cove, and then over the fields to Newport.

It was also stated that a man skated all the way from Newport to New York on the ice, via Point Judith and Long Island Sound.

On page 100 of the REGISTER, Feb. 5, 1780, T. B. H. speaks of "Robert."

This was Robert Hazard, eldest son of "College Tom." He afterwards settled in Vermont about twenty miles south of Burlington.

On same page of the REGISTER, Feb. 13, 1780, you make T. B. H. say he went "a teing on Narrow River."

This should be eeling. That is catching eels with a barbed spear by cutting holes through the ice, and then running these spears into the mud where eels rest for the winter and are very fat.

On the 14th of same month, T. B. H. shot a "Rover," but what kind of a bird that is I do not know.[8]

He speaks of the "Harbor's Mouth" meaning the mouth of Narrow River, that is called Harbor's Mouth to this day in that vicinity.

On page 101 of the REGISTER, T. B. H. speaks of George Wilson as a tanner.

I remember to have seen remains of tan vats near the old Wilson house at Tower Hill as late as 1840.

On page 102 you make T. B. H. making "rubs" and "clinches."

For *rubs* say "roughs" and clinches.

On page 105, June 13, 1780, T. B. H. mentions Nicholas Easton.

This gentleman (a man of fortune) was grandfather of the late John Alfred Hazard of "Rocky Farm," Newport, who inherited (through his mother) a large estate from him.

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1 Mount was confined in the Newport Jail and was brought over to Kingston the day before his execution. Nailer Tom mentions this fact, and also the execution, in his Diary. This is also confirmed by the death warrant itself which is addressed to the sheriff of Washington County as well as to the jailer at Newport.

2 The Kingston Jail was not built at this time. He was confined in the jail at Tower Hill. We have a tradition to this effect. That Carter was kept hand-cuffed after his condemnation. That these hand-cuffs were connected by a piece of iron a foot or so in length. That Carter complained that the cuffs hurt his wrists, and the blacksmith, Joseph Hull, was sent for by the jailer to ease him. The blacksmith was kneeling before the prisoner (who was seated) and was busily at work, when Carter suddenly raised the bar and cuffs and brought them down before him with terrific force. The blacksmith drew back, but none to quick, for as

GEORGE BABCOCK.

Contributed by Rev. Thomas Barber, Westerly, R. I.

THE poetic address of Emma Robinson, of Newport, to "Pettisquamscutt," brought fresh to my mind a very eccentric though worthy man who settled near this celebrated Indian resort, and that of another called Matunuck nearly one hundred years before this poem was written. His name was George Babcock, fourth son of the loving and heroic couple John and Mary (Lawton) Babcock, the first white settlers in Misquamicut, born 1672–3; married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Constant Hall, of Westerly, Nov. 28, 1694, and settled on a tract of 160 acres of wild land near the above named places, and east of Worden's pond, on a part of his father, John's, extensive farm, extending from Pawcatuck river to the sea coast, and supposed to be within the bounds of Westerly, but in running the line between the towns of Westerly and Kings Towne it was found to be within the latter town (now South Kingstown.) This tract of land was given him by his kind and generous mother

the blow came down it struck Mr. Hull on the top of the forehead and completely peeled the skin down as far as the eyebrows, in this way leaving his forehead bare. It seems Carter's plan was to strike down the blacksmith and at once make his escape. The plan failed, and it is said of him that he always regretted he had blundered so sadly in his plan of escape.

3 Our author complains at this meagreness. He is more full as we go forward. We are surprised at so much space being devoted to small items. It seems to us a man with such great powers of observation could have produced a more satisfactory record. We understand he had a work called the "*Blue-Book*." It is thought it is still in existence. We have a friend that has promised to look in a certain place for us to see if it is there with other old papers and books that belonged to Nailer Tom.

4 Jemima Wilkinson was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 10, 1752, and died at New Jerusalem, Yates Co., New York, July 1, 1819. She styled herself the "Universal Friend." We intend in a future number to give a sketch of this lady and intend to present therein several facts not generally known in Narragansett.

5 The oldest graves we know of that are marked are situated in the cedar grove southeast of the Hamilton Web Company's Mill, North Kingstown. It reads Eliza Ethrina Aura It dyed in Oct. 1680. This is the oldest marked grave we know of in the country.

6 This is precisely our view of the matter.

7 This was a popular superstition at that time. We have notes of Captain Kidd that could be worked up into a fine article. We shall probably present it some time in the future.

8 We think he must have in mind a plover which old people used to call rover's.

Mary, who shared one-half of her husband's large estate at his decease in 1685. George, as he surveyed his forest-clad farm, readily saw the task before him, and in order to succeed there must be strict economy and a united effort, and, not knowing fully the qualities of his young bride, to test them, he at the commencement of housekeeping threw a rope over his house and told his wife to go and pull it over. As an obedient wife she started immediately for it, while he, as soon as her back was turned, started for the opposite side of the house to hold the rope from crossing over at the same time calling upon Betty to pull; so Betty tugged away as best she could, but nothing was gained. George then told Betty to let go her end of the rope, and come round and take hold with him, when with a little effort the rope came over, upon which George says to his wife—"You see now, my dear, how much easier a thing can be accomplished when united, than when pulling in opposite directions." This was a salutary lesson to Elizabeth, and also to assure a man's position in a community so far as their status points, though taught in a singular and homely way, for where harmony is wanting in effort, many were reminded of Master George's quaint lesson and advised to pass a strong rope over the house. Harmony in action coupled with industry and economy enabled this amiable pair to extend greatly their former heritage, and in the course of twenty years Mr. Babcock became an extensive land holder. He was in the "Shannock purchase" of 1709, a tract stretching from Pawcatuck river north to Wood river some six miles through the town of (now) Richmond. He took his share on the west side of Shannock Hill, Pawcatuck river being its western boundary. This enabled him to settle each of his five sons on farms of their own as they entered the marriage state. He gave lands also to his five daughters as they married. To his youngest son Elisha he gave 320 acres in the town of (now) Richmond, of the Shannock purchase. To his son Hezekiah he gave the homestead farm in (now) South Kingstown, near Pettisquamscutt. Mr. Babcock being a man of talent as well

as of strict integrity, secured the confidence of the public and various offices of the town, as its records do show. He was treasurer of the town of South Kingstown twenty successive years. He reared a large and virtuous family all of whom were members of the Church of Christ. The late Hon. Rouse Babcock, with Mr. Elwin and Horace Babcock, of Westerly, were his lineal descendants. He departed this life May 1, 1756, aged 83 years. Elizabeth, his wife died May 1, 1762, aged 90 years. They were buried on their own farm near the highway and his dwelling house, long since known as the Tucker place, and their graves are covered with large freestone tablets fully inscribed. This sacred place, though uninclosed and in a somewhat lonely or bye-place, has in former years been visited by friends and acquaintances knowing its location. These having in their turn passed away or emigrated, those visits are now more like unto that of the angels "few and far between."

A RELIC OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

IN looking over the ancient papers now in the possession of Mrs. Joseph Brown, of North Kingstown; we find the two following, which we thing are worthy of record. Kingstown was a strong patriotic place, yet there was an element of Toryism, and this was generally among the wealthy class, who had more or less influence. These men were more or less hated, and were treated in a manner similar as we treated "Copperheads" in 1860–1865. To favor one was to incur popular indignation. We have no doubt that many times the Tories were shamefully put upon, and that many times to get justice, or protection, were impossible. We were pleased to note the fact that North Kingstown had a Justice that was not afraid of doing his duty, and would not let political questions interfere with justice. We invite our readers to read the first paper carefully as we have given it verbatim as it appears from the original. It will appear clear

to the reader that Henry Albro pinned up the placard, and Mr. Nichols swore the peace on him, without making any further explanation:

"George Nichols, if you don't instantly repay to the man that lived in your house, and turn from your Cheeting and Navry, and return to said man that you turned his cow out into the Highway in the year 1776 the Sum of Twenty Dollars. We say give him that sum of money. There is not less than 12 or 15 that is designed to burn your house over your head, and Kill your Cattle within your fields, and nothing Shall Stay with you, you damn old Tory Raskel, and so you may take your choice to pay that sum 20 dollars, or lose all you have for we swear by all the sacred powers above that we will Execute this desire.

To George Nichols the old tory.

A true copy. Witness:

GEORGE THOMAS, Justice Peace."

"(Postscript.)

George Nichols, if you dont instantly repay ye man that lived in your house—

Sacred Execute 1776."

"At a Justice Court Held at the Dwelling house of George Thomas in North Kingstown on the 6th day of June 1777 Present George Thomas, Justice Peace."

"Then was brought before this Court the within named Henry Albro, and was examined concerning the premises and denied the Charge, but Andrew Briggs made solemn oath that he was in the highway to the northward of William Spencer's in North Kingstown first day last, a little before sundown (being the first day of June Instant) there was said letter pinned to a pole in said Nichols farm, and this said Henry Albro was there and horse both near said letter, and ordered him to carry said letter to said Nichols, and said George Nichols was also here present before this Court, and made solemn oath that he goes in fear of his life, or some bodily harm done him, his cattle killed, or his house burned

over his head by the said Henry Albro. Therefore it is considered by this Court that the said Henry find surety of the peace and for his appearance at the General Session of the Peace, or be committed unto jail.

A true copy as it stands on the back of the Warrant. George Nichols vs. Henry Albro.

Witness: GEORGE THOMAS, Justice Peace."

NOTES ON QUIDNESSETT. NO. 1.

BY "QUIDNESSETT."

THE old Quidnessett territory, situated in the northeastern part of North Kingstown, was for many years a prominent part of the town.

In early times it could boast of two saw mills, and one or two grist mills. The latter are still receiving the patronage of the region about them. Considerable trade was carried on from the Greene's, George, and Allen's Harbor with Newport, Providence, and Bristol.

The old sloop, called the "Two Brothers," from the forge mill and anchor works, and Allen's sloop, called the "Sea Flower," carried on quite a trade at those towns. These two old craft were worn out in their service, and were supplanted by the "Emily Ann" and "Lucy Ann." When the Greene's retired from business, and John Allen died, the trade at those places nearly went down.

June 11th, 1659, the Indian Sachem Coquinoquant, of the Narragansett Country, whose love and friendship for the English was so great, made a deed of gift to Major Humphrey, Atherton & Company — consisting of John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut; Richard Smith, Sen., and Richard Smith, Jun., of Cocumscussuc, traders; Lieut. William Hud-

son, of Boston; Amos Richardson, trader, and John Tinker, of Nashaway, trader.*

Afterwards a deed of confirmation was given signed by Quissucquansh, Scultop, and Quequaquomit.†

It seems to have been variously called. The natives called it Aquitawaset; the English, Quidnessett. In the deed of confirmation it was indifferently called Wyapumsett, Muscacouage, Cocumcossuck, and the like, if we modernize it.

It is bounded on the north by the Potowomut River. It assumes that name at the Hunts Bridge, and runs to Pojack Point, at the Narragansett Bay.

The lower part of it was at one time called "Waud's Cove," at another time, "Greene's River."

It is bounded on the west by the "Pequot Path," or "Post Road," leading to Cocumsquissut Brook, just south of Smith's house, or better known as the Updike house.

Then it is bounded southerly by the Cocumscussett, or Wickford Harbor, and easterly by the Narragansett Bay.

What was sold to Richard Smith and his son, in 1639, was not included in the transfer.

The Smiths were the first white people that settled in the Narragansett Country, and the block house they built was in the extreme southwest corner of the Quidnessett teritory, which is about six miles long and three broad, making about eighteen or twenty square miles. Roger Williams says in defence of Smith's title: "That he left fair possession in Glostershire and came to Taunton, in Plymouth Colony, and thence to Narragansett Country, where he settled and put up in the thickest of the barbarians ye first English house among them."‡

By the marriage of Smith's daughter into the Updike family, this estate, by will, was given by her father, Richard Smith, Sen.; it took that name, and so continued till it went by purchase into the hands of Capt. Joseph Congdon, in 1813.

*Potter's Narragansett, p. 58.
†Colonial Records, Vol. I, p. 464.
‡Potter's Narragansett, p. 106.

Seven and eight years after Richard Smith, Sen.'s, settlement in Quidnessett, Roger Williams, and one Wilcox, built trading houses about one mile north, and carried on business from 1646, or '47, till 1651, when Williams sold out to Smith his trading house, his two big guns, and a small island near Smith's house, which had been lent him by Canonicus a little before his death. He sold out to raise funds to defray his expenses to England for the second charter.

King Charles I was about to be dethroned and Cromwell installed as Protector. For three years was Roger Williams away from his family and home on this mission.

John Clarke, of Newport, was his colleague, and remained the whole time, till the charter was granted in 1663.

This trading house of William's, tradition says, stood where Wm. G. Madison's north barn now stands..

It was Judge Sherman's opinion, and Judge Brayton coincided with him, that Canonicus and Miantonomy resided near by, opposite on Fones' purchase, within twenty or thirty rods of the "Devil's foot-tracks," in a northerly direction.

Here is where Roger Williams wrote the famous Cocumsquisset letters to Gov. Winthrop and Major Mason.

Near this place have been exhumed Indian skeletons and relics. On the Updike farm is a cemetery where are as many as seventy-five or eighty graves with headstones, called the "Indian burying ground." On the opposite side of the road is another. It was not the custom of the Indians to designate the resting place of their dead by stones.

Richard Smith and the Updikes were interred not far from the first place mentioned.

The next year after the deeds of Quidnessett were given, several of the citizens of Newport, Portsmouth, Providence, and Warwick, to get the lands of the Narragansett Country out of the hands of the Plymouth and Connecticut Colonies, came on and purchased farms on the bay and the Potowumut River, extending over half of the Quidnessett territory. They were some of the most prominent men of those towns.

Thomas, and John Gould, Henry Fowler, John Sulls, Robert Carr, Thomas Hart, Francis Brinley, Walter Couningreve, Thomas Nichols, and sons. Henry Tibbetts, Samuel Waite, Nicholas Spink, Capt. John Cranston, Robert Wescott, John Sanford, Edward Thurston, John Greene, and son, Valentine Wightman; these were the first settlers, and soon after a second class bought in the south part of the district: John Eldred, William Dyre, Arthur Aylesworth, John Allen, and Henry Reynolds. John Greene and son owned more acres than any others for several years. John Greene was the son of John Greene, the physician of Salesbury, England, who was one of Roger Williams friends of the second arrival. John the second was in office in the colony the most of his life; was ten years Deputy Governor. John Cranston was Governor two years and died in office. Governor William Greene and Governor Waud owned said estate in Quidnessett.

To strengthen her position, the Connecticut colony laid claim to Potowomut and Muscachuage, or Muskachuge, as far as Cowesett, afterwards embracing all of Greenwich, which was laid out and organized into a town in 1677. The small territory, Potowomut Neck, under the Sagamore Tucomanan, lies between Greenwich Harbor and this river. It is an integral part of Warwick, though detached from it. In the mortgage deed given to Major Atherton & Co., it was claimed to Cowesett, including Potowomut and Muscachuge. This latter place was between Cowesett and the upper part of Quidnessett.

During the strife between the Colonies (which Professor Greene says lasted twenty years), the Connecticut Colony did not only claim the Narragansett Country, but a part of Kent County. The Quidnessett people speaking for Narragansett, or the "Kings Province," as it was styled, were very assiduous in their endeavors to inhabit every part of it.

Capt. John Tallcott, and John Banks were commissioned by the Connecticut Colony on the vacant lands in the Kings Province, reported that:

"We received a letter from Major Cranston, at Narragansett, that himself with six others of the assistants belonging to Rhode Island, as we were informed by his messengers, and that with them were come forty men to be settled in plantation-wise at Elizabeth Springs, north of Mr. Gould's, about three miles toward Boston, and answer was returned to the said letter. Your humble servants,

"JOHN TALLCOTT,

"June 16, 1677."* "JOHN BANKS."

The Elizabeth Springs referred to are at the head of Greenwich Cove. Previous to the above date it was called "Muskachuage Cove."

The first spring is opposite Capt. Spencer's house, the second at the foot of the railroad bridge, the third a few rods west, and the fourth was under the post road, where the old Muskachuage bridge used to be. This road was called the "Boston road."

These springs were about three miles from the place where Mr. Thomas Gould then lived, on the Mount farm. They were called "Elizabeth Springs" in honor of Roger William's wife. By what rule it is difficult to tell, as her name was Mary.

Tallcott and Banks must have been much discouraged when Major Cranston wrote them about what numbers had flocked to that locality to settle "plantation wise." Their report to Connecticut gave but little hope that the Narragansett Country will finally be a part of her coveted domain.

Muskachuge was as much a territory as Cowesett, or Apponaug, only not so extensive. It was bounded on the north by Cowesett, Division street in Greenwich, and its continuation west forms the dividing line between Greenwich and Warwick.

The north line of "Fones' Purchase" commenced at a rock on the River Passatuthonsu, the river above "Hunt's Bridge," on the "Post Road," running straight north to a river run-

*Colonial Records, Vol. II, p. 597.

ning into the Muskachuge Cove. Then the line follows the road easterly to the Potowomut River, as high as salt water. The ford where people crossed the river was at Greene's forge mill, and was passable only at low water. Before the dam was built it flowed up as high as Thomas Hill's house, a little west of it. From this point the line ran partly in a southwesterly direction straight to John Andrew's house on the "Post Road," thence to the Devil's foot rocks.

Samuel Austin's house is near the place where Andrew's house stood. Hon. George A. Brayton left among his papers the original map of the Potowomut District on which are dotted the houses of the first settlers who inhabited that fertile region. It extended as far west as Hunt's Bridge.

In 1680, Warwick and Kings Towne both claimed it.

The first bridge over the Potowomut river at the ford was built from the duty on imported slaves brought into Newport and sold in 1715. The streets of that place were paved from the same source at the same time.

We well remember the old Anchor Forge of the memorable Greene family, the bellows and famous trip hammer made to strike the heated iron by a revolution of an immense wheel turned by water power, then five stalwart men who struck the battered iron till it was wrought into an anchor that would weigh when completed eighteen or twenty hundred pounds.

There was an old corn and wheat mill with wheels sixteen or eighteen feet in diameter running two sets of stones, and last not least, Christopher and Elisha Greene (brothers), one in charge of the mills, and the other of the anchor works. Though quite small in the last days of that ancient old mill, I can call to mind these venerable old men as though it was but yesterday I saw them. The old Narragansett pacer that carried me and my "grist" to that renowned place have often fed my mind with youthful visions of the romantic place. Often the bushel and a half of corn to be ground for "Johnny cake meal," challenged all the strength Uncle Christopher and I had to get it from old Grimes' back, and the hopper two flights of stairs above.

The old flat-bottomed sloop, "Two Brothers," mastered by Wickes Hill, Daniel Mitchell, and Benj'n Gardiner, and the "Emily Ann," built at the forge mill for Judge Greene, mastered by Benjamin Gardiner and Henry Reynolds.

SELECTIONS FROM AN ANONYMOUS POET.

NOTE.—Among a lot of ancient papers that a friend has placed in our hands, we find the following. We have made some enquiries as to whether these poems were original. We are assured that they were written by a resident of Narragansett, although the name is now lost. That some of the words are not spelled properly, or capitals used in strict accordance with well known rules, gives a plausible view to originality.—EDITOR.

A BON REPOSE, OR THE WAY TO SLEEP WELL.

The man that's innocent and good,
Of heart upright, of serious mood,
Who can on vice reflections cast,
And pity human frailties past:
Sedately think on future actions,
Devoid of parties, sects, and factions;
Sincerely regarding most
A parte ante, a parte post:
Can view the sordid without pain,
Plead for the widow without gain;
Succor the orphan, help the maim,
Bestow what he might loose at gain,
Aiding the poor, the sick befriending,
Preventing quarrels, discords ending,
Prayers for the oppressed, to heaven sending,
His own and others morals mending,
Visits the sick, the naked clothes,
Receives the stranger, the abandoned loathes,
The prisoner looses, the captives frees,
Comforts the wretch in miseries,
The hungry feeds, the unlearned teaches,
Of broken hearts repairs the breaches,
All good performs, all ill does shun.
He safely may go down with sun,
His course is finished, his race run,
On bended knees forgiveness craves,
For sake of him who helps and saves;
Secure in bed his eyes may close,
Assured of a good repose

THE REFORMED HUSBAND'S RESOLUTIONS AGAINST DRINKING WHISKEY.

Adieu to cursed whiskey forever,
It has been the plague of my life;
And now I am rid of the traitor,
I may live at home without strife:
Its an author of feud and dissention,
A robber that plunders the poor;
It is fit for no man of distinction,
But either a thief or a ———:
It kills more men in a quarter,
Than famine or sword in a year;
It wafts more over Styx's water,
Than Charon's old boat can well bear:
Its a styggian sulphurous liquor,
That first was invented in hell;
The Devil himself was the author,
Which men of experience can tell:
The author of whiskey, the Devil,
To bring more grist to his mill;
And knowing the consequent evil,
This whiskey began to distill.

Beach Pond Sand, an Ancient Rifle.—We think Joseph P. Hazard makes a slight mistake in regard to Beach Pond. The day for getting rifle sand (better known as "Beach Pond Day") was the last Saturday of June.

Farmers in those days did not, as a rule, commence their mowing until after the 4th day of July.

The present generation of farmer-boys would hardly know how to use the rifle unless told. It had small grooves cut lengthwise, and these were filled with tallow, and when plunged into the sand quite a good rifle was made. The sand had to be renewed often, however. We never heard whether the tallow from the rifle, which would be lodged on the edge of the scythe made it slip through the grass easier.

Dr. James B. Tillinghast.

A LIST OF SLAVES ENLISTED INTO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

TO WHOM BELONGED, WITH THEIR VALUE, IN THE YEAR 1778, FROM KINGS COUNTY. VALUE IN POUNDS.

DATE.	SLAVE'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	
Feb.	25....Dick Champlain	Stephen Champlain, S. K.	£130
"	... Jack Champlain	Stephen Champlain, S. K.	110
Apr.	2....Jack Fones	Daniel Fones, N. K.	100
"	3....Cudjo Carpenter.	Heirs of Ann (widow), S. K.	120
"	....Ceaser Wells	James Wells, Jr., Hop.	100
"	....Cuff Gardiner	Chris. Gardiner, S. K.	120
"	....Sharper Gardiner	Benj. Gardiner, S. K.	120
"	....Prince Hammond	Wm. Hammond, N. K.	120
"	....Quam Tanner	Joshua Tanner, Hop.	120
"	....Prince Bent	John Bent, Hop.	120
"	11....York Champlain	Robert Champlain, S. K.	120
"	23....Isaac Rodman	Daniel Rodman, S. K.	120
"	24....Brittan Saltonstall	Dudley Saltonstall, West.	105
May	8....James Clarke	Gideon Clarke, S. K.	120
"	....Mintel Gardiner	Henry Gardiner, S. K.	110
"	....Moses Updike	Lodowick Updike, N. K.	93
"	....Ceaser Updike	Lodowick Updike, N. K.	120
"	....Garret Perry	Benj. Perry, S. K.	120
"	....Sampson Saunders	Steph'n Saunders Heirs, West.	90
"	....Ruttee Gardiner	Nick's Gardiner, Ex.	30
"	28....Ceaser Sheldon	Palmer Sheldon, S. K.	120
"	29....Fortune Watson	Sam'l Watson, N. K.	120
June	6....Ceaser Rose	John Rose, S. K.	120
"	....Edward Rose	John Rose, S. K.	120
"	....Peter Hazard	Rob't, of Rich. Hazard, S. K.	110
"	....Primus Babcock	Samuel Babcock, Hop.	120
July	2....Prince Rodman	Rob't Rodman, Jr., S. K.	120
"	....Mingo Rodman	William Rodman, S. K.	110
"	....Jacob Hazard	Carder Hazard, S. K.	110
"	16....Primus Gardiner	Nich's Gardiner, S. K.	105
"	....Peter Hazard	Joseph Hazard, S. K.	120
"	....Mingo Robertson	Sylv'r Robinson, S. K.	120
"	....William Greene	Henry Greene, S. K.	120
"	31....Prince Vaughn	Jonathan Vaughn, N. K.	114
Sept.	5....July Champlain	Stephen Champlain, S. K.	120
"	28....Hercules Gardiner	Ezekiel Gardiner, N. K.	60
"	....Philon Phillips	Chris. Phillips, N. K.	120
Oct.	14....Newport Champlain	Jeffrey Champlain, S. K.	120

NOTE.—Ex., Exeter; S. K., South Kingstown; N. K., North Kingstown; Hop., Hopkinton; and West., Westerly.

Dr. Charles Jewett, the great temperance advocate, gave his first lecture on temperance in the old Elder Sprague meeting house, Exeter.

THE SLACK FAMILY.

I noticed in the January, 1883, number of the REGISTER, in the births of Westerly, the children of Samuel and Abigail Slack (see page 195). Samuel was the son of William and Mary (——) Slack, who came with his family from Boston or Weymouth to Attleboro previous to February 12, 1706–7. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says: "Thomas, son of William and Mary Slack, was born in Weymouth July, 1690." But I find that he was an inhabitant of Boston the same year. He may have removed from Boston to Weymouth about that date, as he was a shipwright by trade, and that business was carried on in Weymouth quite largely at that early day. February 12, 1706–7, Wm. Slack, of Attleboro, (shipwright) bought of Sam Miles, of Boston, for £32, all his lands in Attleboro, being one whole share, which was my grandfather, Myles', deceased. There being already 150 acres laid out to said share, 100 acres on both sides of the road going to Dedham, and 50 acres on both sides of the Seven-Mile river, near Squissett Meadow. His will of February 23, 1726–7, approved Oct. 17, 1727, mentions wife Mary, son Thomas, executor, sons John, Samuel, Benjamin and Joseph; daughter Elizabeth Ide; Jonathan Jenckes, my son-in-law; grand-children Jerusha, Elizabeth, Hannah and Rebecca Jenckes; his Indian servant Ceaser, to be set free; grand-son William, son of Samuel Slack.

William Slack, Sr., died in Attleboro, April 26, 1727: his widow, Mary, died ——, 1734–5.

Children of William and Mary Slack:

John, born ——, died in Attleboro, ——, 1729.

Samuel, born ——, died ——.

Thomas, born in Weymouth July ——, 1690.

Benjamin, born ——, 1691, died in Attleboro, December 19, 1760, in his 70th year.

Joseph, born ——, ——.

Elizabeth, born ——, married, November 29. 1716, Benjamin Ide, of Attleboro. Daughter married Jonathan Jenckes.

Three of the sons of William, viz.: John, Thomas and Benjamin, lived and died in Attleboro and left children.

I find no record of the marriage of Samuel, who removed after the birth of their eldest child, Abigail, to Westerly. His birth is recorded in Attleboro May 14, 1715. The town record of Westerly has it August 14. A mistake of mine or the person who transcribed the Westerly records.

DAVID JILLSON,

January 6, 1883. *So. Attleboro, Mass.*

QUERIES.

Jeremiah Gardner, by Grace his wife, had children born:

1. Elizabeth, born Nov. 26, 1714; married John Cottrell.
2. Freelove, born February 28, 1716.
3. Jeremiah, born January 28, 1719.
4. Phebe, born October 26, 1722; married Samuel Browning, Jr.
5. Sarah, born April 6, 1725; married Simeon Babcock.
6. Dorcas, born December 28, 1727; married Dr. Benj. Waite.
7. Abigail, born June 23, 1731; married Samuel Cottrell.
8. Desire, born November 6, 1734; married Elisha Clark, April 10, 1763.
9. Penelope, born November 11, 1737; married William Hiscox, Jr., of Westerly.
10. Probably a son born June 9, 174—.

His will was probated June, 1775, in which he appoints his trusty son Jeremiah and his son-inlaw Benjamin Weights, executors. Grace, his widow, died in 1776, and letters of administration were granted to her grandson Benjamin. Can any of your readers give the parentage of Jeremiah Gardner and Grace, his wife?

Jeremiah Gardner Weaver purchased land of Isaac Gardner, 1714. JOHN B. PIERCE.

LEVALLEY.—Any information relating to the early history of the Levalley family will be very acceptable to me.

BENJAMIN W. SMITH,
14 Westminster st., Prov., R. I.

QUERY.—Can any one inform me where Richard Chamberlin (or lain) and Hannah Lawrence were married? They were married in 1771, (it is said) and had as children: Sarah, born 1772; Jesse, born 1775; Mary, born 1777; Catherine, born 1779; Ann, born 1782; Richard, born 1784; James L. born 1786, and Lydia, born 1791. I would also like to know the name of the father of the Hannah Lawrence above referred to, and when he married. F. A. HILL.

In the settlement of the estate of John Shorey of Rehoboth, (1724) Peter Davis and wife Mary, of Westerly, R. I., are represented as heirs-at-law. What was the maiden name of the wife of Peter Davis, and who were her parents.

D. J.

THE JURY THAT CONDEMNED CARTER.—Thomas Carter was tried and condemned April, 1751, and was sentenced to be executed May 10, 1751, for the murder of William Jackson January 1, 1751. The following were the jury that condemned him:

Jury on indictment for murder; Samuel Gardiner (foreman), Jeremiah Baker, John Sayer, Benjamin Wilbur, Joseph Congdon, Nicholas Mosher, Jeremiah Gardiner, John Rose, David Greene, George Gardiner, Thomas Hazard, of Jonathan, Nathaniel Gardiner.

Jury on indictment for assault and robbery: Peter Ross (foreman), Jeremiah Gardiner, Joseph Northup, Jonathan Oatley, Jonathan Shearman, Stephen Card, Lotham Clarke, Stephen Shearman, Christopher Phillips, Thomas Sweet, William Hazard, Benjamin Barber.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES ON PAGE 76.

QUERY.—Capt. Alexander Huling, in will 1725, mentions daughter Catherine Nichols. What were the names of her husband and children, &c.?

ANSWER.—Benjamin Nichols purchased land with Alexander Huling and others, May 27, 1709. He was probably a son of Sergeant Thomas Nichols, of Newport, 1671, of Narragansett, 1677; or of Thomas, Jr., of East Greenwich, who was admitted freeman 1682. Other sons of Sergeant Thomas Nichols were probably Thomas, Jr., admitted freeman 1682; John, admitted freeman 1690; Robert, admitted freeman 1696. John and Thomas also purchased land west of Fones' purchase, June 30, 1709, and their descendants settled there. Alexander Huling appears as a witness to a deed April 23, 1685. The above may or may not be new to the interrogator in your first number, but we think will furnish a clue to the answer of his question. J. WARREN GARDINER.

QUERY.—Thomas Havens, in his will, proved Sept. 12, 1748, mentions his sons William and Robert, and daughters Mary Chase and Phebe Wightman. Who was his (Thomas') father?

ANSWER.—William Havens was settler at Portsmouth 1639, and was there in 1650. He was a gunsmith. His sons were probably William, Thomas, John, Robert and George. George was admitted freeman, at Jamestown, in 1680, and was living at Narragansett, in remote settlement, in 1687. Robert was one of the grantees of East Greenwich, Oct. 1677, but was at Portsmouth and admitted freeman of the colony April 30, 1678. John was owner of lot No. 35, at Misquannacuck (Westerly), Sept. 15, 1661, but in lists examined since we fail to find proof of his settlement there. We fail also to find that the elder William was living at Portsmouth in 1655, no such name appearing in the general roll of the freemen of that date. We do not find that any more of the brothers were admitted freemen, etc. In 1709 we find Thomas, Joseph

and William Havens living in Narragansett and purchasing land with Huling and others. (See Huling purchase.) In absence of other proof we believe these to be the sons of George, and the Thomas last mentioned to be the one intended in the question above. J. Warren Gardiner.

Query.—Jeffrey Wilcox, son of Thomas and Martha, married April 24, 1726 in Kingstown, Sary Hyams. Who were the bride's parents?

Answer.—John Hyams, in 1709, was a resident of Kingstown, and purchaser of a tract of land with Mrs. Abigail Phenix, which land was east of Lafayette and north of the ten rod road. He was probably father of Sary Hyams. Threre was, however, upon same date, among the purchasers of Swamptown, or Bly's purchase, a James Highams and a John Highams, the latter of which may be the same as John Hyams above mentioned. If so there would be some doubt as to which family she belonged. The name is now spelled Himes. J. Warren Gardiner.

Query.—John Wightman, son of George, married Jan. 6, 1700, in Kingstown, Jane Bently. Any further information about the bride is desired?

Answer.—William Bentley was a resident at Narragansett July 29, 1679, and the first signer of the petition to the king. Jane, who married John Wightman, was undoubtedly his daughter. John Wightman settled, lived and died on the "Great Plain," in what is now Exeter, and he and his wife are there buried on a farm since owned by the descendants of Ezekiel and Zebulon Gardiner, and lately owned by John T. Gardiner, about a mile north-west of Slocumville. George Wightman purchased this land of Samuel Wilbur or heirs, it being a part of lot No. 5, of a Pettaquamscutt Division, which extended from the headline of the purchase, or Queens river, on the west, to the "Wolf Hills" on the east. George Wightman, above mentioned, was a son of Valentine Wight-

man, an early settler of Providence. William Bentley had a son Robert who, in 1709, purchased land with the Reynolds' south-east of Exeter Hill. The William mentioned by the interrogator was a son, probably, of the first William.

J. Warren Gardiner.

Query.—Moses Barber, married in Kingstown March 20, 1691–2, Susannah Waite. Who were the parents of the bride and of the groom?

Answer.—Samuel Waite was one of the earliest inhabitants of Narragansett, around Smith's Landing House, and was there in 1663. He was born in 1640. Susannah Waite was probably his daughter. Moses Barber was probably the son of James Barber, of Newport. This Moses purchased, in 1693, 330 acres of the Pettaquamscutt Purchase. This land was bounded east by the two Yawcook ponds and the stream that joins them. The southerly of these ponds, near which he built his house, has since been known as "Barber's pond." It is near the residence of Luke Clarke, north of Kingston Station. James Barber had one-half share in Westerly lands in 1661. Samuel Waite was probably the son of Thomas, who was in Portsmouth among the first settlers in 1639, and who had other sons Thomas, Jeremiah, etc.

J. Warren Gardiner.

Buttonwood Trees.—In 1840 there were a line of buttonwood trees, of large size, beside the road from Dr. Waite's corner, east as far as far as the brook, very stately and very much admired by all who saw them. These perished after the blight of 1840.

There was another stately tree of this kind standing in the corner of the road in front of Mr. Wm. H. Potter's house on Kingston Hill. This was a land mark and very carefully guarded. It is often referred to in the ancient deeds. It was a grand and beautiful tree, but perished with the others in the blight of 1840.

EDITORIAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

THE NEWPORT "MERCURY."—We welcome this popular favorite to our exchange list. The battle-flag floating at the mast-head of this grand old weekly proclaims it is the oldest paper in America. May it continue for many years to come and with an always increasing list of patrons.

THE VIALL FAMILY.—David Jillson, Esq., of South Attleboro, Mass., is preparing a genealogy of the "*Viall family.*" John Viall, Sr., of Boston, afterwards of Swansea, married for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, Sr., of Kingstown. Therefore, a genealogy that will throw light upon the family of our first settler will be highly prized by the many descendants of the Smith and Viall families.

CORRECTION.—On pages 188 and 189 of Vol. 1, No. 3, of this work, Edward Wilcox is said to have married Tamson Thompson, May 1, 1798. This incorrect. The name of the woman was Thomasin Stevens, daughter of Richard Stevens, of Taunton, born, says Savage, July 3, 1677. Her first name is spelled upon the Westerly records Tamsen, Tamsin and Tamson; but the proper form is Thomasin. It is of course a feminine form of Thomas. RAY GREENE HULING.

THE COMET OF 1664.—The people of New England were surprised by the appearance of a comet from the 17th of November, 1664, till the 4th of February, following. They deemed it ominous, as they afterwards did the aurora borealis, of some calamity which was shortly to befall them.

In the year 1675 a war with the Indians, by the name of "Phillip's war," broke out and endangered the existence of the colonies.—*History of New England, Chap. XX. Charlestown, Mass., 1804.* W. H. G.

THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL REGISTER.

A MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL MATTER, ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE

NARRAGANSETT COUNTRY,

OR

SOUTHERN RHODE ISLAND.

"A RECORD OF MEASURES AND OF MEN,
FOR TWELVE FULL SCORE YEARS AND TEN"

INCORPORATED

Kings Province	Mar. 20–1654.
Westerly	May 14–1669.
North Kings Towne	Oct. 28–1674.
South Kings Towne	Feb. 26–1722 3
Charlestown	Aug. 22–1738
Exeter	Mar. 8–1742-3
Richmond	Aug. 18–1747.
Hopkinton	Mar 19–1757.
Kings County	June 16–1729
Washington	Oct. 29–1781

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JAMES N. ARNOLD EDITOR

JULY, PUBLISHED BY 1882.

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Entered at the Post office at Hamilton, R. I., as second class matter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our next number of this magazine will be ready about September 1st, 1882. It will contain as near as possible the following articles.

EDITORIALS.

I. Importance of Local History.

II. Historical Divisions of Narragansett History..

III. Destruction of Old Relics.

POETRY.

I. Apostrophe to Narragansett. *Emma Robinson.*

II. An Original Hymn. *Elder William Northup.*

III. King Phillip's Visit to his Narragansett Friends. *J. W. Potter.*

LEADING ARTICLES.

I. Thomas B. Hazard's Journal; July 1, 1779, to June 30, 1780.

II. Westerly Marriages; Letter G to M.

III. Westerly Births and Deaths; Letter G to M.

IV. Sermon at the Execution of Carter. *Rev. Dr. Jas. McSparran.*

V. Town Clerks of the County of Washington.

VI. The Connecticut Pensioners. *Hon. Richard A. Wheeler.*

VII. The Six Principle Baptists. *Rev. Richard Knight.*

VIII. The Settlement of Westerly. *Rev. Thomas Barber.*

IX. Notes, Queries, &c.

Besides the above selection, we shall present such other matter as we can find room for. Our readers will find it an interesting number, and one that will well repay perusal.

We are happy to announce that we have several deeply interesting articles on file for number three, which number will contain several illustrations, and will be indeed a number worthy of our readers' attention.

THE

Newport Historical Magazine,

HENRY E. TURNER, M. D., EDITOR.

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THE

Narragansett Historical Register.

A Magazine devoted to the Antiquities, Genealogy, and Historical Matter illustrating the History of the Narragansett Country, or Southern Rhode Island.

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Address all communications

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A MAGAZINE

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OR

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The next number of this magazine will be ready about December 1st, 1882. It will contain as near as possible the following table of contents.

LEADING ARTICLES.

I. The Westerly Marriages; X to Y.
II. The Westerly Births and Deaths; X to Y.
III. The Charlestown Marriages.
IV. Thomas B. Hazard's Journal; July 1, 1780, to March 31, 1781.
V. The School Land Deed. *Peleg Noyes.*
VI. The Six Principle Baptists. *Elder Richard Knight.*
VII. Selection from the Sheriff Brown Papers. No. 1.
VIII. Traditions of the Origin of Wickford.
IX. One Line of the Gardiner Family. *E. B. Carpenter.*
X. One Line of the Case Family. *Hon. J. B. Pierce.*
XI. An Original Hymn. *Elder William Northup.*
XII. Historical Notes.
XIII. Genealogical and Editorial Notes.

EDITORIALS.

I. A Plan for Local History.
II. A Few Words for the Country.
III. A Word with Our Readers.

Beside the above we shall present such other matter as we can find room for.

In number four we shall present a variety of matter of much interest to our readers. It bids fair to excel those already published. It will also contain an index for the volume, and the announcement for the new volume.

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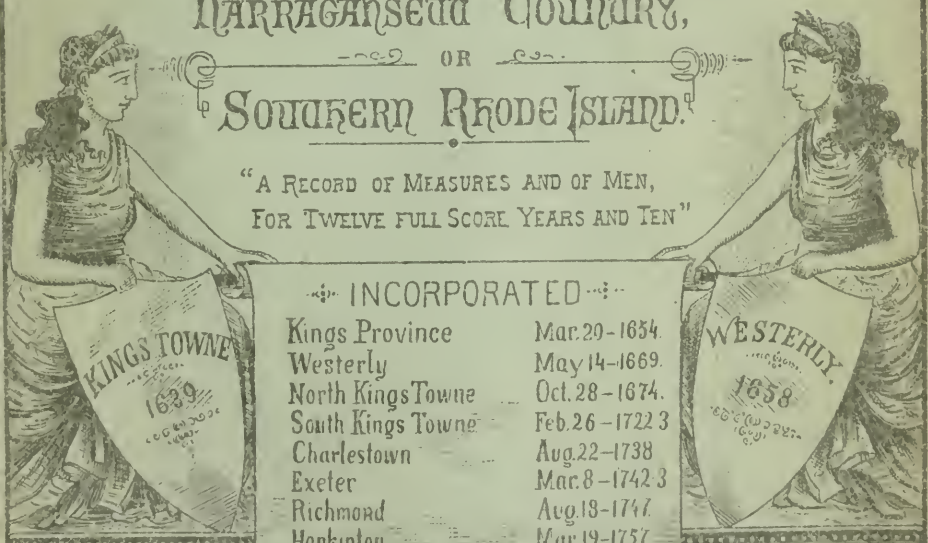

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PROSPECTUS.

The first volume of the "REGISTER" ends with this number. How well we have fulfilled our promises made at the beginning, we leave our readers to answer.

The next volume will be an improvement over the last in many particulars. As far as possible, we intend to have illustrations in every number. Of course our ability to make a first-class magazine of history, depends upon our subscribers. If they are interested and extend the circulation of the "REGISTER," as they can, our means will be increased, and enable us to produce a publication equal to any historical quarterly published.

At the earnest request of our friends in Providence County, and by their advice, we have decided to make the "REGISTER" a State magazine, devoted to the interests of all. Our next number, beginning Vol. II, will therefore be the first number of the new departure.

We earnestly invite the coöperation of all interested in the preservation of ancient records and historical matter of by-gone years, to assist us by contributions of such material as they think of interest.

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